"All the News That's Fit to Print."

The New York Times.

THE WEATHER
Fair today and Sunday; northwest to north winds, becoming south.
For full weather report see Page 21.

VOL. LXVII...NO. 21,952. NEW YORK, SATURDAY, MARCH 2, 1918.—TWENTY-TWO PAGES. TWO CENTS In Greater New York and Within Commuting Distance. | THREE CENTS Elsewhere.

GERMANS BREAK OFF PEACE PARLEY, PETROGRAD PREPARES FOR SIEGE; FREE HAND FOR JAPAN IN SIBERIA

ENVOYS WIRE FOR GUARD

Message from Brest-Litovsk Asks Lenine for Train With Large Escort.

TO MEET THEM NEAR PSKOV

Bolshevist Cabinet, Which Had Left Petrograd, Has Returned There.

ALLIED EMBASSIES LEAVE

Austro-Hungarian Army Joins Campaign Against Bolsheviki in Ukraine "by Request."

LONDON, March 2.—A message received by the Bolshevist Government in Petrograd from Brest-Litovsk, dated Friday, ordering a train under a military guard to meet the Russian delegates at Toroshaets, was considered by the Government as probably signifying that the peace negotiations have been broken off, according to a wireless communication received here from Petrograd tonight. The text of it reads:

To all the councils: The following message was received from Brest-Litovsk:

"To the Council of Commissaries, Petrograd: Send us a train to Toroshaets, near Pskov, escorted by sufficiently large forces. Communicate with Krylenko concerning the bodyguard. (Signed) KARAHAN."

This message most probably signifies that the peace negotiations have been broken off by the Germans. We must be ready for an immediate German advance on Petrograd, and on all fronts. It is necessary that all the people rise and strengthen the measures for defense.

(Signed.) LENINE.

An earlier official statement received today said that the peace delegates had been informed by the Germans that hostilities would cease only when the peace treaty was signed. Three days were allowed for the negotiations, beginning today.

Dispatches to the Exchange Telegraph Company, filed in Petrograd at 6 P. M. Thursday, indicate that the German advance into Russia has been resumed. A forward movement by the invaders of some thirty-five miles beyond Polotzk, midway between Dvinsk and Vitebsk, is reported, the Germans pushing on despite the fact that the railway had been blown up and the stores of provisions in their way destroyed.

German troops are also reported to be moving slowly toward Luga from Pskov, at which place they are said to have concentrated a division of infantry supported by cavalry and heavy and light artillery.

According to a dispatch received here from a semi-official news agency at Petrograd, however, and dated the same day, (Thursday,) the German offensive has been stopped by serious resistance offered by the revolutionary troops.

The dispatch says that the Bolshevist forces are destroying all bridges, railways, and roads by which various threatened points may be reached. The troops are proceeding to the front prepared to resist any further attempt on the part of the Germans to advance. The Germans at some points, particularly at Rosenovsky, are already rebuilding bridges and roads.

Another dispatch from Petrograd says the advance on Orsha continues and a battle is expected there between the Germans and thousands of armed workmen who have arrived in the city.

The Germans likewise are declared to be moving on Sebezh, eighty miles northeast of Dvinsk.

The Council of People's Commissaries has decided to return to Petrograd. The removal of elements of the population valueless in the defense of the capital is being continued, however. Gold and other valuables continue to be shipped away.

Another proclamation has been issued, addressed to all Russians, appealing for the utmost resistance to the Germans, and ordering the food-producing provinces to immediately send as much food as possible to Petrograd and Moscow. The appeal says:

The capital of the revolution will have to resist a long siege, but it will not capitulate until the last moment. To this end it needs the utmost assistance in regard to food. You must not permit the starvation of revolutionary Petrograd.

An extraordinary General Staff formed for the defense of the revolution announces measures for the organization and equipment of a medical detachment, with hospital trains, for the Socialist workmen's and peasants' army.

The Petrograd Defense Committee, in view of the serious situation, has ordered all soldiers who have been sent home to hand over their arms for the organization of resistance against the enemy. Otherwise they will be considered counter-revolutionary freebooters.

Orders also have been issued to keep open places of workmen, and to pay

Continued on Page Two.

"PUT IN your week-end making good on your promise——" See top of page 4.—Advt.

Allied Governments Have Decided to Ask Japan to Protect Far Eastern Interests

LONDON, Saturday, March 2.—According to The Daily Mail, it is understood that the Allies have decided to ask the Japanese to take any steps necessary for the protection of the Allies in the Far East.

Stress is laid on the fact that the British and Japanese Governments hold that Japan's intervention in Russian affairs is not to be construed as an act of hostility to Russia or the Russian Government. Its purpose is to safeguard menaced allied interests, to protect stores and munitions at Vladivostok, and to assist Russia to lighten, and eventually lift, the burden of the German yoke.

Lloyd George Confers at American Embassy.

Premier Lloyd George visited the American Embassy Friday evening and had an important conference with Ambassador Page, according to The Daily News, which believes the meeting was in connection with Japan's intervention in Siberia.

It is quite unusual for a Premier to visit foreign embassies. Such calls usually are made by the Foreign Minister.

Japan Plans No Aggrandizement.

Reuter's, Limited, has issued the following statement from an authoritative Japanese source in London:

Japan has put forward no suggestions regarding any action that may be necessary as a result of the Russian situation. The plain facts are that a few days ago Japan addressed inquiries to the allied Governments asking for an expression of their views on the latest developments in Russia. There has been no proposal, military or otherwise, by Japan.

It is pointed out that Japan did not enter the war under any terms or agreements with the Allies which would suggest that there have even been any questions of aggrandizement in the mind of Japan. There was no such thought when Japan embarked on hostilities, and if she has to extend operations, her object will not be aggrandizement.

The new menace is one directly threatening the Far East and immediately involving Japan's security. Japan's interpretation of her position is that she is responsible for the maintenance of peace and security in the Far East. A German menace already exists in East Siberia and was well known to the Allies, even before the latest German advance into Russia.

Washington Willing for Japan to Act in Siberia; London Press Acquiesces

Cabinet Understood to Concede Tokio Government Rights to Safeguard Its Interests.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, March 1.—Japan is to have a free hand in protecting her interests in Siberia, as far as the United States is concerned. The attitude of this Government is that Japan has the right to take any measures she may deem necessary to safeguard her property in Russian territory—and, for that matter, the property of her allies—from misuse by the Bolsheviki or other Russian factions, or from falling into the hands of the Germans. This became known after this afternoon's regular Cabinet meeting, at which the subject of Japan's intimation that it might be well for Japanese armed forces to occupy Vladivostok and Eastern Siberia is supposed to have been considered.

Nothing was stated officially today to describe the character and scope of the Japanese proposal, but it was apparent from what was said informally that the matter of Japanese participation in operations in Vladivostok and its vicinity had been considered by this Government. No announcement, informal or otherwise, was made as to the decision of President Wilson and his advisers. It seems to be clear, however, that the Government prefers to regard Japan as having the right to take whatever steps she deems necessary to protect her property, and her political interests as well, and that it is not necessary for the United States to pass upon the question in any way.

This means that the United States will officially refrain from expressing its view in the matter, while letting it be understood that there is entire sympathy with Japan's inclination to land troops at Vladivistok. At this port, the easternmost of the Russian possessions, immense quantities of war supplies and food are stored awaiting transportation westward into Russia proper over the Trans-Siberian Railroad, which extends from Vladivostok to Petrograd, a distance of 5,500 miles.

Many tons of these supplies, measured in value in tens of millions of dollars, came from Japan and were intended for the use of the Russian armies in operations against Germany and Austria. Many were furnished by this country and paid for out of credits advanced to Russia by the United States Government; that is, this Government loaned money to the Russian Government through establishing credits, and the Ruselan Government drew against these credits to the amounts equal to the cost of the supplies furnished. Recently this Government stopped shipping war materials to Russia, but has been sending great quantities of boots, shoes and other articles for the civilian population.

It is feared that these supplies will be seized by Bolshevist or other pacifist elements at Vladivostok, and that a large part of them ultimately will find their way into the possession of the German armies operating in Russia. Owing to congestion on the inadequate Trans-Siberian Railroad, many of these supplies are piled up at Vladivostok, and would be a rich prize for Germany if they fell into the hands of the Bolsheviki. With Japanese troops in possession of Vladivostok and Japanese warships guarding the port, the danger of the loss of these enormous quantities of goods would be removed.

Our Relations with Japan Cordial.

The information was obtained today that this Government regarded Japan

Continued on Page Two.

WHITE SULPHUR SPRINGS, W. Va. The Greenbrier, European plan. Wonderful curative waters. N. Y. Office, The Plaza.—Advt.

British Commentators Regard Japan as Peculiarly Fitted for Checking German Inroads.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

LONDON, March 1.—There is marked divergence of press opinion on Japan's proposals for intervention in Siberia, but the general current of editorial comment is favorable to them.

A diplomatic correspondent of The Daily Chronicle says:

"Japanese intervention in the war is a proposition that has always attracted French statesmen, such as Clemenceau, and Pichon, the present Minister of Foreign Affairs, is notoriously in favor of it. It has made less headway in England, where public opinion has preserved a more open attitude, as if waiting for a definite lead from the Government. Now events are moving so fast that old reticences and old hestitations seem out of place.

"Already, in a widely circulated interview given to an American correspondent, General Foch, the brilliant military adviser of the French Government, has urged America to take action, with Japan to safeguard the Trans-Siberian Railway against the inroads of the Germans now moving upon Petrograd. It is one of the secrets of diplomacy that Foch foresaw the possibilities of such a step in November last, at the meeting of the Allied War Council in Paris.

"But the situation has completely changed since then. The 'centres of resistance,' as they are called—the sane elements in Russia, the Constitutionalists, the Ukrainians, and Cossacks—have not fulfilled their first promise of an effective stand against anarchy and disruption. On the contrary, they have acknowledged their weakness either by negotiating with the Germans, as the Ukrainians have done, or by abandoning any real attempt to stop the progress of the Bolsheviki.

"And it is easy to see that Japan in her own interests cannot remain a mere spectator of the events which are placing Russia under the complete subjection of Germany and imperiling Japan's existence as an empire. The house is on fire, and the firemen must not be hampered. As to Japanese opinion, there is evidently a strong feeling that intervention must come, whether the Allies are agreed upon it or not, and the logic of events is so forcible that it is difficult to conceive of any failure of the great Allies to give the requisite invitation.

"Japan is clearly indicated for such a rôle. She is a neighboring power to Eastern Siberia, and her possessions are in danger from either the Bolshevist anarchy or the encroachments of the enemy. For whatever may be urged in the Bolsheviki's defense, they are playing the German game, first by throwing away their guns, and then by giving the enemy a pretext for invasion by their frantic appeals to revolutionary resistance.

Opposes American Aid to Japan.

"Moreover, by our treaty with Japan the latter is the authorized custodian of law and order in the Far East. That is very important and gives her the right to act. Nor does the talk of American participation at all change or belittle the importance of that rôle. America, indeed, has her hands full on the western front, and any attempt to divert men and munitions and tonnage from that great objective is to be condemned.

"Again, any linking of America with Japan in this vast enterprise would be resented—of that I am sure—by Japanese

Continued on Page Two.

Rest and be well at Grove Park Inn, Asheville, N. C. Finest resort in the world. No invalids, no children under ten.—Advt.

Pichon Reveals Demand for Verdun and Toul As Peace Price in 1914; Exposes Alsace Aims

PARIS, March 1.—Two historic documents, one showing the German Government's determination to force war upon France and the other setting forth the reasons which induced Germany to take Alsace-Lorraine, were made public today by Stephen Pichon, the French Foreign Minister. The Minister was speaking at the Sorbonne upon the anniversary of the protest made by representatives of the National Assembly of Alsace-Lorraine against annexation to Germany.

"I will establish by documents," said M. Pichon, "that the day the Germans deliberately rendered inevitable the most frightful of wars they tried to dishonor us by the most cowardly complicity in the ambush into which they drew Europe. I will establish it in the revelation of a document that the German Chancellor, after having drawn up, preserved carefully, and you will see why, in the most profound mystery of the most secret archives.

"We have known only recently of its authenticity and it defies any sort of attempt to disprove it. It bears the signature of Bethmann Hollweg (German Imperial Chancellor at the outbreak of the war) and the date July 31, 1914. On that day von Schön (German Ambassador to France) was charged by a telegram from his Chancellor to notify us of a state of danger of war with Russia and to ask us to remain neutral, giving us eighteen hours in which to reply.

"What was unknown until today was that the telegram of the German Chancellor containing these instructions terminated with these words:

If the French Government declares it will remain neutral your Excellency will be good enough to declare that we must, as a guarantee of its neutrality, require the handing over of the fortresses of Toul and Verdun; that we will occupy them and will restore them after the end of the war with Russia. A reply to this last question must reach here before Saturday afternoon at 4 o'clock.

"That," said M. Pichon, "is how Germany wanted peace at the moment when she declared war! That is how sincere she was in pretending that we obliged her to take up arms for her defense! That is the price she intended to make us pay for our baseness if we had the infamy to repudiate our signature as Prussia repudiated hers by tearing up the treaty that guaranteed the neutrality of Belgium!"

Taking up the question of Alsace-Lorraine, M. Pichon said:

"Our mortal enemy in the war of 1871, von Moltke, declared on the morrow of the treaty of Frankfort that it would require no less than fifty years to wean the heart of her lost provinces from France."

M. Pichon contrasted the German acceptance then that the provinces were in reality French with the reiterated pretensions of German statesmen since, especially the assertions of former Chancellor von Bethmann Hollweg and the present Chancellor, Count von Hertling, that most of the provinces were always German.

The Foreign Minister made public for the first time the full text of a letter written by William I., the grandfather of the present German Emperor, to Empress Eugénie. The letter is dated Versailles, Oct. 26, 1870, and says:

"After the immense sacrifices for her defense, Germany desires to be assured that the next war will find her better prepared to repel the aggression upon which we can count as soon as France shall have repaired her forces and gained allies. This is the melancholy consideration alone and not a desire to augment my country, whose territory is sufficiently great, that obliges me to insist upon the cession of territories that has no other object than to throw back to the starting point the French armies that in the future will come to attack us."

After reading this passage M. Pichon asked:

"Can one better destroy the legend which von Hertling tries to establish—that the annexation of Alsace-Lorraine had for its origin in the minds of its authors the wish to return to Germany German provinces of which she had been dispossessed by French usurpation?"

NEXT LIBERTY LOAN IS SET FOR APRIL 6

McAdoo Proposed That Campaign Begin on First Anniversary of Our Entering War.

TERMS REMAIN IN DOUBT

Rate of Interest, Amount of Issue, and Tax Features Depend Upon Action of Congress.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, March 1.—The first anniversary of the declaration of war against Germany, which falls on April 6, will be distinguished by opening the campaign for the third Liberty Loan. This announcement, subject to the action of Congress in the matter of additional legislation increasing the authority of the Secretary of the Treasury, was made tonight by Secretary McAdoo.

The precise nature of the modifications to be sought from Congress in the character of the next issue of bonds has not been indicated. However, it is more than suggested by discussion in banking circles for several weeks past. A feeling exists that to successfully place the large volume of the third issue there must be some modification of the rate of interest and the taxable character of the second issue, otherwise, it is contended, the bonds would not be accepted by the investment public.

It is recognized by high financial authorities that three successive demands on the investment power of the American people within less than a year may have diminished the ability of the country to respond in the measure and with the promptitude that charactrized the sale of the other issues. It is not unlikely therefore that within the next fortnight the banking opinion of the country may advance the impression that the next issue of bonds must be free from all taxation in order to make the issue sell up to the volume of $3,000,000,000 as it is the desire to do.

It has been argued that such an issue would be almost wholly calculated for sequestration in the possession of the rich and the loan would lose its popular character. Secretary McAdoo has said to this that he has abiding confidence in the American people and will endeavor to make this issue, as the preceding ones, acceptable to the people generally, avoiding any appeal to a special class of investors and relying on the vast resources of wealth in the United States and the patriotism of the people.

In a statement given out tonight Secretary McAdoo suggests to some degree this feeling on his part. Mr. McAdoo said:

"The amount, terms, and conditions of the loan have not yet been decided because these features are dependent upon further legislation. I expect to ask the Congress at an early date to grant the necessary additional authority. Of course, the opening date of the campaign is somewhat dependent upon the new legislation, but it is hoped and believed that the matter can be considered and determined in ample time to begin the campaign on the date suggested. April 6 will forever be a consecrated day in American history, and it seems peculiarly appropriate that the opening of the second year of our participation in this war for the honor and rights of America and the freedom of the world should be celebrated with a nation-wide drive for another Liberty loan.

"The campaign should begin with great demonstrations of patriotism in every city, town, and hamlet in the country that will truly express the spirit of aroused America. On this date every American should pledge anew to his

Continued on Page Three.

CHU CHIN CHOW—CENTURY THEATRE Mats. Today & Wed. Biggest Success in N. Y.—Advt.

GENERAL ACCUSED IN GRAFT CASE

Thomas H. Cruse, Late of Quartermaster Corps, Involved in Army Charges in Chicago.

PAPERS SEIZED IN RAID

Two Manufacturers' Agents Held for Payments Figuring in Blanket Contracts.

Special to The New York Times.

CHICAGO, March 1.—Army officers and Federal agents tonight raided the office of Henry H. Lippert, a manufacturers' agent, in the Security Building, in search of evidence implicating Lippert and his son Ralph on charges of aiding Brig. General Thomas H. Cruse, retired, to get money for procuring contracts for blankets and other Quartermaster supplies.

While the raid was in progress Deputy Marshals descended upon the residence of Henry H. Lippert, at 6,400 Ellis Avenue, and much to his surprise placed him under arrest. Bundling him into an automobile, they went after Ralph Lippert, the son, who was a guest at a fashionable dance.

Until the first of the year General Cruse was attached to the accounting division of the Quartermaster General's office which is concerned in awarding contracts. He is said to have admitted receiving $1,500 from Lippert during last month, but insists he was ignorant that he was violating any law in taking money from a supply contractor in view of the fact that he was on the retired list.

The dealings between the Lipperts and the army officers are said to involve the sale of thousands of blankets and articles of clothing, valued at many thousands of dollars.

The officers with the search warrant arrived at the office after Lippert and his son had left there for the day. The warrant was served on Williiam Halberg, the janitor, who was compelled to open the office to the Government raiders. Colonel Nathan William MacChesney, Judge Advocate of the Central Department, and Captain Melvin B. Erickson of the Army Intelligence office, headed the party.

As soon as they entered the offices letter files were seized and the contents dumped on a table. Two strong-boxes were pried open and their contents put in a separate pile. Among the papers was a bunch of War Department vouchers "for purchase and services other than personal," which were signed in blank by the elder Lippert.

According to Government officials in charge of the case, the Lipperts have been engaged in obtaining contracts for cloth manufacturers. They have been exceptionally successful during the last year and rumors of alleged irregularities caused the demand on General Cruse for an explanation. His admission that he received money was the result.

Says Cruse Confessed.

Captain Erickson filed the complaints and the affidavit in which General Cruse is purported to have confessed his complicity.

"I called upon General Cruse in Washington and he produced correspondence between himself and Henry H. Lippert," Captain Erickson said in the complaint. "General Cruse stated he had received one check for $300 for 'services' during February, two checks of $100 each for expenses, and one check for $1,000 for services rendered in a controversy arising between the Depot Quartermaster at St. Louis and Henry Lippert regard-

Continued on Page Two.

AMERICANS WIN FIRST PITCHED BATTLE, REPULSE STRONG ATTACK ON OUR FRONT; MANY GERMANS SLAIN, 3 TAKEN PRISONER

Our Men Also in Hand-to-Hand Combat on the Aisne; Berlin Asserts Ten Americans Were Captured

PARIS, March 1.—Great activity by the Germans on the Aisne front is indicated by today's War Office bulletin. East of Chavignon [where American troops are on the front] an attack was made by the foe, resulting in a hand-to-hand struggle, which ended in the expulsion of the Germans. The announcement says:

In the region east of Chavignon at 8 o'clock last night the Germans, after a heavy bombardment, hurled two columns against the French lines. A violent hand-to-hand conflict followed, terminating to the advantage of the French. The Germans were thrown back, after having suffered heavy losses. Prisoners remained in the hands of the French.

Another attempt against small French posts southeast of Corbeny achieved no greater success.

BERLIN, March 1, (via London.)—Ten Americans have been captured by the Germans near Chavignon, on the French front, according to the statement from army headquarters today. The bulletin on operations on the western front includes this paragraph:

Army Group of the German Crown Prince—Near Chavignon storming troops forced their way into the enemy's trenches and captured ten Americans and a few French prisoners.

Chavignon is in the western sector of the Aisne front, north of the westerly end of the Chemin-des-Dames and a mile and a half northwest of Pargny-Filain.

WAR COST RUNNING A BILLION A MONTH

Our February Total Was Proportionally About the Same as January's and December's.

TEN BILLIONS IN 8 MONTHS

Nearly a Third in Loans to Allies —Nation's Cash Assets Today Over Four Billions.

WASHINGTON, March 1.—The money cost of the war to the United States is still running near a billion dollars a month. Despite the official forecasts of increasing expenditures from month to month the Government's outlay in February, according to a Treasury statement issued today, was slightly less than in January or December, and would have been about the same if the month had been as long as other months.

The expenditures were $1,002,878,608, of which $665,400,000 was for ordinary war expenses and $325,000,000 was in loans to allied Governments. Corresponding expenditures were $1,000,000,000 in January, $1,105,000,000 in December, and $982,000,000 in November.

The net balance in the general fund was swelled today to $1,073,000,000, being above the billion-dollar mark for the first time since the middle of December. This was due to the inflow of $252,000,000 from sale of certificates of indebtedness of the current $500,000,000 block, which will close Tuesday. More than four-fifths of this huge Government working fund was distributed throughout the country in depositary banks, so that there was no large accumulation of idle dollars in the Treasury.

The total cash assets of the Government today were $4,027,919,548, which included $2,401,135,506 gold, $491,673,559 silver, and the balance of the general fund.

For revenue the Government is still relying for the most part on borrowings through the liberty loans and certificates of indebtedness, as the dollars have not yet begun to roll in from income and excess profits taxes. Payments of these are due June 15. In effect, however, about $1,125,000,000 of these taxes have already been paid through the purchase of certificates which will be received later in payment of taxes, but receipts from this source are listed under the public debt rather than under internal revenue.

Receipts from internal revenue since July 1, the beginning of the fiscal year, have been about $520,000,000, and it is estimated that the receipts up to next July 1 will be $3,400,000,000. Customs and miscellaneous revenue have swelled the ordinary receipts this year to $768,677,000, and receipts from liberty loans, certificates, war savings and other public debt sources have been $9,811,668,000, making the Government's total receipts in eight months $10,582,684,000. The war savings movement has brought in $75,000,000 in the three months that it has been under way.

The disbursements in the eight months have been $10,647,709,000, a little more than the receipts. Of this amount $3,811,556,000 has gone for internal expenses, mostly caused by the war; $3,466,329,000 in payments to the Allies, $14,000,000 for purchase of farm loan bonds, and most of the rest for redeeming temporary certificates of indebtedness, issued in anticipation of Liberty Loan campaigns.

The bulk of the funds now needed for Federal loans to farmers, about $11,000,000 a month, is being supplied from the Treasury fund of $100,000,000 set aside for the purpose, rather than by private sale of farm loan bonds. This is due mainly, it is said, to the desire of Treasury officials to avoid as much activity as possible in the investment market before the third Liberty Loan. It is for the same reason that sale of non-essential private securities is being discouraged particularly during this month, immediately preceding the loan campaign.

PABLO CASALS only N. Y. Recital Aeolian Hall, This Afternoon at 3.—Advt.

FRENCH REPORT OUR SUCCESSES

Paris Says Specially Trained German Raiding Forces Attacked Our Front.

FRENCH LINES UNDER FIRE

German Guns Show Growing Activity at Many Points—Champagne Attack Gains.

PARIS, March 1.—German troops, especially trained for raiding operations, attacked the American salient last night and this morning, but the Americans maintained their entire line everywhere and, in addition, caused heavy casualties among the enemy. The Americans also took prisoners on both positions attacked. These facts are told in the French official communication made public tonight.

Both the day and night reports of the War Office indicate growing activity of the German guns. Violent artillery fire has been going on north and northwest of Rheims, on both sides of Suippes, and near the Butte des Mesnil in Champagne, northeast of Verdun, and in the Woevre.

The activity in the Rheims sector culminated in the dropping of incendiary bombs on a hospital in the city, causing its destruction.

In the Champagne the Germans followed up the night bombardment by attacks on the positions near the Butte de Mesnil, which were won two weeks ago by the French with the aid of American artillerymen. The assailants gained a foothold in one of the French trenches.

Tonight's War Office report reads:

During the day the artillery fire was of great intensity in the region north and northwest of Rheims and also in Champagne, especially in the region of the Monts, near Tahure, and on both sides of Suippes.

Southwest of the Butte du Mesnil, after having been pushed back by our counterattacks at points where they had entered our positions this morning, the enemy came back with new forces. After several fruitless attempts, which cost him heavy losses, he succeeded in gaining a footing again in a part of the positions we conquered Feb. 13.

On the right bank of the Meuse and in the Woevre the enemy violently bombarded our first lines on the Beaumont and Bois le Chaume fronts, as well as in the Seicheprey region, where a strong surprise attack by the enemy was repulsed and gave us a few prisoners.

On two of the points attacked by the enemy during the course of last night and today, Germans, specialized in raids, came in contact with some elements of American infantry. Our allies maintained their lines intact everywhere and inflicted heavy losses on the enemy, and in addition took prisoners from him at each of these points.

Sets Hospital Afire with Bomb.

Today's report of the War Office says:

During the night there was active artillery fighting in the region of Craonne, between the Miette and the Aisne and in the sector of Rheims.

A hospital in Rheims for civilians was shelled systematically with incendiary bombs. The building was burned down.

In the Champagne during the night a series of bombardments was directed against the French first lines, particularly in the region of the heights on both sides of Suippes and the region of Butte du Mesnil.

This morning the enemy made a spirited attack against our new positions southwest of Butte du Mesnil. It was broken up by the French fire, and the assailants were driven back except at one point, where they gained a footing in an advanced trench element. At the same time a

Continued on Page Two.

The war's effect upon the oil industry and many other important developments in oil are thoroughly covered in second Oil Industry Review, Tonight's N. Y. Evening Post, 5 cents.—Advt.

OUR LOSSES ALSO ARE HEAVY

Gallant Young Captain, Just from West Point, Among the Killed.

LEADS OUT MEN, TAKES FOE

Germans, Expecting Easy Triumph, Are Surprised by Resistance and Take Flight.

ASSAULT LONG PREPARED

Heavy Shelling Precedes It, with Floods of Gas, but Men Don Masks and Few Suffer.

WITH THE AMERICAN ARMY IN FRANCE, March 1, (Associated Press.)—American troops repulsed a strong German attack this morning in the St. Mihiel salient north of Toul. The Americans displayed the greatest personal courage, bravery, and energy throughout the engagement and outfought the surprised enemy from the instant contact was established.

The raid was a complete failure, three German prisoners remaining in American hands. The ground in front of the American trenches was strewn with German dead.

The Americans also lost many killed and wounded, including officers. Among the dead was a Captain, who was graduated from West Point in 1917.

During the attack a town behind the American line was heavily shelled, and there were some casualties there.

A driving wet snow was falling this morning when the Germans opened fire on the American salient with every weapon at their command. Seventy-sevens, heavy shells, and gas shells fell in a whirlwind on the trenches for half an hour. At the same time other enemy shells in great numbers were dropping on the American battery positions.

The Germans, evidently thinking that the Americans in this section, having had one taste of gas a few days ago, would fear it now, let loose great quantities of poison gas; but the men put on their masks and few were affected by it. So intense was the fire, however, that the woods back of the salient were shot to pieces.

Find Americans Ready.

At 6 o'clock the barrage fire lifted on the trenches to the right of the salient and Germans to the number of about 240 came sweeping forward under the protection of their fire. They apparently expected to make a big haul and jumped into what was left of the trenches; but there found the Americans all ready for battle. Fierce hand-to-hand fighting began.

One American Captain rallied his men with rifles and machine guns and went through the American wire entanglements into No Man's Land and waited there for the enemy, whom he expected to be driven out by his comrades in the trenches.

He was right, for soon groups of the enemy started back through the entanglements. The Americans poured in a deadly fire, but the Captain was killed during the fight, being the first member of the 1917 class at West Point to fall.

While the Americans in front of the wire entanglements and in shell holes were still fighting desperately, the American barrage fire began sweeping No Man's Land, catching many running Prussians who had had enough of American methods. The barrage swept back and forth, making sure of doing all possible damage to the foe.

When the enemy had been driven back out of the positions, the bodies of ten German soldiers were found in the American trenches. Two German officers were entangled in the wire, and many bodies were in sight. Eight were visible through the snowstorm at one point.

The ground was littered with enemy hand grenades, boxes of explosives for destroying dugouts, and incendiary bombs which they had no opportunity to use. They managed to drop incendiary bombs in two dugouts, which were destroyed by fire, but no Americans were in them.

Many Americans Missing.

If the Germans captured any prisoners, which is doubtful, there were not more than two or three, possibly from a listening post. Of the missing men many were probably buried. Digging for them is now proceeding and others may be accounted for.

Two of the German prisoners were wounded, the other was unhurt except for a welt on one of his hands, where he was struck by a young American soldier when he showed fight after capture.

From the prisoners the American officers have obtained much valuable information. One remarked:

"I did not have a chance to do anything before an American jumped on me and grabbed me by the throat."

The Germans had been preparing for the raid for three weeks. They belonged to the Seventy-eighth Reserve

Division of Hanover. The prisoners, who had Russian coins in their possession, came into the trenches here just before the Americans took over this sector.

SMASH GAS BATTERIES.

American Guns Take Retribution for Tuesday's Attack.

WITH THE AMERICAN ARMY IN FRANCE, March 1, (Associated Press.)—Swift retribution has fallen upon the German batteries which this week bombarded the American trenches northwest of Toul with gas shells. American heavy artillery concentrated its fire on the German minenwerfer batteries for half an hour yesterday and obliterated the position.

Many direct hits with high explosive shells were made by the American gunners. Timbers were thrown high in the air and explosions, probably of German ammunition and gas, resulted. The ground about the German batteries was churned upside down, and if there were any German soldiers there they certainly suffered death.

Airplane photographs aided the American gunners in their destructive fire against the German batteries. The photographs, taken Wednesday, disclosed the location of the minenwerfers, with the result that it did not take the gunners long to even up the score with the enemy.

Late yesterday afternoon the Germans attempted to retaliate for the destruction of the minenwerfer batteries. They bombarded the American heavy artillery with their biggest guns, but their shooting had little effect.

In general the artillery fire has been lively in the last twenty-four hours. The American guns have kept up a constant and destructive fire on many vital enemy points, such as crossroads and towns. German working parties were dispersed effectively, and once the 75's fired vigorously on some Germans in a first line trench, quickly blowing in the trench system. Ground mist and rain have prevented free observation, but the guns have the enemy targets so well registered that they have been able to work effectively.

In a town behind the front a German shell exploded near the door leading to a telephone dugout, blocking the passageway. The operators in the dugout, although in danger, continued to work the important line, at the same time calling for help. Soldiers were sent to the dugout and the passageway was reopened.

The American sector is now an ocean of mud and constant work is necessary to keep the trenches, gunpits, and dugouts free from water.

From information reaching the American lines it is apparent that the enemy is taking advantage of the low visibility to do much work in his positions. Many noises of kinds impossible to suppress, and other information make this certain.

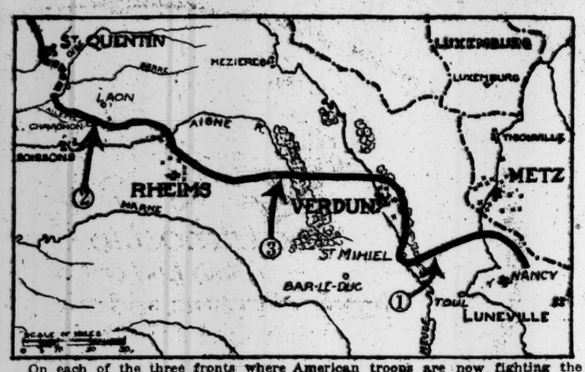
American patrols were all over No Man's Land last night, but did not encounter any Germans.

Thus far six men have died from the effects of the German gas shells. More than eighty are in hospital suffering from gas poisoning. Most of these cases, however, are slight and only one man is reported to be in a grave condition.

A few more gas cases developed today among the men who many hours after the gas shells had exploded went to work in the gassed area, where the fumes, like water, remained in shellholes and other depressions in the earth.

Strict orders were issued today to all ranks in the American sector regarding gas precautions. The men were told that they must keep their masks and respirators within quick reach at all times and were warned that the slightest delay in getting them on might mean death.

Where American Troops Are Fighting.



On each of the three fronts where American troops are now fighting the Germans are showing much activity, justifying in part, perhaps, the suggestion that a special drive would be made against the forces of the United States.

The regions where we have men and the recent events in each are as follows, the figures referring to the map:

(1) St. Mihiel Salient.—A strong German attack yesterday morning was repulsed with many casualties on each side. Heavy American guns have smashed up the enemy's batteries that led the gas attack of Tuesday.

(2) Aisne Front.—Berlin reports the capture of ten American soldiers in a raid on our trenches east of Chavignon. Paris reports a hand-to-hand combat there, with the repulse of the foe with heavy losses.

(3) Champagne Sector.—A new attack after shelling was made by the foe in the Butte de Mesnil region, where several days ago American artillerymen participated with French troops in successful operations. The assailants gained a foothold in French trenches at one point.

25 MORE WOUNDED NAMED BY PERSHING

All But One Suffered Injury on Tuesday—Two Killed in Accidents, Four by Disease.

WASHINGTON, March 1.—Apparent evidence of another skirmish on the American front on Tuesday, when several score of Pershing's men were overcome by gas attacks, is given in a long casualty list received from the American commander today, in which he named one soldier as having been severely wounded and twenty-three others slightly wounded on Tuesday. General Pershing has previously indicated in each case when a victim has been gassed.

His list included also the names of a private slightly wounded and two others accidentally killed on Wednesday, and of four others who died from disease. The complete list is as follows:

SEVERELY WOUNDED.

TAYLOR, HARRY, private, Springfield, Ohio.

SLIGHTLY WOUNDED.

HACKER, LEE, Sergeant, Manchester, Ky.
MARSH, HUGH, Sergeant, Belleville, Ill.
SPRAGUE, CHARLES I., Corporal, Marysville, Mo.
WINN, JOHN T., Corporal, New Rochelle, N. Y.
ANDREWS, PAUL E., private, Lawrence, Kan.
BRAY, JOHN L., private, Drum, Ky.
BULL, LESLIE H., private, Fulton, Mo.
CARTER, GUY A., private, Meadville, Mo.
DALEY, FRANCIS T., private, Shell Lake, Wis.
DEMPSEY, DUFFY, private, Ludlow, Col.
GIBBONS, ERNEST E., private, Waterford, Cal.
HARRINGTON, DEWEY M., private, Pavo, Ga.
HODGES, FRANK M., private, Ottawa, Kan.
JOHNSON, OSCAR, private, Osap, Sweden.
MARSHALL, JOSEPH S., private, Toledo, Ohio.
MINDIKOWSKI, STANLEY, private, Chicago, Ill.
SMITH, OLIVER R., private, Pava, Ill.
WIEDMAIER, DELBERT, private, Chicago, Ill.
POVELONIS, TONY, private, Pittsburgh, Penn.
PATRICK, IVAN L., private, Keyser, W. Va.
RICHTER, WILLIAM, private, Chicago.
SHELTON, RAY, private, Mount Erie, Ill.
SHOONUCK, PAUL, cook, Georgetown, Ill.
McGRATH, HENRY F., private, Holyoke, Mass., Feb. 27.

ACCIDENTALLY KILLED.

ROZSEN, HYMAN, Corporal, Chicago, Ill.
MOONEY, CLARENCE, private, Gastonia, N. C.

DIED FROM DISEASE.

FISHER, JOHN, Corporal, Philadelphia, Penn.; pneumonia.
BEDARD, JOSEPH N., private, Burlington, Vt.; meningitis.
BURLING, GEORGE E., Jr., Richmond Hill, N. Y.; exophthalmic goitre.
WELLWOOD, JOSEPH C., Bridgewater, Conn.; scarlet fever.

MARCH CONDEMNS RIGID CENSORSHIP

New Chief of Staff, Returning from Europe, Will Ask That Rules Be Modified.

TROOPS ABROAD 'SPLENDID'

Health and Morale of Pershing Army Excellent—Men Keen for the War Game.

AN ATLANTIC PORT, March 1.—Major Gen. Peyton March, the new Chief of Staff of the United States Army, has returned from France to take up in Washington the duties of his new post. General March spent nine months in Europe as Chief of Artillery of the American expeditionary force, and he comes home with the firm opinion that the American troops are so well trained in modern warfare that they will give a good account of themselves and reflect credit upon the United States.

If he had any criticism to make it was regarding the censorship, which he called lamentable. He said he intended to recommend on his arrival in Washington that there be a freer dissemination of news regarding the doings of our men in France. He believed that the censorship should be less stringent so the people of America might learn as much as possible regarding the activities of the expeditionary force. American officers in France, he said, could not understand the present censorship methods.

Keen About War Game.

"I know of no gentle method of conducting a war of this magnitude," the General said," and no army can expect not to have somebody hurt. The health and the morale of our forces are splendid. They are keen about the game. Those on the battle line now and those in reserve, too, are so well trained that they can handle themselves with entire credit to the United States.

"I inspected the troops on the line just before I left France, and they are extraordinarily contented and cheerful, notwithstanding the mud and the German shells. Their health is splendid. There is no sickness and there is better morale than there was at the Mexican border, where I was stationed before going abroad. The spirit of the Americans is splendid and every man is happy.

"It is all strange and interesting to them, for a majority have never been out of the United States before, and some have never been out of their native States. This is a decided advantage for them, for it keeps them interested and serves to keep up their spirits."

General March said that he was told by General Pershing before he sailed that General Wood was rapidly recovering from the wound in his forearm.

With General March arrived Generals S. D. Sturgis and F. H. French.

March to Make Changes.

WASHINGTON, March 1.—Numerous changes in the personnel of the General Staff of the Army are expected to follow the arrival here of Major Gen. Peyton C. March, who landed at an Atlantic port today, returning from France to assume his duties as Acting Chief of Staff. Officers here have no knowledge of plans General March may have laid in this regard, but it has been announced that he will draw to his aid men in whom he has special personal confidence.

It is understood that one of the first acts of the new Chief will be to name a successor for Major Gen. John Biddle, Assistant Chief of Staff, who has been acting as head of that body since General Bliss was assigned to the supreme war council in Europe. There are indications that General Biddle has already been selected for an important command in Europe, and it is known that he would prefer duty abroad.

Reorganization of the General Staff, recently effected, is now in operation. It has been stated officially, however, that the general officers recently assigned to duty as directors of the five major divisions of the staff are holding their posts temporarily. This action was taken in order to permit General March to name his own assistants in carrying out the task of coordination of the purely military side of the army.

Each of these directors is an assistant to the Chief of Staff, with power to act in the name of the Secretary or of the Chief of Staff in matters pertaining to his own particular field. By this means an organization has been built up for General March in such a way that he will be able to devote his own time almost wholly to the broader problems of the department, leaving detail work to his assistants and quickly familiarizing himself with conditions throughout the army.

Full Harmony of Action.

General March brings to the head of the General Staff intimate personal knowledge with conditions in France. He has discussed every phase of the relationship between the War Department and the expeditionary forces with General Pershing, and it is anticipated that complete harmony of action and purpose will prevail on both sides of the water under his direction.

The remarks made by General March today on his arrival, indicating his desire for a less rigorous censorship as to actions of American troops in France, caused some comment among army officers here. A majority of them agree that much more could be told with safety as to the doings abroad than has been the practice up to this time. Secretary Baker has taken the position, however, that all information as to the movements of General Pershing's forces must come through that officer's censor. He has held that the War Department was too remote to exercise any jurisdiction over this subject.

If there has been any misunderstanding as to censorship between General Pershing and the department, General March probably will be able to clear it up quickly.

FOE TELLS FERDINAND HE MUST ABDICATE

One of the Peace Conditions to be Imposed on Rumania by Central Powers.

LONDON, March 1.—The peace terms submitted to King Ferdinand of Rumania by Count Czernin, the Austro-Hungarian Foreign Minister, included the King's abdication in favor of his brother, Prince William, or the taking of a referendum in Rumania regarding his successor, according to a Berlin dispatch transmitted by the Exchange Telegraph correspondent at Amsterdam today.

King Ferdinand of Rumania, a Prince of the House of Hohenzollern, was denounced as a renegade by his brother, Prince William of Hohenzollern, in December, 1916, when the invasion of Rumania by the Central Powers was under way, and Prince William, who is a General of Prussian infantry, was in command of a part of the invading force. Prince William became a pretender to the throne of Rumania at that time, issuing a proclamation at Craiova declaring himself to be the rightful heir to the Rumanian throne.

GENERAL ACCUSED IN ARMY GRAFT CASE

Continued from Page One.

ing the acceptance of certain blankets by the Quartermaster."

Upon this affidavit United States Commissioner Mason issued a warrant accusing the Lipperts of "aiding and abetting General Cruse to commit the offense of receiving and agreeing to receive compensation for services in relation to a controversy in which the United States was a party, as denounced by Section 115 of the criminal code."

The Lipperts are further accused of aiding and abetting General Cruse "to commit the crime of receiving money or other valuable considerations for procuring or aiding to procure a contract from the United States, in violation of Section 112 of the criminal code."

The complaint further charges that "Henry H. and Ralph H. Lippert have been in contractual relations with the War Department's Quartermaster Corps and have paid General Cruse $1,500 unlawfully for the purpose of obtaining contracts and preference and payments upon contracts."

It became known tonight that General Cruse had been very active in the work of purchasing supplies for the army and that he had traveled much to St. Louis, Washington, and other cities. Indications are that the Federal Secret Service has been watching the activities of General Cruse and the Lipperts for some time. One specific letter which is said to be called for is said to relate to the expenses of General Cruse "on his Western trip." It is known also that Henry H. Lippert has written letters to high officials in Washington asking for promotions and appointments in the Quartermaster General's department. Among the articles seized are a dozen or more vouchers for sums ranging from $1,000 to $5000 marked "account compensation to apply on United States Army contracts."

Calls for Many Documents.

The Government, in issuing the search warrant, calls for hundreds of letters, documents, memorandum books, telegrams and files. Some of the papers called for include the following:

Paper marked "Cobey, introducing General Cruse," with notations of figures and names of companies attached to proposal.

Letter dated Feb. 2, 1918, to General Thomas Cruse, Stoney Court, Washington.

List of bidders and price schedule on stationery of New Willard Hotel, Washington, Dec. 14, 1917.

Letter dated Washington, Jan. 26, 1918, to Cedarburg Woolen Mills, Cedarburg, Wis., on stationery of Shoreham Hotel.

Western Union telegram dated Washington, Jan. 25, from Henry H. Lippert to General Thomas Cruse, Planters Hotel, St. Louis.

Memorandum regarding United States Marine Corps proposals opened at Philadelphia Jan. 11, 1917, for 100,000 yards sky-blue kersey.

Letter on stationery of Hotel Astor, New York, dated Dec. 16, 1917, addressed to "My Dear Colonel" and marked "confidential."

Western Union telegram from Philadelphia, Sept. 26, 1917, from Cyrus S. Radford to Henry H. Lippert, Chicago.

Letter from W. E. Clark, Colonel, Quartermaster Corps, Depot Quartermaster, St. Louis, to General Thomas Cruse, Washington, D. C., regarding "blankets, Lippert contract," with notation by Thomas Cruse.

Letter of July 16, 1917, to H. H. Lippert from E. L. Erickson, United States Arsenal, St. Louis, Mo., in connection with visit of General Thomas Cruse to the arsenal.

In the letters and communications called for are the names of many men prominent in public life. It is known that the correspondence of Lippert mentions the name of Julius Rosenwald, Senator J. Hamilton Lewis, and Richard S. Folsom, a law partner of Senator Lewis. It was rumored that one of these letters asked Senator Lewis to see about the promotion of one army officer and the appointment of another as a chief inspector in the Chicago Quartermaster's Department.

Cruse Refuses to Talk.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, March 1.—Brig. Gen. Thoms Cruse, retired, declined tonight to make any statement concerning the charge made against him in Chicago. General Cruse was retired from active service on Jan. 9, but, while it was indicated at the time that his retirement was due to matters in connection with criticisms of the administration of the Quartermaster General's department, to which he was attached, nothing was disclosed then to suggest any allegation affecting his integrity.

General Cruse was the fiscal officer in the office of the Quartermaster General. Officers attached to that office declined tonight to comment on the statements from Chicago concerning General Cruse.

MESSAGE TO RUSSIA BY AMERICAN LABOR

Bids the People Be of Good Cheer and Fight to Defend Their Homes.

PLEDGES FULLEST SUPPORT

Denounces German Autocracy as Great, Unscrupulous Foe of All Free Peoples.

American labor, speaking through the American Alliance of Labor and Democracy, of which Samuel Gompers, President of the American Federation of Labor, is Chairman, sent yesterday to the Russian people a message of cheer, urging them to stand firm against the German invasion and to fight for the defense of country and home.

The proposed message was submitted by telegraph to the members of the Executive Committee of the alliance, and by telegraph unanimous approval of the draft of the cablegram was received yesterday at the New York headquarters of the alliance, 51 Chambers Street. The message was sent to Petrograd, and from that city will be distributed in many thousands of copies to all of Russia not in the hands of the German invaders. The message warned Russians that the object of German autocracy was the destruction of their country, and that the American people would back Russians in an effort to rise and throw off the impending German yoke. This is the message:

"Prussian militarism and brutality menace free Russia now as never before. Just as it would despoil all free countries, so now the German military machine is sweeping on, despoiling vast sweeps of Russian territory. The clear object of Germany is the destruction of Russian freedom and the annexation of a great area of Russian territory.

"German autocracy is the great, unscrupulous enemy of all free peoples. Democracy cannot live anywhere unless this autocracy is crushed. Democracy everywhere must sweep back the German tyrants in defeat.

"The American people understand the German plan. They have pledged everything they possess to defeat it for freedom's sake. With all other free people they have been shocked, but not surprised, at the duplicity of Germany in its dealings with Russia. Now that the German mask is off entirely and the German armies are marching over Russian soil to conquer and hold, the free people of America send a message of encouragement to the free Russians. We say, rally to the struggle against autocracy! Only armed force can meet the German hordes. The working people of America are with you and with all free peoples in the common struggle for freedom and its boundless opportunities. Hold the line! Rise in all your might and strike for your homes, your lives, your liberties! The democracies of the world, determined to maintain freedom, cannot be beaten if they stand firmly together.

"We, the working people of America, call across the world to you to pledge again our whole strength in the common struggle for humanity. Stand with us to the end for the right of all peoples to be free. Stand with us to win this war against enslaving and debasing autocracy. We send you cheer and our pledge of high resolve and fixed purpose. Let the free peoples of the world stand shoulder to shoulder for the defeat of militarism, autocracy and the enslavers of the human race.

"Adopted by Executive Council, American Alliance for Labor and Democracy.

(Signed) SAMUEL GOMPERS, President."

The members of the Executive Council, in addition to President Gompers, are W. R. Gaylord of Wisconsin, Vice President; James Duncan of Massachusetts, Vice President; Gertrude B. Fuller of Pennsylvania, Vice President; Frank Morrison of Washington, Secretary; J. G. Phelps Stokes of New York, Treasurer; Frank P. Walsh of Missouri, Colijs Lovely of Missouri, William J. Ghent of California, John Walker of Illinois, John Spargo of Vermont, William Edlin of New York, Matthew Woll of Illinois, J. I. Sheppard of Kansas, James A. Mullen of California, James P. Holland of New York, and David J. Berry of Pennsylvania.

It was announced yesterday that W. A. Appleton and Joshua Butterworth, two of the four members of the British Labor Mission to this country, who are touring the country, will come to New York on March 14 and remain until March 17 for a series of labor loyalty meetings.

HUGHES SPURS NATION TO PUSH THE WAR

Deplores Peace Talk Now and Urges a Demonstration of America's Earnestness.

Speaking before the St. David's Society last night at the Aldine Club, 200 Fifth Avenue, Charles E. Hughes asserted that any mention of peace at this time with Germany was a move that played into the hands of the Central Powers and would spell ruin for the democratic nations of the world. In referring to the war, Mr. Hughes said:

"I would not disguise from you the solicitude that I feel at this time. It is a time when Germany is reaching out and seeking to lay the foundation of an extended empire, threatening the future peace of the world. It is a time not for the discussions of peace. There could, at this time, be no negotiated peace but a German peace. We are confronted by a tremendous task. If anything could demonstrate to us the character of it, it is what is now happening in Russia. There is in my judgment only one thing that will give us a peace worth having and that is either a military decision or a conviction on the part of Germany of the hopelessness of success in this ill-starred policy of seeking to dominate the world.

"There is but one way to produce that conviction in Germany. It will be produced only by a demonstration of an invincible determination on the part of the United States to bring all her resources willingly and without hesitation to the final test without any thought of peace until that test is met with assured success."

The other speakers were Colonel Sir Walter Roper Lawrence of the British Army and Captain Charles Dolphin of the Canadian Forces.

LAYS PLOT TO VON PAPEN.

SAN FRANCISCO, March 1.—Theodore Roche, chief counsel for the defense in the trial of thirty persons charged with conspiracy to foment revolution in India, declared in court today that Fred Jebsen, a former San Francisco shipping man; Lieutenant Wilhelm von Brincken of the German army, and Captain Franz von Papen, Military Attaché of the German Embassy, should be held responsible for the alleged conspiracy. Former German Consular officials here, American shipping men, and lawyers and Hindus make up the list of defendants.

FRENCH REPORT OUR SUCCESSES

Continued from Page One.

strong German raid east of Suippes, was repulsed completely.

In the Argonne French patrols took prisoners.

In the Woevre there was rather heavy artillery fighting late in the night, in the sectors of Regnieville and Remenauville. Everywhere else the night was calm.

On Tuesday a French aerial squadron carried out a photographic reconnaissance as far as Marienbourg, Belgium, more than 80 kilometres (50 miles) behind the German lines.

LONDON, March 1.—Today's bulletin of the British War Office says:

A successful raid in which we captured a few prisoners was carried out by Stafford and Cheshire troops last night north of the Ypres-Staden Railway.

There was some artillery activity on both sides during the night in the neighborhood of La Vacquerie and east of Ypres.

Last night's report from British Headquarters reads:

Early this morning British troops successfully raided enemy trenches in the neighborhood of Gonnelieu (southwest of Gamba). Considerable casualties were inflicted on the garrison, a machine gun blown up and a few prisoners brought back.

In the raid last night south of the Houthulst Forest Dorset, Manchester, Lancaster and Scottish troops penetrated the enemy's defenses to a depth of 1,200 yards. In addition to fourteen prisoners captured a large number of the enemy are believed to have been killed.

Hostile artillery has shown some activity again today at a number of points along our front, particularly in the neighborhood of St. Quentin, southeast of Armentières and in the Zonnebeke sector.

Repulsed British, Says Berlin.

BERLIN, March 1, (British Admiralty Per Wireless Press.)—Today's report of the Headquarters Staff on operations on the western front, says:

Army Group of Crown Prince Rupprecht—Attacks, launched last night north of Poelcapelle by English infantry, after violent artillery preparation, broke down. On the rest of this front artillery activity was revived at many points in support of minor reconnoitring engagements.

West of La Fere a detachment brought back prisoners as the result of an attack across the canal.

An enemy air raid on Kortrijk (Courtrai, twenty-six miles southwest of Ghent) caused considerable losses among Belgians.

Early this morning fighting activity was resumed at isolated sectors in the Champagne.

JAPAN'S PROPOSALS FAVORED IN LONDON

Continued from Page One.

opinion as a mark of distrust in her ability and her disinterestedness in performing such a task.

"It is possible to argue that the Allies' treatment of Japan has not been uniformly happy. When she came first into the war she was to be rigidly confined to the China Sea. This was agreed to. Then, later, she extended her action, presumably on invitation, to the Pacific and Indian Oceans. Nor need I insist upon the part she is nobly playing in the Mediterranean Sea. Was there not at one moment a question of her employment in Mesopotamia, in Palestine, or Saloniki, and even on the western front? The controversy need not be revived beyond saying that to appeal to Japan for such service is vastly different from asking her to protect her own vital interests, as well as those of her allies.

"To give Japan a partner in this great military enterprise, marked out for her by political and geographical destiny, would be an error from a moral and practical point of view. It would cause disappointment and even chagrin in Tokio, nor has it the excuse of necessity. The countries concerned are clearly in the province of Japan's legitimate action, in exceptional and imperative circumstances. There should be no artificial limits set to the exact scope of the undertaking. They cannot be foreseen and must be subject to developments. Japan is probably in as good a position as any of her allies to give effect to any defensive project. The cleverness of her General Staff and the military value of her troops have long been recognized. Her standing army, on a two years' service basis, gives her sufficient strength and equipment for any demand. If the guardianship of the Trans-Siberian Railway should take 500,000, they would be forthcoming, together with the necessary tonnage. Japan is not fighting Russia, but the enemies of Russia, and it may be assumed that those parts of Siberia which are not yet subject to Bolshevist influence will welcome this new police as a sign that the Allies have not abandoned them.

"Japan's services to the Allies are not to be confined even to her warships in Far Eastern and European waters. They belong also to the domain of finance. The Japanese loan to this country is probably not less than £35,000,000, and the contribution to Russia, if one counts munitions as well as money, would be almost double. From that point of view, therefore, Japan is the natural guardian of the great Siberian highway, and both England and France need the strong man armed as custodian of their Far Eastern possessions."

Rebuked by The Manchester Guardian

That section of British opinion which looks to Japan to intervene in Siberia is sternly rebuked by The Manchester Guardian, which refers particularly to General Foch's interview in THE NEW YORK TIMES. After presenting various arguments which it is needless to cable, The Guardian concludes by saying:

"If Japan does to Russia's eastern frontier even more cynically what Germany is doing to Russia's western frontier, how can the Allies approve without losing their claim to stand for a higher principle than their enemies? To encourage, or not to repudiate, any such action on the part of Japan would be a gross error and would be in flat contradiction to the whole policy of President Wilson. Is it not high time that President Wilson took the diplomacy of the war effectively in hand? Speeches will not do it."

Await America's Opinion.

By The Associated Press.

LONDON, March 1.—A Reuter dispatch, quoting an Associated Press telegram from Washington concerning Japan's proposals with regard to Siberia, receives great prominence in type and position in the morning newspapers and is commented on extensively. Some papers display contributed articles setting forth the Japanese view of the situation.

The bulk of the opinion favors Japan's proposed action without qualification, and the plea is made in some quarters that she ought implicitly to be trusted and to have a free hand.

The Times says that, while the attitude of President Wilson and the American State Department does not seem to be officially defined as yet, "it is clear from the important Associated Press statement that it would be a mistake to regard President Wilson's attitude as decidedly averse to Japanese intervention."

The Morning Post says:

"Just as the United States was forced to a policy of intervention by the German menace in the West, so Japan is roused to activity by the German menace in the East. Japan is entirely justified by the danger which threatens her in taking steps to protect her interests in Manchuria and Siberia. If she is wise she will seek to be the deliverer of Russia and to aim at freeing Russia from the German yoke. It is to be hoped the Allies will treat Japan with confidence and the hearty spirit of cooperation which she has the right to expect as an ally. There should be no niggling and grudging assent."

The Daily News is not surprised by the widespread cry raised for Japanese action, but hopes the Allies will very carefully consider all that is involved in her proposal. It contends that the intervention of Japan on terms of conquest would be a crime, and that whatever is done must be with the intention of conserving Russia's interests.

Presents a Japanese View.

The Daily Mail, in the course of a statement purporting to present the Japanese view, says:

"Every intelligent Japanese thinks the mandate for action should be based on the broad principles of trusting Japan and that she should not be handicapped by any entangling advanced condition. * * *

"It is believed that Japan's allies will realize the impracticability of their cooperation in an enterprise of incalculable possibilities. One needs only to suggest the pressing shipping needs which America is now trying to satisfy in respect to the European situation. There is also the question of food. In respect to both shipping and food, to say nothing of military man power, it does not seem to the Japanese mind that there is a serious possibility of any allied power doing anything in Russia against the German peril except Japan."

Some of the newspapers back up their arguments for Japanese action by emphasizing the danger to British interests in Asia from the threatened Germanization of Russia. The danger, they say, is equal to, if not greater than, that menacing Japan, and they recall the terms of the Anglo-Japanese alliance by which Japan undertakes to safeguard peace and tranquility in the Far East.

CANADA A PARTNER NOW, BORDEN'S VIEW

Premier Says Visit to Washington Will Lead to Effective Work for War.

MAY HAVE JOINT BUYING

Predicts Dominion Will Soon Go "Dry," and Adds Military Service Has Little Opposition.

Sir Robert Borden, the Canadian Premier, on his arrival in New York from Washington yesterday, announced that his conference with President Wilson and many prominent Government officials at the national capital had developed a program of co-operation looking toward a closer and more compact rapprochement between the United States and Canada for the prosecution of the war from this side of the water.

"The spirit of Canada," he said, "seems to be the spirit of the United States. The purpose of my visit to Washington was to discuss with the British Ambassador and the Government of the United States the most effective way of winning the war. The relation of conditions affecting production, the most effective employment of natural resources for essential industries, and other matters of a kindred nature were considered. The reception accorded the Acting Minister of Finance, A. K. MacLean, and myself was most cordial, the discussions which took place were very intimate and interesting, and we have a very warm appreciation of the attitude of the United States in its manifest desire to co-operate with us in every reasonable way. We are very well satisfied with the result of our mission and will leave for Ottawa tomorrow night."

During his stay in Washington Sir Robert Borden conferred with President Wilson, Secretary of State Lansing, and Secretary of the Treasury McAdoo. With Secretary McAdoo he discussed the question of reducing the heavy trade balance now existing in favor of the United States. Considerable attention was also given to the adoption of a joint system of purchasing war materials, some of the officials attending these conferences being members of the War Trade Board and the War Industries Board, A. K. MacLean, Sir Frederick W. Taylor, General Manager of the Bank of Montreal; Sir Joseph Lavelle of the Imperial Munitions Board, Sir Charles Gordon of the British War Mission, and Lloyd Harris of the Canadian Mission. Sir Robert also had several conferences with Bernard Baruch of the War Industries Board, on the subject of allied purchasing, and with Vance McCormick, Chairman of the War Trade Board, on the subject of import and export regulations as affecting the interests of the United States and Canada.

Discussing war conditions in Canada in general, Sir Robert Borden stated that the enforcement of the Military Service act was proceeding very successfully and had encountered little or no opposition except in a few provinces.

As to Canada's contribution to the war in the shape of man power, Sir Robert pointed out that the Dominion had thus far sent over about 400,000 men. The casualties number well up to 150,000, of whom 40,000 have been killed.

"The new military service law," he said, "will enable the conscription of 100,000 more men, after which authority for additional levies will have to be made by Parliament. Compared with the population of Canada, this country, to equal Canada's record would have to place 5,500,000 men in the field."

The prohibition movement, according to Sir Robert, has already swept the whole of the Canadian dominion with the exception of a few districts. Through federal and provincial legislation, he said, the movement has received such stimulus and support that it was only a matter of a short time before the whole of Canada would be dry excepting for the 1¼ per cent. alcohol which would still be allowed in the manufacture of drinks. As a result of a nation-wide prohibition, he stated, 15,000,000 bushels of grain would be saved, and this economy and conservation would continue for the duration of the war and for an indefinite period thereafter.

Condemn Two Belgian.

AMSTERDAM, March 1.—A German court-martial at Antwerp has condemned to death for espionage the Belgian Socialist Senators, Colleaux and Legras, according to the Het Volk.

Pieter Troelstra, the Dutch Socialist leader, has telegraphed to Philipp Scheidemann, the German Majority Socialist leader, appealing to him to use his influence to prevent execution of the sentence.

GERMANS BREAK OFF RUSSIAN PEACE TALK

Continued from Page One.

the wages of workmen enrolling for the defense of the revolution.

The occupation of Rostov-on-Don by the Bolsheviki after a sanguinary battle and the forced retreat of the troops of General Kaledine and General Korniloff is confirmed by the semi-official news agency today.

The news agency says that Kaledine's adventure has been definitely brought to a close. Rostov was occupied by the revolutionary troops Monday after a bloody affray, and the Soviet troops then advanced to Novo Tcherkask, which they entered. The enemy retired on Askalskal, under command of Generals Alexieff and Korniloff, and attempted to withdraw into the interior of the military district of the Don.

Fighting has now begun with Korniloff's rear guard, which is straining every nerve to enter Ekaterinoslav, to which place enemy reinforcements are being sent.

AUSTRIAN TROOPS ENTER SOUTH UKRAINE

Vienna Reports that 10,000 Russians Have Already Surrendered to Him.

BERLIN, March 1, (via London.)—German troops, continuing their advance in Russia, have reached the Dnieper River, the War Office announces. Austro-Hungarian troops have begun an advance into Ukraine. The statement is appended:

Eastern Theatre—Our troops have reached the Dnieper in their advance eastward. Along the northern frontier of the Ukraine, near Ryechitsa, they encountered a strongly fortified bridgehead which was defended by the enemy. The town and railway station were taken by storm and a few hundred prisoners were captured.

At Mosyr we captured on the Pripet a flotilla of six armored boats, 36 motorboats, and six hospital boats.

The railway line between Kiev and Shnerinka was reached near Fastoff and Kasatin.

German troops hurried to the assistance of Polish legionaries, who, southwest of Starokonstantinov, (in Volhynia 75 miles southwest of Zhitomir,) were fighting the enemy, who was superior in numbers. The enemy was defeated by our combined forces.

Austro-Hungarian troops, appealed to by the Ukrainian Government and by the population against bands of the enemy, marched into the Ukraine on wide sectors north of the Pruth River.

VIENNA, March 1, (via London.)—Ten thousand Russians already have laid down their arms, and considerable quantities of ammunition, carts, and other rolling stock have been taken by the Austrians, says an official Austrian communication announcing the commencement of an advance in Russia.

ALL ALLIED EMBASSIES NOW OUT OF PETROGRAD

Francis and Others at Vologda, 300 Miles from Capital, with Our Red Cross.

VOLOGDA, Russia, Feb. 28, (Associated Press.)—The American and Japanese Ambassadors arrived here today on a special train. Their trip was an uneventful one. The Chinese and Siamese Ministers, the Brazilian Chargé d'Affaires and the American Red Cross representatives have also arrived here. The Ambassadors are remaining in Vologda, (about 300 miles southeast of Petrograd,) pending developments.

Another train which left Petrograd with portions of the Embassies' staffs has arrived at Viatka, (350 miles east of Vologda.)

According to advices received here today by Ambassador Francis from the Smolny Institute at Petrograd, peace had not been signed between the Bolshevist Government and the Germans up to a late hour this afternoon. Although the Germans are still advancing eastward, the official advices say, they are now being resisted by the Russians and are making much slower progress.

The Bolshevist Government at Petrograd reports there is greater enthusiasm at Petrograd for defense of the capital and in recruiting.

Roger C. Treadwell, the American Consul at Petrograd, who arrived at Vologda with the ambassadorial party, is opening a consulate here. The American Red Cross representatives who came here are headed by Colonel Raymond Robins of Chicago.

LONDON, March 1.—The British and French Embassies have left Petrograd, according to a telegram from the Russian official news agency in Petrograd, and which bears no date.

CAPITAL WILLING JAPAN SHOULD ACT

Continued from Page One.

as entitled to spread her guardianship beyond the limits of Vladivostok in order to make her position more secure in the Siberian port. There seems to be no doubt that the United States is quite willing to have Japan take any measures she pleases that will prove to the benefit of the Allies in their contest with Germany. In this connection it is apparent that the political relations between Japan and the United States are of a most cordial character and have not been disturbed by the deadlock in the controversy over the effort to exchange Japanese ships for American steel or the agitation in Japan over the charge that the new American embargo license regulations are designed to prevent the importation of Japanese goods into this country.

Unquestionably there is a feeling of satisfaction in many quarters in this country that Japan is to have a more active part in the effort to defeat Germany. Some doubt is expressed as to the ability of Japan, on account of transportation problems due to the immense distance involved, to use her armies actively to assist Russia in checking the German invasion, but confidence is expressed that once Japanese armed forces are on Siberian soil they will be utilized to the best advantage of the allied cause.

The question of using American troops to protect American interests in Vladivostok has been under consideration, probably only in a casual way. American troops in the Philippines could be transferred to Vladivostok if an emergency requiring their presence was presented; but all that was said today showed that the Government had decided not to undertake their transfer, partly on account of transportation difficulties. This decision is in some measure a recognition of the confidence of the Government in Japan's ability to handle the situation and its equal confidence that the steps taken by Japan will be in the interest of the allied cause.

Reason appears to exist for the belief that the British and French Governments are sympathetic to the Japanese desire to send troops into Siberia. These Governments and that of Japan are said to be in agreement as to the objects to be undertaken by the Japanese, particularly as to the desirability of protecting the railway from Vladivostok to Harbin.

Russian Diplomats Uneasy.

Some uneasiness seems to exist among Russian diplomats here and in allied capitals over the expected Japanese occupation of Russian territory. Several months ago, when the subject of Japanese possession of Vladivostok was discussed, Russian diplomats in Washington were credited with asserting that such action would be resented as injurious to Russia, and in addition would result in substantial benefit to the Central Powers by prejudicing Russians against the Allies.

Chinese troops are expected to act jointly with the Japanese in protecting railways and foreign interests in Northern Manchuria, which Russia has looked upon as within her sphere of interest and influence, owing to her large material holdings there.

China Plans to Recover a Railroad.

Japanese newspapers received here throw fresh light on the developments in Siberia and China.

A report is current in Japan that the Lenine Government recently notified the Chinese Minister in Petrograd that it was contemplating the dispatch of 60,000 Russians who had been withdrawn from the German front to the maritime provinces, and that the Chinese soldiers along the Chinese Eastern Railway should be informed in order that they might not feel any misgivings when the Russian troops were sent to their new destinations over that railway. The Chinese authorities, however, were said to appear to credit Russia with other intentions in deciding to dispatch the troops.

Another report had it that there had been for some time persistent rumors that the Chinese Government was making efforts to recover control of the Chinese Eastern Railway. It was said that, while sending a large military force to Harbin, partly by way of demonstration, the Chinese authorities dispatched an official of the Department of Communications along the route of the railway.

A teregram to the Tokio Asahi says that China's action was due to the suggestion of Sir John Jordan, the British Minister to Peking, who was reported to have advised the Chinese Government to take advantage of the present opportunity of recovering the railway from Russian control. The Asahi's correspondent urged that the Japanese pay close attention to the progress of Chinese plans, whose development he expected to have an important bearing on Japan's interests.

The Osaka Mainichi asserts that the arms negotiations between China and Japan have been completed and the contract signed. China, it is said, is to receive enough rifles, machine guns, field guns, &c., to meet the requirements of three army divisions. This arrangement was taken as the first step in the direction of the unification of armament contemplated by the Chinese Government. The amount to be supplied to China will not interfere with Japan's national defense program.

The DELLA ROBBIA BAMBINO

is the fitting decoration of the cover of the new, very comprehensive *de luxe* book for babies and little children, just issued by Best & Co.

WHETHER you are interested in a complete layette or desire the newest apparel for small folk to 3 years of age, you will want a copy of this book. Write to Dept. 101, and one will be forwarded to

GERMANS REVIVE PEACE TABLE HOPE

Hertling's Approval of Runciman Suggestion Emphasized in the Berlin Press.

WANT A CLEARER PROGRAM

Payer's Attack on Junkers Regarded as Ominous of New Internal Strife.

By GEORGE RENWICK.

Copyright, 1918, by The New York Times Company.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

AMSTERDAM, March 1.—German papers to hand show that the press comments on Count von Hertling's speech are much more interesting than could be judged from the sketchy report of the Wolff Agency. On the whole, the Chancellor has a fairly "good press," but rather in anticipation of results than on account of what he set forth as the German Government's policy.

Many papers think that he might have been much more definite, but the German press, long accustomed to hear the same old meaningless, high-sounding phrases from the Ministerial table in the Reichstag, is quick to fix on something which it regards as new. It takes anything of that sort at its face value. That the Entente can scarcely be expected to do, for all the Chancellor's fine periods cannot wipe out the belief that he is not master in the house of which he is nominally the head, and that it is the military party that rules there really.

Naturally, the German press forgets in its comments that all the Chancellor's protestations regarding the purity of German aims come on the morrow of the Kaiser's "victory first" speech and during the very days when, as a large section of the German press itself admits, Russian territory is being overrun at the bidding and for the accomplishment of the aims of the Pan Germans.

Conference Suggestion Emphasized.

In several journals the Chancellor's support of Runciman's conference idea is regarded as a step on the right way. Conrad Hausmann, a Reichstag Deputy, writing in the Berliner Tageblatt, regards this as the point of the speech, and, taken together with the expression of agreement with President Wilson's principles, as an important step on the way to rapprochement. Germany, he adds, will calmly await developments in this connection.

In another article the Tageblatt rejoices that Count von Hertling has abandoned the attitude he took on Jan. 24, when he appeared to favor separate negotiations with France regarding occupied French territory, for, as the journal says, it is absurd to think that England and America would leave France alone in that matter. The Tageblatt holds that it is clear that the Chancellor does not now think of such separate discussions in any case.

In the Vossische Zeitung, Georg Bernhard, political editor of the paper, expresses himself very pessimistically. "The Chancellor's speech," he says, "contained no established program. He showed himself to be well up in modern and classical lore, but when the speech is stripped of all its ornaments there remains only a pious wish that the Entente may negotiate.

"President Wilson's words were approved, but there followed on that approval the doubt if England, with her imperialist aims, really supported the demands and theories of Mr. Wilson, and if the President had not gone beyond the state of opinion in London. The Chancellor told President Wilson that it lay with America and her allies to avoid further bloodshed, that for that bloodshed they would be responsible. That is all very well, but does it bring us nearer to the goal which we can only reach by an active and definite policy?"

"Out for Conquest" in East.

Bernhard also thinks that the new idea of the speech was its support of Runciman's suggestion and the request that Belgium should take part in such discussions. The writer then gets on his hobbyhorse, that it is only by a settlement between Russia and Germany that a balance of power can be created on the Continent which will insure peace, but he goes on:

"The Chancellor's speech shows that we are on the way to smash up this instrument. He could not dispel the idea that in the east we are out for conquest and that the military operations were not meant merely to secure frontier safety. Russia, by accepting Germany's terms, he argues, has renounced interference in Poland, Lithuania, Courland, Finland and Ukraine, but from the Chancellor's speech we see that Count von Hertling has abandoned the attitude he took on Jan. 24, when he appeared to favor separate negotiations with France regarding occupied French territory, for, as the journal says, it is absurd to think that England and America would leave France alone in that matter. The Tageblatt holds that it is clear that the Chancellor does not now think of such separate discussions in any case.

In the Vossische Zeitung, Georg Bernhard, political editor of the paper, expresses himself very pessimistically. "The Chancellor's speech," he says, "contained no established program. He showed himself to be well up in modern and classical lore, but when the speech is stripped of all its ornaments there remains only a pious wish that the Entente may negotiate.

"President Wilson's words were approved, but there followed on that approval the doubt if England, with her imperialist aims, really supported the demands and theories of Mr. Wilson, and if the President had not gone beyond the state of opinion in London. The Chancellor told President Wilson that it lay with America and her allies to avoid further bloodshed, that for that bloodshed they would be responsible. That is all very well, but does it bring us nearer to the goal which we can only reach by an active and definite policy?"

"Out for Conquest" in East.

Bernhard also thinks that the new idea of the speech was its support of Runciman's suggestion and the request that Belgium should take part in such discussions. The writer then gets on his hobbyhorse, that it is only by a settlement between Russia and Germany that a balance of power can be created on the Continent which will insure peace, but he goes on:

"The Chancellor's speech shows that we are on the way to smash up this instrument. He could not dispel the idea that in the east we are out for conquest and that the military operations were not meant merely to secure frontier safety. Russia, by accepting Germany's terms, he argues, has renounced interference in Poland, Lithuania, Courland, Finland and Ukraine, but from the Chancellor's speech we see that Germany wishes to pluck the leaves of Livonia and Esthonia from the Russian artichoke. Our Russian policy is clear, and the Entente and America will see it equally clearly."

Vorwärts does its best to put a good complexion on the speech, though it sees no approach to the positions of Czernin and Wilson. It is not highly enthusiastic regarding a small conference, and cannot yet see how the Belgian question can be settled while the Chancellor's attitude toward the Entente in this matter is what it is, for the Entente must take a similar attitude toward Germany. As for the Chancellor's strictures on English imperialism, it can work up no enthusiasm, so all the paper can hope for is that feelers will be thrown out from both sides.

Germania, which is generally regarded as inspired, argues that as von Hertling agrees with Wilson all the world can see where the hindrance to peace lies. The inference is that there is a split in the war aims policy between the Entente powers and America which it is not Germany's task to bridge. By his invitation to Havre, this journal thinks, the Chancellor has not altered Germany's attitude to Belgium, and "he stands by his old attitude born of our needs."

Germania is very anxious that the speech should not be regarded as a new peace offer but as "a last warning, a last honorable appeal of the German barbarians to their enemies to choose between peace and understanding and the criminal madness of continuing the war. That it will be heard, appeared to the Chancellor to be questionable, and every one will agree with him in that. At least with his speech we have fulfilled our moral duty and the bar of history will acquit us of responsibility for what will happen."

As for the Pan German press, there is the usual talk about the sword being the only means of achieving peace.

The press devotes a great deal of comment, too, to the speech of Vice Chancellor von Payer on domestic affairs. Vorwärts thinks that it brings about a very sharp conflict between the Government and the Conservatives. The Junkers, it says, are accustomed to their wild speeches being regarded with patience by the Government and they can hardly believe that the "beautiful time" is gone.

"In the midst of war," says Vorwärts, "we see the shameful spectacle of a Junker revolt against equal rights. That revolt must be smashed."

Count Westarp, the Conservative leader, called Payer's speech one of challenge, and the press is at one that it will result in a bitter struggle, which, indeed, was foreshadowed by the angry reception given to the speech by the Conservatives.

The Tageblatt declares that the speech was sensational and that there is something symbolic in the fact that while the Chancellor spoke from the Ministerial table von Payer, who was for thirty-six years a Deputy, went to the tribune from which members of the House speak. His condemnation of the violent speeches at the recent gathering of the Junker Agrarian League, his support of franchise reform, and his outline of democratic policy regarding various domestic questions roused the Conservatives to exhibitions of wrath seldom seen in the Reichstag. His speech was brilliant, but it opens another difficult period for the Government, and the results will certainly be important and interesting.

Speech "Only a Political Game."

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

THE HAGUE, March 1.—The annexationist Weser Zeitung, commenting on von Hertling's speech, remarks that it cannot be denied that the Chancellor's words indicate descending one step of the ladder of the old Bethmann-Hollweg policy, but expresses the hope that as the situation of Germany at present is much more favorable, Hertling's formula may be considered as merely a political means and not as an expression of the whole nation.

"If it were otherwise," says the paper, "the Chancellor would have to count on opposition from the best and truest, as he seems to have forgotten his words about the continuation of the fight."

The paper says that the Chancellor does not mention the dangers of invasion nor the question of indemnities for "countless sacrifices," nor the settlement of evacuated territories with German inhabitants, but argues that this defensive speech is probably only a political game like Wilson's peace talk. It asserts that this policy is certainly not dangerous in the east, but holds that the Chancellor's speech creates uncertainty as to the west, as by declaring a lack of intention of annexing Belgium he releases a valuable pawn. The paper holds that, everything considered, it is questionable whether Hertling brought peace any nearer.

"The Chancellor," it says, "approves Wilson's four points merely to play them against other members of the Entente."

The Zeitung concludes that only by the use of the sword in the east and the west will peace willingness be created, and that talk is useless in view of the big offensive expected in the west.

BELGIUM FIRM TO HERTLING.

No Peace Discussion Unless Allies Join, Says Broqueville.

HAVRE, Feb. 28, (Associated Press.)—Baron de Broqueville, the Belgian Foreign Minister, gives The Associated Press the following statement concerning the recent speech by Count von Hertling, the German Imperial Chancellor:

"The Belgian Government's views are known and have not changed. It affirmed them quite recently. In its answer to the Holy See on Dec. 24 the Belgian Government said:

"The integrity of the metropolitan and colonial territory; political, economic and military independence without condition or restriction; reparation for damages and guarantees against repetition of the aggression of 1914 are the indispensable conditions for a just peace as far as Belgium is concerned.

"The Belgian Government has already declared and repeated that it will not discuss peace except in consort with the powers which guaranteed its independence and which have fulfilled their obligations toward Belgium."

FRIENDS OF DEMOCRACY SPURN GERMAN ABUSE

Loyal Citizens of Teuton Blood Preparing to Scatter Petitions in Kaiser's Empire.

The Friends of German Democracy, of which Franz Sigel is the president, issued a statement last night in reply to an article which appeared recently in an article which appeared recently in the Cologne Gazette, in the course of which members of the society were referred to as "schmutzfinken" (dirty pigs) and regret was expressed by that semi-official German newspaper that such Americans as Mr. Sigel and Jacob H. Schiff, were numbered among those of German birth or descent who favored the cause of the United States and not that of Germany in the present war.

"However," the Cologne Gazette added, "there are still two kinds of Germans in the United States."

The statement of the Friends of German Democracy was made by Julius Koettgen, the assistant secretary of the organization.

"It is highly gratifying," he said, "to be paid the compliment of being villified by such papers as the Frankfurter Zeitung and the semi-official Cologne Gazette, which is the echo of its Berlin masters. No one has ever considered the voice of the Frankfurter Zeitung, the organ of high finance, as the voice of democracy.

"It is not surprising that these papers should foam at the mouth at the activities of the Friends of German Democracy. The rapid growth of our organization is the best possible refutation of the statements made by the Kaiser and his agents here that in the event of a war the millions of German-Americans would enlist in a body against their adopted country and become part of the Imperial German army.

"Small wonder that when it is demonstrated, through such organizations as the Friends of German Democracy, that the overwhelming majority of Americans of German stock are solidly behind President Wilson and his war aims, and are working to defeat the machinations of a ruthless imperialism, not only here in this country, but in Germany, the German press sets up howls of rage to disguise its disappointment at the fact that the plots of Potsdam agents to divide this nation to any extent have failed.

"The Friends of German Democracy are now circulating a petition calling on the German people to rid themselves of their autocracy and establish a democratic government in Germany as the only guarantee of a permanently peaceful world order. These petitions will be sent into Germany, probably by means of airplanes and in other ways, no matter how much the ruling class and its subsidized press may fear and denounce such a move.

"One significant fact looms up in all the German newspaper comments on the successful mass meeting we held recently in Grand Central Palace. The Cologne Gazette and other papers are especially riled because Herman Hagedorn, Jacob Schiff, Walter Damrosch, and Franz Sigel, the son of General Sigel of civil war fame, are enlisted in our cause to promote democracy in Germany. It is an admission that these men are recognized as leaders of thought here, and the vast influence they have is plainly not discounted by the Cologne Gazette.

"The German Imperial Government favors us by bestowing its enmity upon the Friends of German Democracy, for in unison with President Wilson it is our aim to war on it. The German people, I am certain, will receive our message of democracy in a different spirit."

SENATE HOLDS UP WAR FINANCE BILL

Amends It by Barring Wall Street from Office in Proposed Corporation.

SMOOT PREDICTS INFLATION

Says a Long War Will Force the Government to Pay Debts with Paper Money.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, March 1.—Passage of the Administration War Finance Corporation bill was blocked today in the Senate by a fight based on the contention that it was necessary to safeguard the corporation against control by Wall Street interests. The fight resulted in a defeat for the Finance Committee and in full victory for those who deemed such safeguarding necessary.

As originally presented to the committee, the bill provided that "no Director or officer of the corporation (the War Finance Corporation) shall continue to be an officer, Director or Trustee of any other corporation, or member of any firm of bankers." The committee struck this from the measure, substituting for it a provision that "any Director shall be subject to removal by the President of the United States."

This, it was felt by committee members, provided a full and speedy remedy against any improper acts by any Director of the corporation. But the Senate, by a vote of 37 to 31, reversed the committee and ordered the original provision reinserted.

The committee then accepted an amendment by Senator Owen of Oklahoma, providing that the corporation Directors should not continue to be "active" Directors of any other corporation. But that amendment, in turn, was replaced by a provision suggested by Senator Reed, and modified by Senator Pittman, which requires "that no Director of the corporation shall participate directly or indirectly in any transaction with the corporation which affects any concern in which he is directly or indirectly interested."

The effect of this amendment, Senator Pittman said, would be to force members of Wall Street banking or financial houses, if called to membership in the Finance Corporation, to sever all connection with their private interests, inasmuch as all the great Wall Street financial houses doubtless would have many transactions, for themselves or their clients, with the War Finance Corporation.

"The question is," said Senator Reed, "shall a man sit on the Board of Directors of this corporation which is to lend the people's money and at the same time sit on the Board of Directors that is to borrow the people's money—in other words, do business with himself?"

In discussing the Government policy of helping business involved in the bill, Senator Smoot asserted that if the war lasted another year great inflation was inevitable.

"If this war lasts two years more," he said, "this Government corporation will help many business institutions in this country whose securities would not be considered in normal times. As long as the United States Government has credit behind it, it dare not allow these business institutions begin to crumble, or the whole credit and business structure of the nation, as well as the Government's own credit, will crumble and topple.

"If this war continues long, the Government will be paying its debts with paper money. If it lasts one year longer, the Federal Reserve Act, I confidently predict, will be amended to remove the present limitations on issuance of paper money. Then we shall have inflation.

"It is wrong to tell the American people there is no inflation. There is tremendous inflation everywhere, and it will continue and grow even greater. For that very reason we must have this bill, full of faults as it is, to protect the business structure. Otherwise, at the first sign of collapse of one big business concern the whole structure will give way and hundreds of thousands will be caught in the ruin."

Further difficulties are ahead of the bill because members of the Banking and Currency Committee believe it should have been sent to them instead of to the Finance Committee. Members of the former committee, at a meeting today, discussed a number of amendments which they intended to offer to show that, had they been consulted, they would have drawn a much different measure.

In spite of their opposition, however, Senator Simmons, in charge of the bill, predicted that it would pass with hardly a dissenting vote.

The measure is still in committee in the House. Administration leaders are making every effort to expedite its passage to stabilize the financial situation before the third Liberty Loan campaign is begun.

DEFINES PALMER'S POWER.

President Issues Regulations to Guide Alien Property Custodian.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, March 1.—President Wilson today promulgated rules respecting the exercise of the powers of the Alien Property Custodian, A. Mitchell Palmer, and respecting the deposit and investment of money.

"Under these regulations," said Mr. Palmer, in an explanatory statement, "the Alien Property Custodian will be able to demand, receive, and administer as a trust estate any interests which any enemy has in property in the United States, both tangible and intangible. Where the property is incapable of physical delivery or immediate conversion into money the Alien Property Custodian will be able to step into the shoes of the enemy and exercise all the rights and powers with respect thereto which the enemy could exercise if no state of war existed.

"The Alien Property Custodian will be able also to make terms or the collection of enemy moneys and the delivery of enemy property, granting time, indulgence, or accepting security for the same. The new executive order also greatly facilitates the administration of the property in the Alien Property Custodian's hands. Means are provided for the payment of expense of administration out of the income of the enemy property, and the Alien Property Custodian will have the power to exercise any right, power, or authority over corporate stock or beneficial interests of the enemy in American corporations which the enemy himself might exercise if no state of war existed."

Mrs. Busch's Property Held.

ST. LOUIS, Mo., March 1.—The one-eighth interest in the estate of Adolphus Busch, wealth brewer, owned by his widow, who but recently left Germany after a visit of many months, has been placed in charge of a depositary named by A. Mitchell Palmer, United States custodian of enemy alien property, it was learned today. When last heard from Mrs. Busch was in Switzerland and it is believed she will reach the United States shortly. Trustees of the Busch estate said today that on her return an attempt would be made to regain her possessions. Mrs. Busch made a tax return to the city in December, 1916, as $1,630,650.

REICHSTAG PROTECTS SOCIALIST MEMBER

Forbids Court-Martial Trial of Henke for Alleged Breach of State of Siege Law.

AMSTERDAM, March 1.—The German Reichstag, the Frankfurter Zeitung says, on Wednesday, without debate, refused the request of the Bremen court-martial for authority to institute the criminal prosecution of Deputy Alfred Henke, an Independent Social Democrat. He was charged with instigating an offense against the state of siege law.

During the labor outbreaks in Germany, a month ago, martial law was declared in a number of the larger cities, including Bremen. It is probable that the proposed prosecution of Deputy Henke was in connection with the state of martial law in Bremen. Deputy Dittmann was tried and convicted for aiding in the strike troubles in Berlin.

FOUGHT ON ALL FRONTS.

Experience of Boy, Raised Here, Who Was Seized by Kaiser.

Special to The New York Times.

BALTIMORE, March 1.—The experiences of a young German boy, who lived practically all of his life in America, but who was compelled to take up arms for Germany when the Kaiser moved on Paris in 1914, are contained in a story told by this young soldier to C. T. Williams, a local banker, who spent six months in Europe last year as Secretary of the Rumanian Red Cross Commission. Mr. Williams told the story here today.

Henry Smith is the boy's name, and Mr. Williams met him during his stay in Rumania. The boy served with the Kaiser's army until he found an opportunity to steal through the lines and make his way to the American Red Cross hospital in Rumania, at Roman, twenty-five miles from the German lines. Here is Smith's story:

"My name is Henry Smith and I am 20 years old. I have been at work in the hospital here four weeks. My parents are German and were en route to America to settle when I was born at sea. My parents went to Chicago, where I spent most of my life. My parents lived in New York, at 1,029 Madison Street, for the last two years.

"In 1914 I visited my aunt in Bremen. I was living with her when war was declared, being at that time 18 years old. In Germany you have to register and as soon as I got there I had to register. On Oct. 13, 1914, they came after me and I went in the Third Guard Regiment.

"I was in training until Dec. 28, then went to the front at Nieuport, Belgium. It was on Jan. 3, 1915, when I arrived at the front, and went into battle on the 28th. This was our first big battle and it lasted five days. Our regiment lost 1,000 men in two hours.

"I was in Belgium until the Spring of 1915. We were at Ypres and Nieuve Chapelle. We were in a lot of fighting on April 28 and 29 at Ypres and on May 5, 1915, at Nieuve Chapelle.

"We came to Galicia on June 5, 1915. We were there until September, all the time advancing. General Mackensen was our General. With him we came to Serbia. We walked to Warsaw, taking about fourteen days, marching steadily all day. We took the train at Warsaw and landed in Hungary, near the Serbian trenches. I was in the push across Serbia. The Winter of 1915 and 1916 found us in quarters at Beshka, in Hungary. The German forces along this front at that time aggregated about 100,000 men.

"We returned to France and were sent to Verdun. We were there until May, 1916. Easter morning we had a big battle at Hill 304. The hill there we called the Hill of Death. The French artillery made it very hot at Hill 304.

"On Sept. 30, 1917, the Germans had started a peace propaganda and began systematically to arrange to have the German soldiers mix with the Rumanian soldiers on a friendly basis. They sent little squads of men over to talk with the boys. I was a Corporal and had seventeen men under me and was picked for some of this work.

"I was at one point eight days. On one of my visits, instead of going back to the Germans I went straight to a Rumanian officer and I told him who I was and what I had been doing. He seemed glad to see me. The regiment treated me very nicely. I told them every position I knew on the German lines, how they got their supplies, which roads they used, &c., and for days later the Rumanians took advantage of the information I gave them and the artillery both of the Rumanians and French played havoc with the German lines.

"Hearing that the Americans had charge of a hospital in Rumania, I came over here to Jassy, and since have been engaged in the work which you find me in at the present time."

$5,226,453 IN THRIFT DRIVE.

All Daily Records Broken Here on Last Day of February.

An average of $1 from each of New York's 5,000,000 inhabitants has been added to the country's war chest through the sale of war savings and thrift stamps. The sales totaled $176,000 on Feb. 27, while on the last day of the month they reached $350,835.45. This is by far the biggest daily return since the opening of the campaign, the nearest approach being on Jan. 21 with $263,806.48.

The price of war savings stamps went up 1 cent yesterday, to $4.14, at which point they will remain during the month of March. The final rush to get stamps at $4.13 boosted the total sales since Dec. 3 to $5,226,453.53. For the month of February the receipts equaled $1,544,251.22.

The recruiting detachments of the United States Marine Corps, which have received orders to discontinue recruiting because the Marine Corps is filled up to the limit allowed by law, is now devoting itself to getting recruits for the "thrift" army of the United States, and is selling war savings and thrift stamps on the streets of the city. The drive has been undertaken on direct orders from Washington, and will continue for an indefinite period. The Boy Scouts of America have also begun their nation-wide campaign for the sale of war savings stamps, more than 11,000 scouts being at work in New York City.

Confirm Draft of Austrian Boys.

Further confirmation of reports reaching this country some weeks ago to the effect that Austria-Hungary was calling 17 and 18 year old boys to the colors is found in Budapest newspapers containing an announcement by the Budapest Municipal Council ordering the enrollment of all men born in 1900 and their appearance for mustering between Jan. 12 and Jan. 26.

NEXT LIBERTY LOAN IS SET FOR APRIL 6

Continued from Page One.

Government the full measure of his resources and resolve to make every required sacrifice in the same fervent spirit that impels our gallant sons in the trenches of France and on the waters of the Atlantic to shed their blood in America's sacred cause.

"To carry forward America's essential part in this war for righteousness and justice every man and woman in the country must lend their available means to the Government, and I know of no more fitting time for such a patriotic response to the call of duty than the beginning of the second year of the war.

"The campaign in all probability will last three or four weeks, and announcement of the opening date is made at this time in accordance with my promise to make public all matters connected with the loan as soon as determined and in order that ample time may be given every community to prepare for the event.

"I earnestly hope that parades and patriotic meetings will be held in all parts of the country. The Treasury Department will endeavor to make the observance of the anniversary of the declaration of war as memorable as was the patriotic observance during the second Liberty Loan campaign of Liberty Day on the 24th of October, 1917."

MANY ASK RULINGS ON DIVIDEND TAX

Inquiries in Washington Show Confusion Existing in Business Circles.

BASIS IS CURRENT INCOME

Commissioner Roper Gives an Illustration of the Exceptions Made.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, March 1.—Judging from inquiries reaching the Internal Revenue Bureau, confusion exists among business men in regard to returns of income derived from dividends. There are two laws applying to these returns. One is the act of Sept. 8, 1916, designed to prevent the accumulation of dividends beyond the reasonable needs of the business concerned and without distribution. The other is the act of Oct. 3, 1917.

The Act of Oct. 3, 1917, provides:

"Any distribution made to the shareholders or members of a corporation * * * in the year 1917, or subsequent tax years, shall be deemed to have been made from the most recently accumulated undivided profits or surplus, and shall constitute a part of the annual income of the distributee for the year in which received, and shall be taxed to the distributee at the rates prescribed by law for the years in which such profits or surplus were accumulated * * *."

To meet this problem the Commissioner of Internal Revenue ruled that dividends will be deemed to have been paid from the earnings of the taxable year and the recipient shall be required to pay income tax on them for that year, unless it is shown that the earnings up to that time were not enough to cover the dividend distributed. In this case the excess over the earnings of the taxable year will be deemed to have been made from the most recently accumulated surplus of prior years and will be taxed at the rate for the year or years in which earned.

Roper Cites an Illustration.

Explaining in response to a New York inquiry as to how this rule would work Commissioner Roper today gave the following illustration:

"Assume that a corporation with a capital stock of $10,000,000 had surplus earnings of $500,000 a year in excess of the amount of dividends paid, making its total surplus on Dec. 31, 1915, $500,000, and on Dec. 31, 1916, $1,000,000.

"On Dec. 31, 1916, it declared a dividend of 2 per cent., payable Feb. 15, 1917. Unless it is shown to the satisfaction of the Commissioner of Internal Revenue that its earnings from Jan. 1 to Feb. 15 were insufficient for the payment of the $200,000 distributed as a dividend on Feb. 15, the entire amount so distributed will be deemed to have been paid from earnings of 1917, and will be taxable in the hands of the stockholders at the 1917 rate.

"If, however, it is established to the satisfaction of the Commissioner of Internal Revenue that its earnings up to Feb. 15 were but $100,000, then $100,000, or half of the total dividend paid by the corporation on Feb. 15, would be taxable in the hands of the stockholders at the 1917 rates, and the other half would be deemed to have been paid from the surplus of the corporation of 1916 and would be taxable to the stockholders at the 1916 rate. If the dividend paid on Feb. 15 were of such amount as to exceed the ascertained 1917 earnings up to the date of payment, and also the 1916 surplus of the corporation, the amount of such excess would be deemed to have been paid from the surplus of 1915 and would be taxable in the hands of the stockholders at the 1915 rate.

"All dividends received in 1917, even though paid by corporations from earnings of previous years, constitute income to the recipients for 1917. The method of ascertaining the precise rate applicable to such portions of dividends received in 1917 is as follows:

"The amount of the income to which the 1917 rates are applicable is first ascertained. To such amount is added the income liable to tax at the 1916 rates. The income liable to 1915 rates is then added and the table of rates for each year is applied.

"For instance, an individual has $20,000 of income liable to 1917 rates and $25,000 of dividends liable to 1916 rates. The total would be $45,000, of which $20,000 would be taxable at the 1917 rates, $20,000 to $40,000 at the 1 per cent. additional tax rate under the 1916 table, and $5,000 at the 2 per cent. additional tax rate under the same table. If he had another $25,000 dividend liable at 1915 rates, the first $5,000 would fall in the bracket between $20,000 and $50,000 at the 1 per cent. additional tax rate, and the other $20,000 in the second bracket of $50,000 to $75,000 at the 2 per cent. additional tax rate under the 1915 table.

"In order that this office may verify the correctness of the rates, taxpayers reporting dividends received at other than 1917 rates will be required to render a statement at the time of filing the return, or at a subsequent date, showing the corporation from which dividends taking other than 1917 rates were received, with the amount of dividend received from each."

GERMANIZED ADRIATIC CAUSES AUSTRIAN FEAR

Gratz Paper Protests New Domination of Naval Bases at Pola and Fiume.

GENEVA, March 1.—A cry of alarm has been raised by the Tageblatt of Gratz, Austria, against the Germanization of the Eastern Adriatic, especially Pola and Fiume, which have become bases for German submarines.

The principal naval and military appointments are said to be held by German officers and the activities of the submarines extend from Gibraltar to Port Said. Owing to the dangerous passage through the Straits of Gibraltar, the paper says, the submarines are sent in sections by railway to Pola and Trieste from Germany.

SOCIALISTS DECLARE FOR WILSON AND WAR

Great Meeting of Radicals Demands That Hillquit's Party Get Behind the President.

HELP FOR RUSSIA URGED

Pacifism in Face of German Brutality Denounced as Opposed to World's Freedom.

The first tangible evidence of a revulsion against pro-German pacifism among radicals in America as the result of the Kaiser's invasion of Russia, appeared at Aeolian Hall last night, when a great gathering of Socialists cheered Woodrow Wilson and adopted, almost unanimously, a demand that all Socialists in America unite in support of the war as the only means of saving the ideals of democracy from Teutonic obliteration.

Resolutions adopted by the 1,200 present demand that the National Socialist Party call its Executive Committee within two weeks and nullify the manifesto of the St. Louis Socialist Convention which declared the war against German "the most unjust in history." The resolutions also urge that radicals in America of all shades of opinion let bygones be bygones, and that "Socialists everywhere, conscious of their full duty toward their brothers in Russia, must place themselves now in the vanguard of a holy crusade against the mad dogs of Europe."

Although called by the Jewish Socialist League of America, the meeting was attended not alone by Jewish Socialists but by radicals of other faiths and nationalities. As speaker after speaker described the imminent death of Russian freedom under the heel of the Hohenzollerns the audience fairly shrieked its willingness to die in the cause of preserving the freedom of the allied countries, of Russia, of America, and even of the German and Austrian people themselves.

William Edlin, President of the Jewish Socialist League of America, who presided, made the principal speech in English. "The time has come," he said, "for the Socialists of all factions to let bygones be bygones and to rise to this great occasion by stretching out a helping hand to their sorely stricken comrades in Russia. I have no words to express the horror felt by Socialists and by all decent men everywhere at the brutalities being committed in Russia at this very moment by the German hordes driven by the despots of Prussian junkerdom. Poor, helpless, stricken, bleeding, defenseless Russia!

"I am sorry to say that the events of the past year have not placed all Socialists in the best possible light before the judgment of the world. And I warn you that if we allow German hordes to continue to trample upon prostrate Russia we ourselves, right here in America, will some day find ourselves face to face with the most autocratic, plutocratic, military machine known to history. The cause of Russia is our cause, [there were loud cheers at that] and that means the cause of the allied countries.

"I am ashamed that so many of us have failed to perceive the grandeur of the position taken by our most illustrious President, Woodrow Wilson, and it has remained for our French and English comrades to point the way to the White House.

"First of all, it is our duty to ourselves, to our country and to the Socialist movement to call upon the official leaders of the Socialist Party to call their National Executive Committee together and to take that attitude toward the war which they should have taken a year ago. Furthermore it is our duty tonight to urge Socialists of all factions to get together and cable the revolutionary leaders of Russia that in this terrible hour of her trial they too should unite all their factions and pledge themselves to stand shoulder to shoulder with America until the war is won.

The resolutions adopted followed substantially the recommendations in Mr. Edlin's speech, and read in part:

"We believe that by this time all the Socialists are agreed that for Russia to make a separate peace with Germany is an evil for the cause of socialism itself, no less than for Russia as a country. Our Russian comrades must be urged to hold out to the very end for a general peace which is based on international justice, as formulated by our great and honored President, Woodrow Wilson."

Dr. N. Syrkin, a leader of the American Socialist Zionist movement, voiced much the same sentiments as the previous speaker, talking in Yiddish.

John Spargo said that as an internationalist and Socialist he was proud to call himself an American citizen and to acknowledge the splendid moral and spiritual leadership of "that great internationalist, President Wilson." He said that Socialist doctrines of liberty were interwoven in the warp and woof of American democracy and that America was fighting for the liberty of all peoples, even the Teutons.

NEW TAX DEDUCTION.

Salary Paid by Employers to Men in War Service Is Exempt.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, March 1.—A ruling has been approved by Secretary McAdoo concerning payments of salary or other compensation by employers subject to the income or excess profits taxes to their officers or employes who are in the naval or military service of the Government. All such salary payments are held to be deductible in making tax returns.

There is no specific authorization for this action in the War Revenue act, but the general authorization giving the Secretary of the Treasury power to interpret what are ordinary and necessary expenses deductible, is held to cover the decision as to salaries paid men in the army and the navy.

The ruling appears in a letter sent out by Internal Revenue Commissioner Daniel C. Roper, with the approval of Secretary McAdoo, to all Collectors of Internal Revenue. It follows:

"Many corporations, partnerships, and also individuals who are engaged in business continue to pay all or portions of the regular compensation of officers or employes who have for all or part of the period of the war joined the naval or military forces of the United States or have undertaken services for the Government at Washington or elsewhere at reduced or nominal compensation.

"The business purpose of the continuance of such compensation under such circumstances is to preserve the organization and secure the return after the war of such officers or employes. You are advised that amounts so expended by corporations, partnerships, or individuals engaged in business constitute during the continuance of the war ordinary and necessary expenses of doing business and are allowable as deductions in computing net income for purposes of the income, war income, and excess profits taxes."

SAYS ACTRESS WON $26,000.

One of Four Losers Tells District Attorney of Big Gambling.

Distrjct Attorney Swann heard yesterday that a well-known actress in a card game in her apartment last December won $26,000. The person who gave the information was one of four men who sat in the game and lost $12,000 himself. According to his story, on the Thursday before Christmas he and three others were invited to this actress's rooms in an uptown hotel for a game of banker and broker.

The Justices in special session held Carl Hyman, Louis Hyman, Jesse Mann and Charles Schlenger in $1,000 bail each yesterday to plead next Monday to the charge of maintaining a gambling house. It is alleged that they conducted a gambling club in East Seventeenth Street.

Egyptian Deities
"The Utmost in Cigarettes"
Plain End or Cork Tip
People of culture and refinement invariably PREFER Deities to any other cigarette
25¢
Makers of the Highest Grade Turkish and Egyptian Cigarettes in the World
Marquis
119 West 40th Street N.Y.

Max Schling Flowers
THE best florists in every city are our representatives. They are waiting at the other end of our 'phone for your orders, or we will reach them by telegram.
For this Reason
WITHIN TWO HOURS WE CAN DELIVER FLOWERS FOR YOU IN ANY CITY IN THE UNITED STATES. THE SAME AS IN NEW YORK CITY.
CALL New York's Flower Phone—Plaza 7241.
Max Schling, Inc.
785 Fifth Ave., Cor. 60th St.

Max Schling Seeds
Our Seeds
The Best Seeds
And Still a Little Better
Because
we give the best service. We have everything for the garden and farm.
SEEDS are not scarce with us. Our Seed Store is conveniently located, adjoining the Plaza Hotel.
Phone Plaza 2022.
Max Schling, Inc.
22 West 59th St., New York City.

London Observer says! "The supreme novel of the war. The rich variety of the book is indescribable."
UNDER FIRE
By Henri Barbusse (Le Feu)
$1.50 net. Postage Extra. All Bookstores.
E. P. Dutton & Co., 681 Fifth Av., N. Y.

NEVERBREAK
Field Locker
FOR ARMY OFFICERS
$10
$11 and $12 in some shops
THIS would be a hurrah event in some shops—or a special—or even a sale—but it is simply a regular price in the Franklin Simon policy of merchandising military equipment at the lowest possible price.
Made of wood fibre, with top-tray, linen lined, reinforced with brass knuckle fittings and lock, and as tough and secure as the Allied line.
Men's Clothing Shop—8 West 38th St.
Separate Shop on Street Level
Franklin Simon & Co.
FIFTH AVENUE

Brown, Gray, Blue Spring Suits
$25.00
A TIMELY and agreeable change from your heavy Winter Suit. *Pure wool;* smart style; spruce fit; superior service.
Extra-Value Double-Breasted Suits in Brown, Gray and Blue, $27.50.
JOHN DAVID
STEIN-BLOCH SMART CLOTHES
Broadway at 32nd Street

PUT IN

Your week-end making good on your promise to yourself to put down on paper what you would like to have in your Garden this Summer—never mind how inexact it may seem—send it on to us—and earn that 20% discount before it's too late! Your rewards will be great!

J. HICKS & SON
WESTBURY, L.I. (Phone 68)

MARCHING ON TANGA

By Captain Francis Brett Young

N. Y. Post says: "Beyond all doubt one of the best of British war books."

$1.50 Net. Postage Extra. All Bookstores.

E. P. DUTTON & CO., 681 Fifth Ave., N.Y.

CASH PAID FOR BOOKS

Highest prices paid for large or small collections of BOOKS, AUTOGRAPHS or other literary property. Cash down and prompt removal.

Malkan's

NEW YORK'S LARGEST BOOKSTORE
42 Broadway, N. Y. Phone 3900 Broad

MOST EXTERNAL PAINS SUCCUMB TO SLOAN'S

It penetrates without rubbing, bringing prompt relief.

The next time an attack of Lumbago, Sciatica, Neuralgia, Muscle-soreness, Joint-stiffness, or the thousand and one external pains and bruises humanity is heir to, assails you, try Sloan's Liniment.

It is the biggest selling liniment in the world, a popularity due entirely to its ability to bring prompt relief.

Sloan's Liniment is clean, soothing, effective, economical. Leaves no untidiness, no skin-stain. Generous sized bottles at all druggists—25c., 50c., $1.

Sloan's Liniment KILLS PAIN

DREAMS OF A BOLSHEVIST.

The peculiar mentality of a Slavic Radical in New York laid bare in a sketch in the Magazine Section of The New York Times tomorrow.—Advt.

PACKERS REJECTED OFFER OF MONOPOLY

Plan Proposed by One of Hoover's Aids Involved Too Much Capital.

CONSPIRACY CHARGE MADE

Heney Asserts Packers and Food Administration Planned to Keep Up the Price of Hogs.

Special to The New York Times.

CHICAGO, March 1. — Charges that members of the National Food Administration proposed giving to the packers what they called a "regulated monopoly" of the retail meat business of the United States, thus putting thousands of butchers out of business, and that the packers and the Food Administration conspired to maintain the minimum price of hogs fixed at $15.50 when the market broke suddenly last December, were made at the Federal Trade Commission hearing today. These charges were confirmed by documentary evidence read by Francis J. Heney, attorney for the commission, before Examiner Basil M. Manly.

Many letters linking the Food Administration with the packers and telegrams relating to army contracts and complaints about Government inspection and rejection of meat were read into the records. Here are the charges, based on records taken from the files of the packing companies:

1. That Mark L. Requa, one of the chief assistants to Food Administrator Hoover, proposed putting the retail distribution of meat into the hands of the packers and creating a regulated monopoly.

2. That Thomas E. Wilson, President of Wilson & Co., Chairman of a committee of packers delegated to take up the matter of relations between the packers and the Food Administration, objected to this plan because of the enormous capital it would involve, and proposed instead that the Food Administration license retail meat dealers, suggesting that in that way many retailers might be eliminated and the same result accomplished.

3. That the Food Administration requested the packers not to let the minimum price of hogs go below 15½ cents a pound when hogs declined last December, as "it would be very embarrassing to them in view of all that they have put out in the papers."

4. That the packers rushed to take Government business without figuring out whether or not they could handle it satisfactorily, with the result, as one packer said in a letter to another: "We have nearly bitten off more than we can chew. The main idea we had in mind was that it was a profitable business, and the first thing to do was to take the order and then get through with it some way or other."

5. That when Government inspectors apparently "green" on the job rejected meat it was sent through for inspection again, with the result that much of it was approved.

6. That John C. Eversman, former secretary to Congressman McKinley, employed as Washington representative of Wilson & Co., pulled political wires in an effort to have hams that were rejected at the Brooklyn Navy Yard accepted.

Some bits of humor were injected into the proceedings. For instance, there were the letters relating to the gift of a box of "Toilet articles and a few bars of soap," sent by Armour & Co. to General E. W. Plummer, head of the National Army Camp at Camp Dodge, Des Moines, Iowa.

The General, it seems, gave Armour & Co. the exclusive right to build a sub-branch adjoining the camp commissary. This led R. A. Rightmire, manager of the company's branch at that point, to write A. P. Shafer of the Armour Soap Works, suggesting the gift because, as he said, "He is a particular old codger who I imagine is very fussy about such little things," and there was also a letter from the General in which he said:

"You already know my loyalty to Armour products. Nothing else will do."

Mr. Heney came back at J. Ogden Armour, who issued a statement Thursday night denouncing the methods of the attorney for the commission. He read a letter written by C. H. Howell of Cudahy & Co. to E. A. Cudahy, in which a conference to be held at the Union League Club for the purpose of considering Government contracts was discussed. The letter outlined the views of the various packers regarding a change in the specifications for bacon and contained this sentence, which Mr. Heney declared was especially significant: "Armour & Co.'s inclination is to try and get them to take any old kind of bacon, seedy or otherwise."

A conference between the packers and E. Dana Durand, former Director of Census, and now affiliated with the Food Administration, at which the minimum price for hogs was discussed, was the subject of a letter written by G. C. Shepard, Vice President of Cudahy & Co., to M. R. Murphy, manager of the Omaha plant, on Dec. 18, 1917.

"This conference Dr. Durand requested be considered as secret," write Mr. Shepard, "as they did not want anything to get into the papers in regard to it.

"The Food Administration, in view of their announcement some time ago that they would maintain a 15½ minimum on hogs, did not want to see the minimum fall below that figure, as it would be very embarrassing to them in view of all that they have put out in the papers. They have promised us that there will be an outlet for all of our surplus stock."

That "the big packers had information that there would be a greatly increased demand for meat for the Allies in January, 1918," was shown, Mr. Heney said, by letters which he introduced.

One of them under date of Dec. 11, 1917, from the Omaha files of Cudahy & Co., told of a meeting of packers with J. P. Cotton. The letter said that Mr. Cotton, head of the meat division of the National Food Administration, told the packers "in confidence" that industrial conditions were upset in Argentina, "that freight handlers and packing house workers were on strike, and that the Allies would buy large amounts in the United States."

"Of what value was that to the big packers?" asked Examiner Manly.

"Of considerable advantage," replied Mr. Heney. "It enabled the big packers to buy beef in open market and hold for a higher price."

GEN. PLUMMER EXPLAINS.

Asserts Armour Company Has No Monopoly on Camp Business.

DES MOINES, Iowa, March 1.—Major Gen. E. H. Plummer, who was referred to in correspondence introduced at the Federal Trade Commission's investigation of the packing industry in Chicago today, said tonight that he had granted Armour & Co. the right to maintain a branch at the camp.

"The action was taken in accordance with instructions from Washington permitting commanding Generals to authorize such concessions where deemed for the good of the service," explained General Plummer. "Armour & Co. have no monopoly on Camp Dodge business, all firms being permitted to sell meat here subject to Government inspection, and the main contracts for meat here are held by other firms than Armour & Co."

Regarding being supplied with a box of toilet articles, General Plummer said a company representative had overheard his aide ask for a certain brand of shaving cream which a drug store did not have in stock. The representative asked his firm to send samples to General Plummer as an advertising scheme, it was explained.

"The letter in which I am quoted as expressing my loyalty to Armour & Co. was written in a jocular vein in response to a communication telling me of the drug store incident and asking if the sample had arrived," said General Plummer.

DOCTORS FACE TRIAL AT CAMP DONIPHAN

Baker Orders Court-Martial of Two Officers for Neglect of Duty at Base Hospital.

GENERALS MUST EXPLAIN

Major P. B. Connelly, Formerly of New York, One of the Accused in the Case of Private Hestwood.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, March 1.—As a result of an investigation disclosing conditions in the army hospital at Camp Doniphan, Fort Sill, Oklahoma, orders have been issued by the War Department directing Major Philip B. Connelly, who was in charge of the hospital, and First Lieutenant Walter H. Kirkpatrick, who had charge of the patient whose death caused the investigation, be tried before a general court-martial.

Orders also have been issued by Secretary Baker that Major Gen. W. M. Wright, the commanding General of the division at Camp Doniphan, and also Brig. Gen. L. G. Berry, who was in command during General Wright's absence in France, be called upon for a report on the conditions disclosed in the report from the Inspector General who investigated the hospital and how they came to exist. The investigation grew out of complaints made by the father of Albert Hestwood, a Kansas guardsman, who died at the Doniphan camp hospital on Dec. 28. The father embraced these complaints in a letter to Henry J. Allen of Wichita, Kan., and subsequently they found their way into the newspapers.

Major Connelly is a graduate of Bellevue Medical School, 1909, and of the Army Medical School, 1912. His home is in New York City. He was appointed First Lieutenant on May 10, 1912, Captain in 1015, and became a Major last May. Lieutenant Kirkpatrick is from Haven, Kan., a graduate of the University Medical College at Kansas City, and accepted a commission in the Medical Corps of the National Guard army on July 30 last.

Inspector General's Report.

The report and testimony presented by the Inspector General have been sent to Camp Doniphan to be used in the court martial proceedings. A digest of the report prepared by the Inspector General says:

"The case of First Class Private Albert F. Hestwood, Company H, 137th Infantry, Camp Doniphan, Okla., was investigated by an officer of the Inspector General's Department during the period Jan. 31 to Feb. 12. At the same time a comprehensive and searching inspection was made of the base hospital at this camp and investigation made of other similar complaints, which were brought to the attention of the Inspector.

"The investigation disclosed that prior to the date of Private Hestwood's death, (Dec. 28,) and for a considerable period thereafter, conditions in the hospital were nothing short of deplorable; in fact, the conditions cited by Private Hestwood's father in his letter of Jan. 14 to Henry J. Allen were found to be substantially correct.

"During this period the hospital was in charge of Major Philip B. Connelly, M. C., who is held to be responsible for such conditions.

"As a result of his investigation into present conditions at the hospital the Inspector reports: 'The present commanding officer of the hospital, Colonel Frank R. Keefer, M. C., is an efficient and capable officer, fully competent to fill the obligations that are placed upon him, and at the present moment is doing everything with means at hand to place that institution upon a proper footing.

"He also reports that the conditions reported as having previously existed and the emergencies which in a measure contributed to same have passed; that the critical condition no longer exists, and in all probability would never occur again at this hospital."

With respect to the statement that Private Hestwood's body was shipped home wrapped in a sheet, a separate report shows that the body was sent home in a metal-lined coffin, and that "this being a communicable disease the body was wrapped in sheets and cotton to conform to shipping laws, therefore no clothing was used."

Every Complaint Substantiated.

The report of the inspector said that the wards in the hospital at Camp Doniphan, and especially the one in which Private Hestwood died, were in an unclean condition; there was an insufficient supply of bed linen; there was a lack of sufficient attendants on duty at the hospital, and the small number present were men of practically no experience, and patients went for long periods without a bath or without even having their hands and faces bathed.

"In fact," the report says, "practically every complaint made by Private Hestwood's father was found by the inspector to be true."

GERMAN HELD AT CAPITAL.

Draughtsman Accused of Stealing Prints from the War Department.

WASHINGTON, March 1.—Louis J. Schroeder, an American of German parents employed as a draughtsman at the War Department, was indicted by the Grand Jury today on a charge of larceny from the United States for having taken prints of gun cartridges and of other ordnance, many of which were found in his room.

W. A. SMITH TO QUIT SENATE.

Michigan Veteran to Retire When His Term Expires Next Year.

WASHINGTON, March 1.—Senator William Alden Smith of Michigan, a Republican leader in the Senate, announced today that he would not be a candidate for re-election, but would leave the Senate when his term expired, on March 4, 1919.

In retiring from Congress, Senator Smith will end a service of about twenty-five years. He first served in the House and came to the Senate, succeeding Senator Alger in 1907. Senator Smith said today that he would return to his home in Grand Rapids to look after his newspaper and law practice, and the affairs of a son who is in the army.

"I want to go home," he said. "I have served in Congress twenty-five years, actively and in some work of moment, but I feel now that I want to return home and look after the interests of myself and son."

DETROIT, Mich., March 1.—Several Republicans are already in the field as candidates to succeed Senator William Alden Smith. The list includes ex-Governor Chase S. Osborn, Representative Patrick H. Kelley, ex-Governor Fred M. Warner, and Truman H. Newberry of Detroit, former Secretary of the Navy. Ex-Governor Woodbridge N. Ferris is the only Democratic candidate thus far.

Full of good spirits for you and your friends.

Club Cocktails

always ready for the unexpected guest—a credit to your good taste and your hospitality.

MY TWO KINGS

By Mrs. EVAN NEPEAN

The most brilliant historical novel of recent years dealing with the Restoration. The author believes that she is the reincarnation of Charlotte Stuart, who played an important part in the lives of Charles II. and his son the Duke of Monmouth.

$1.50 net. Postage Extra. All Bookstores.

E. P. DUTTON & CO., 681 Fifth Av., N.Y.

R.H. Macy & Co. Attractions Are Prices—Quality—Service.

Macy's

Herald Square 6th way, 34th to 35th St.

Odds and Ends CLEARANCE of

Men's and Young Men's

Winter Suits and Overcoats

This means a last opportunity to secure desirable garments for next year's wear at real worth-while savings. We must make room for new goods—and have included our entire stock of winter garments (exclusive of plain black or blue suits); in some cases but one, two or three of a kind.

55 Fancy Overcoats — Various models, orig. $17.50 and more. Regular sizes 33 to 42. — $12.75

142 Fancy Overcoats —a good assortment of styles. Originally up to $24.75. Regular sizes 33 to 42 only. — $15.75

46 Overcoats — Conservative style. Silk lined, with velvet collars. Originally specially priced at $22.50. Regular sizes 34 to 38 only. — $19.50

64 Fancy Overcoats — Several different styles, originally priced up to $34.75. Regular sizes 35 to 42 only. — $21.50

127 Overcoats — Conservative style. Silk lined, with velvet collars. Originally up to $32.50. Regular sizes 34 to 42. — $23.75

165 Fancy Mixed Suits — Regular sizes 34 to 42 only. Originally priced up to $19.75. — $15.75

72 Fancy Mixed Suits — Regular sizes 35 to 42 only. Originally priced up to $17.50. — $12.75

52 Youths' Overcoats, $12.75
15 to 20 years. Originally up to $19.75
Double Breasted, Tourist Model, with Belt.

Fifth Floor, Broadway, Front.

We Sell Dependable Merchandise at Prices Lower Than Any Other Store, but for Cash Only

Uniforms for Army Officers at Actual Cost

THE fame of our cost-price plan for selling officers' uniforms has swept from New York to Frisco—from Maine to Panama—wherever an American Army post is to be found . . . . The uniforms have been painstakingly tailored in all wool fabrics—conforming to the same high clothesmaking standards maintained in Kirschbaum civilian apparel.

Kirschbaum Uniforms, coat and breeches of O. D. Serge, $27.00

Kirschbaum heavyweight Army Overcoats, - - - $30.00

Stern Brothers

WEST FORTY-SECOND AND FORTY-THIRD STREETS

Young Men's and Men's Clothes, Third Floor—Elevators Convenient

B. Altman & Co.

Two Highly Important Sales of MEN'S WEAR

will be continued to-day (Saturday)

Both offer exceptional values

MEN'S IMPORTED OVERCOATS

at $19.50

present smart Spring models (sizes 36 to 42 chest) made of excellent-quality gray tweed, in light and medium shades. Yoke and sleeve-linings are of satin. These are unusually good-looking coats for the low price quoted.

This Sale is being held on the Sixth Floor.

MEN'S SHIRTS AND PAJAMAS

(Spring weights)

are on sale at special prices on the First Floor.

MEN'S WHITE SILK SHIRTS

made from specially-woven Habutai, imported direct from Japan by B. Altman & Co. In plain and plaited models:

Medium-weight . $4.85 Heavy-weight . $5.85

MEN'S NEGLIGEE SHIRTS

(soft cuff model) of fine madras, in a large number of attractive patterns $1.55

(soft and stiff cuff models) of madras in many smart patterns and colorings $1.10

MEN'S PAJAMAS

of fine fancy-stripe cotton materials . per suit $1.65

Fifth Avenue - Madison Avenue, New York

Thirty-fourth Street Thirty-fifth Street

R.H. Macy & Co. Attractions Are Prices—Quality—Service

Macy's

Herald Square Broadway, 34th to 35th St.

BOOKS

For Backyard Farmers

This spring should see an increase in the cultivation of home vegetable gardens—an increased effort on the part of everyone who has the space and the time to devote to this food producing, food conserving enterprise. The following books contain useful information about seeds, soil and cultivation:

The Vegetable Garden—*Ida D. Bennett*	39c
Home Vegetables and Small Fruits—*Frances Duncan*	$1.24
Home Gardening—*Benjamin F. Albaugh*	54c
The Backyard Farmer—*J. Willard Bolte*	89c
Vegetable Garden—What, When and Where to Plant	54c
A B C of Vegetable Gardening—*E. E. Rexford*	44c
Vegetable Growing for Amateurs—*H. H. Thomas*	54c
Productive Vegetable Growing—*John William Lloyd, M. S. A.*	$1.58
The Potato—*Eugene H. Grubb & W. S. Guilford*	61c
Soils—How to Handle and Improve Them—*S. W. Fletcher*	$1.77
Insects Injurious to Vegetables—*F. H. Chittenden, Sc. D.*	$1.34
Soils—*E. L. Hilgard*	$3.59
Soils—*T. L. Fippin, E. O. and H. O. Buckman*	$1.71

Macy's—Main Floor, 35th Street, Rear.

The New York Times is the only New York morning newspaper to record a gain in advertising in January or February, 1918.

DILLON IS RETIRED FROM POLICE FORCE

Chief Inspector, Enright Says, Asked to Leave on $3,000 Pension.

SUCCESSOR NOT YET NAMED

"Glad to Get Out," Says Official Who Has Not Served Under Hylan's Administration.

Chief Inspector James E. Dillon was retired as the highest uniformed officer in the Police Department by Police Commissioner Enright last night. In explanation the Commissioner asserted that Inspector Dillon had asked for his right to retire at an annual pension of $3,000 half the pay of his rank as Active Chief Inspector, and that no pressure had been exerted upon him.

The retirement of Inspector Dillon ends for him a long period of inactivity, although he had full title to his place as Chief Inspector, while he was seeking to find out from Mayor Hylan and Commissioner Enright his exact status in the department. Inspector Dillon was appointed to be Chief Inspector by Commissioner Woods on Nov. 9, after the election of John F. Hylan as Mayor, but he served only until the last days of December, when he became ill. While he was unable to leave his home at 510 East Eighty-seventh Street there were several changes in the administration of the Police Department. Inspector John O'Brien, who was appointed by Commissioner Bugher to take the place of Chief Inspector temporarily, was superseded in the job after Police Commissioner Bugher resigned. Lieutenant Enright, the uniformed policeman who was appointed Police Commissioner, chose Inspector John Daly for the post.

It was reported that when Inspector Dillon returned to resume his work he had a long discussion of police methods and department affairs with Inspector Daly, who was in Dillon's office, and Daly was said to have told Dillon that there was some question about the return of the Chief Inspector. Dillon went at once to Commissioner Enright and on the same day called upon Mayor Hylan at the City Hall. After several other visits to the Mayor and the Commissioner it was announced that Chief Inspector Dillon would have a leave of absence for twenty days. He had not served a day under the new administration, although the rank of Chief Inspector was his by right of the appointment by Commissioner Woods.

This twenty days' leave of absence was to have ended tomorrow, and Commissioner Enright announced that the retirement order would be effective at midnight last night. Beyond reiterating that the retirement of Chief Inspector Dillon was made at his own request Commissioner Enright said he would say nothing about it. Inspector Dillon said:

"I have never criticised a superior in my thirty-three years of service. But when you ask me whether it was true that I was in favor of the re-election of Mayor Mitchel because of his excellent administration of the police, I say that I have never been in favor of mixing politics with police or police with politics. The names are similar, but the two don't mix, and never will. A police force permeated with politics could never be much more than an aid to criminals or evaders of the law, or have a diverted purpose in some other way. I have never supported anybody for any political office except by my vote, and that has always been Democratic.

"I was appointed Chief Inspector by Commissioner Woods and I'm very proud I was appointed by him. I have known Commissioner Enright for many years and I hope he succeeds in the Police Department. But I am very glad to get out, and I did ask for retirement, because it wasn't pleasant for me to stay. They say that when a soldier is knocked unconscious by a shell over in the trenches the rats run over his face. You know I was a very sick man in January. I wasn't able to stand up to fight for myself."

Inspector Dillon said that he could not remember ever having disciplined any policeman who might have wished to have seen him demoted or removed from his place, either when he was Trial Commissioner for the department under Commissioner Waldo or as an Inspector. When Inspector Dillon was appointed to succeed the late Max F. Schmittberger as Chief Inspector he said: "I believe that New York is the cleanest city in the world. It's my business to keep it clean. If I ever find out that I can't do that then I'll resign."

After the election of Mayor Hylan, Inspector Dillon was suggested for appointment as Police Commissioner. Before his appointment as Chief Inspector he had served as Borough Inspector in Brooklyn, and he had just finished carrying out the plans of Commissioner Woods in the organization of the Home Defense League.

Inspector Dillon joined the police in 1885 as a member of the Park force. He became a Captain in 1903, and upon civil service examination became an Inspector in 1907. He was reduced to Captain in 1907 by the law abolishing the grade of Inspector, but he was raised to Inspector in command in Brooklyn in 1911, with the exception of special assignments that had been his post until the was appointed Chief Inspector. He was Fourth Deputy Commissioner, in charge of trials, under Commissioner Waldo in 1911. He is 56 years old, and, under the regulations permitting a policeman more than 55 years old to retire on half pay after twenty-five years' service, he is entitled to ask for retirement at pay of $3,000 a year.

Commissioner Enright has appointed no new Chief Inspector, and he intimated that Inspector Daly may not remain in the post. He said that he would "remain a few days, anyway." One of the names mentioned at Police Headquarters last night and so loud that it had reached Chief Inspector Dillon, was that of Acting Inspector Dominick Henry, now in command in the Fourth Inspection District, comprising the police stations on the west side from Forty-second Street to 110th Street. He is President of the Captains' and Inspectors' Association in the police force, an association similar to the Lieutenants' Association, in which Commissioner Enright had taken an active part. Inspector Dillon will enter the insurance business at once with his son at 11 Broadway.

FIRE PRECAUTIONS URGED.

Council of Defense Tells of Great Increase in Nation's Losses.

W. E. Mallalieu, general manager of the National Board of Fire Underwriters, gave out a copy of a letter yesterday which is being sent from the Washington headquarters of the National Council of Defense to the State Councils of Defense throughout the country, calling for greater vigilance in preventing fires. The warning says in part:

"We have written you several times about fire prevention, and a large number of States have taken active measures to guard against fire. Nevertheless, the fire loss in 1917, rising to the huge sum of $230,000,000, was larger than ever before in the history of the United States, except in 1906, the year of the San Francisco conflagration; it exceeded the 1916 loss by $30,000,000, and 1916 had already shown a like increase over the preceding year. A particularly ominous feature is a recent great increase in the number of fires of incendiary and unknown origin in places where they are most effective to disorganize industry—in factories, elevators, warehouses, lumber yards, and docks."

The National Council urges constant watchfulness, frequent inspection, extra guards, especially at night, and the proper care and segregation of all inflammable waste.

MURDERER DOOMED TO DIE.

Von Pouche Killed Man and Woman in the Bronx.

Charles Edward von Pouche, 49 years old, a former Belgian soldier, was sentenced yesterday to die in the electric chair in the week of April 15 by Justice Mitchell in the Bronx County Supreme Court. As soon as sentence had been pronounced the condemned man was taken in an automobile to Sing Sing by Sheriff Donnelly.

On the morning of Oct. 3 von Pouche shot and killed Charlotte Schouvliege and Harry van de Weighe while they were asleep at 94 West 162d Street, the Bronx. Von Pouche and the woman eloped from Belgium eleven yeas ago and lived together until within a few months, when the woman became attached to van de Weighe and left von Pouche.

Robert Herrick, in the "Dial," says: "The book has all those intimate signs of truth that carry immediate conviction. Barbusse gives the thing itself —War."

UNDER FIRE

By Henri Barbusse (Le Feu)

$1.50 net *Postage Extra. All Bookstores.*

E. P. Dutton & Co., 681 Fifth Av., N. Y.

J. M. Gidding & Co.

564-566 and 568 Fifth Avenue 46th and 47th Sts.

Beautiful Wraps—*at small cost*—

High-cost rich metal brocades and chiffon velvets—combined with collar, cuffs and bands of rich fur—the furs having been assembled when prices were about **half** what they are now, enables us to offer them at these prices.

Wraps that were $175 to $850 are now $95—$110—$145 to $475.

Handsome Evening Gowns or Dinner Dresses—*greatly reduced*—

Beautifully made gowns at much less than the materials alone would regularly cost. Included are gowns of nearly every color.

They have sold up to $225, and are now $38—$58 and $85

In these days of stress and anxiety we appeal to all to seek the consolation and solace that books alone can give. Do not neglect the friendship and refuge which reading alone can afford. To those who desire to cultivate Courage, to enter the doorway of that quiet temple named Serenity, and to foster the lovely blossom of Hope, it would be well to turn, in this crisis, to the silent company of those who can strengthen the mind, calm the body, and feed with divine food the spiritual nature.

EVERYMAN'S LIBRARY

contains 741 volumes of the world's greatest books, printed and bound in a manner to meet the aesthetic taste of the book-lover. Everyman's Library for sale wherever books are sold, or sent by publishers on receipt of 60 cents. Full red leather, gold stamped, gold top, $1.25 Net. (Postage extra.)

Green's History of England, 2 vols.; Duruy's History of France, 2 vols.

Seven new titles of Everyman's Library just ready.

E. P. DUTTON & CO., 681 Fifth Ave., N. Y. City

Send for a complete catalogue.

Fine Wavy Switches Special at $3.95

A good switch is absolutely essential to the Woman of Fashion. These are of the best quality hair, and are most unusual value.

Saks & Company

Broadway at 34th Street

Men's French Ratine Bath Robes at $2.95

Saturday only. Made of imported Ratine with silk corded edges on cuffs and pockets. Some in shawl collar model with pearl buttons.

Tailored Suits for Misses at $35

—They just teem with originality

$35 $35

Lanvin has put more newness into suits for misses than ever before. His originality, and that of other eminent designers, finds wonderful expression in these suits at $35. Newer suits are not to be had.

Men's Wear Serge, Silvertone and Gabardine

are the materials in which the various models are shown, and the colors include Beige, Navy, French Blue, Rookie, Chinchilla, Sea Gull, and Black. Sizes 14 to 18 years.

New Coats for Misses at $35

These are the newest of Spring coats, with an individuality to their lines that reflects the skill of Europe's best known designers. Tailored according to the highest standards of custom tailoring in

Army Cloth, Wool Jersey, Silvertone, Wool Velour, and Poiret Twill

in the season's best colors, such as Sage, Pekin and Monaco Blue, Kangaroo, Chinchilla, Beige, Rose and Heather Mixtures. Sizes 14 to 18 years.

Misses' Silk or Serge Frocks Saturday at $22.50

Daintiest of street and afternoon frocks in soft chiffon Taffeta, Foulard or Plaid Silk and Serge combined, Crepe de Chine and Men's Wear Serge—exact duplicates of much higher-priced models. Sizes 14 to 18 years.

"Intermediate" Spring Frocks at $15

For the "hard-to-fit girl," displaying quaint tie sashes and novel pockets tailored with unusual care in figured Challis, Plaid Silk-Gingham, Silk French Crepe, and Silk combined with Serge.

Sizes 12 to 16 years.

Winsome Fashions in Coats for Girls

We have assembled a wonderful collection of new coats for girls, and no matter what you would pay we have the style of coat you prefer, in the material and color you desire. Sizes 6 to 16 years.

$9.95 to $29.50

Second Floor.

Featured Today on the Fourth Floor—

New Fashions in Women's Spring Frocks at $25

Just arrived—the most individual Taffeta, Crepe de Chine and Georgette Crepe Frocks we have yet presented at this price, reproducing with unusual exactitude the chic of most delightful creations by Lanvin, Beer and Cheruit. In Taffeta there are straight-line silhouette models with tunic skirts, smartly tailored effects, and dressy styles trimmed with embroidery; in Crepe de Chine a stunning soutache embroidered model, and in Georgette Crepe a beautifully bead-trimmed frock. All are decidedly new, and very modestly priced. Colors:

Navy Blue, Taupe, Black or Wisteria in street models, and Pearl Grey, Beige, Copenhagen Blue, White and Flesh color for afternoon wear. Sizes 34 to 42

100 Afternoon Dresses Reduced to $18.50

Formerly $25 and $29.50

Fashioned of Satin or Charmeuse, in combination with Georgette Crepe, bead trimmed or embroidered. Colors: Grey, Beige, Copenhagen Blue, Wisteria and Black.

The Genius of Europe's Best Known Couturiers is reflected in our

Women's Fashionable Spring Suits at $29.50 and $35

Poiret Twill $29.50 Tricotine $35.

Sizes 34 to 52½

They are exact reproductions of the most charming creations Paris has seen this year. The new Eton and Pony coat effects—so tasteful and so becoming; the smart medium length ripple coats by Lanvin, and the more dressy models by Callot and Bernard are to be seen here at both $29.50 and $35.

A few of the materials:

Men's Wear Serge, Poiret Twill, Tricotine, Fine Gabardines, Tweeds, Checks and Silvertone

in every wanted shade and coloring for immediate wear. *Fourth Floor.*

All boys like to imitate the soldiers, and you yourself will be won by these

Smart Military Suits for Boys at $8

The newest thing in boys' apparel for Spring. Made of fine quality All-Wool Khaki, in regulation military style—as *illustrated.* Sizes 5 to 10 years.

Also—Boys' Military Coats, Special at $8

For wear with military suit described above. Made of Spring weight All-Wool Khaki Cloth. Sizes 3 to 8 years.

Boys' Norfolk Suits with Extra 'Knickers at $11

Individually styled in a large variety of most uncommon suitings that will give excellent service. Tailored as only the finest of Boys' clothing is made, and may be obtained in sizes 7 to 18 years.

A Very Special Offering in

Women's Fashionable Spring Coats at $23.50

Four splendid models, among the best of those produced for Spring, displaying new broad belt, tailored or deep set-on pockets, and convertible collar. Developed in Army cloth or good quality covert. One model *illustrated.* Sizes 34 to 44.

Women's Smart Coats Reduced for Final Clearance

Delighttul fur-trimmed and strictly tailored models, carefully developed in a large variety of the most wanted materials. Each coat beautifully lined and interlined. Sizes 34 to 48.

Coats formerly $22.50 to $24.....Now reduced to **$15.00**
Coats formerly $25 to $29.50.....Now reduced to **$19.50**
Coats formerly $35 to $39.50.....Now reduced to **$22.50**
Coats formerly $42 to $49.50.....Now reduced to **$29.50**

For Women and Misses

A New Semi-Dress Oxford at $6

Made over a very graceful advance Spring last, in Nut Brown and Dark Cordo Calf. Welt sole and 1¼-inch heel.

Smart Walking Pumps at $5.50

None better for street or semi-dress wear. Unusually graceful, and may be had in Nut Brown, Russia Calf, or Patent leather.

Sizes 2 to 8; widths AA to D.

1,200 of the Most Charming

$5.85 Wonder Hats

ever assembled and presented at one time, will be exhibited on the Third Floor to-day.

The styles represent all that is new in trimmed millinery for Spring, as reflected in the very newest of hats seen on the Avenue and in Paris.

Beautiful Flower-Trimmed Hats; Transparent Maline Hats; the very New and Exclusive Ostrich Feather Turbans; Smart Wheat-Trimmed Hats, and Lacquered Wing and Quill-trimmed styles are only a few of the many models represented

R. H. Macy & Co. Attractions Are Prices—quality—Service

Macy's

Herald Square, Broadway, 34th to 35th St.

We Sell Dependable Merchandise at Prices Lower Than Any Other Store, but for Cash Only.

Spring Hat Styles Are on the March

In the van of fashions are smart flat brim models and many with semi-curled brims. New blocks in brown, green, tan, smoke and gray shades — prominent among them

The "Lansdowne" HAT at $3.74

Made exclusively for us, of good materials, according to our own exacting specifications — entitled to bear the stamp of our own merchandise.

N. B. — The name "Lansdowne" is registered in the U. S. Patent Office.

Macy's—Main Floor, 35th St.

Graflex Cameras Eliminate Focus Problems

They show the images right side up, up to the moment of exposure, in the size which will appear on the negative. Swiftly moving objects may be photographed with them as easily as still subjects. Our Graflex Cameras are fitted with Reflex Special Anastigmat Lenses — which have not increased in price as the other speed lenses have.

Graflex Cameras

	Price Elsewhere with Tessar F-4.5	Our Price with Reflex Special F-4.5
3¼x4¼ Auto	$96.50	$65.25
3¼x5½ Compact	133.50	92.50
4x5 Auto	113.00	78.75
3¼x4¼ Telescopic with revolving back	$138.00	$102.25

Macy's—Fifth Fl., 35th St.

A Saturday Suggestion for Smokers

Lucille—Havana Blunts, clear Havana fillers with selected shade grown wrappers. Mild and aromatic cigars, the product of skilled Cuban workmen. Box of 50, $2.97

Macy's—Main Floor, 35th St., B'way., and Fifth Floor, 35th St.

Smart Cravats of Imported Silks, $2.29

We imported the silk squares ourselves and had the cravats tailored by hand in flowing open end shapes. The colorings and patterns will appeal to men who like exclusive haberdashery.

Macy's—Main Floor, 35th St., Broadway.

Let Us Help You Solve Your Shopping Problems

If you are in doubt about the appropriateness of any gift offering or you wish the advice of "some one who knows" about things for women folks, you will find the attendants at the Personal Shopping Bureau ready to help you. They know the store, the merchandise and the wants of people.

Macy's—Main Floor, 34th St., Broadway.

BOOKS SUITABLE FOR LENTEN READING

THE HIGH CALL
By Ernest M. Stires. Net, $1.50.

RELIGION AND COMMON SENSE
By Donald Hankey. Net, 60c.

A STUDENT IN ARMS
By Donald Hankey.
1st and 2nd Series. Each Net, $1.50

A CRUSADER OF FRANCE
Translated from the French of Capt. Ferdinand Belmont. Introduction by Henry Bordeaux. Net, $1.50

A MANUAL OF MYSTIC VERSE
By Louise Collier Willcox. Net, $1.25

THE TEMPLE, A Book of Prayers
By the Rev. W. E. Orchard. Revised Edition, with Introduction by Frank Crane. Net, $1.00

A CHAIN OF PRAYER ACROSS THE AGES
By Selina Fitzherbert Fox. Net, $1.50

THE LONELINESS OF CHRIST
By Robert Keable. Net, 75c.

THE CHURCH AND THE HOUR
By Vida D. Scudder. Net, $1.00

THE NECESSITY OF CHRIST
By the Rev. W. E. Orchard. Net, $1.25

THE LAST DAYS OF JESUS CHRIST By Lyman Abbott. Net, 60c.

Postage Extra. At All Booksktores.
E. P. DUTTON & CO., 681 Fifth Ave., N.Y.

DUNLAP HATS
Spring and Summer 1918
Now on Sale
180 Fifth Avenue
181 Broadway
New York
22 So. Michigan Ave.
Chicago
Agencies in all Principal Cities

INSIDE CONSTANTINOPLE
An American Diplomatist's Diary
By LEWIS EINSTEIN

Mr. Einstein kept a diary from day to day while a member of the United States Embassy in Constantinople during the Dardanelles Expedition, and in this book he gives a remarkable picture of life inside the Turkish capital.

$1.50 Net. Postage Extra. All Bookstores
E. P. DUTTON & CO., 681 Fifth Av., N.Y.

WURLITZER
Player Pianos
Excel All Others
117 119 WEST 40TH ST. BET. BROADWAY & 6TH

THE FLYER'S GUIDE
An elementary guide-book for beginners
By Captain N. J. Gill

Washington Herald says: "The hundreds of young men who are entering the aviation service will find this book the best sort of friend. Captain Gill is a skilled aviator and knows the difficulties that beginners encounter, the things they need to be warned against, what they must do. It is written in a very simple and concise style, and every word of it is devoted to the business in hand—learning to fly."

$2.00 net. Postage Extra. All Bookstores.
E. P. Dutton & Co., 681 Fifth Av., N. Y.

All the new and popular books rented for a small fee. Start and stop when you please.
WOMRATH'S LIBRARY
Books are fresh, clean, inviting.
21 WEST 45TH STREET.
See telephone book, other addresses.

TO ARMS
(La Veillée des Armes)
Translated from the French of MARCELLE TINAYRE by Lucy H. Humphrey. Introduction by Dr. John Finley.

Philadelphia Press says: "The picture is deftly painted. She leads the reader from one phase of Parisian life to another, pointing briefly to this and that typical episode, laying just the right shade of emphasis, here a bit of simple dialogue, there a brief character sketch—until the details blend imperceptibly into one panoramic conception of a people tried and proved at a critical hour."

$1.50 Net. Postage Extra. All Bookstores.
E. P. DUTTON & CO., 681 Fifth Ave., N.Y.

TRENCH FIGHTING.
Scenes in Gordon Camp showing digging of trenches and rifle shooting, in The New York Times Mid-Week Pictorial this week. On all news stands, 10 cents—$5 a year by mail. Times Square, New York.—Advt.

The Nation says: "The greatest of the books that voice the new soul of France."
UNDER FIRE
By Henri Barbusse (Le Feu)
$1.50 net. Postage Extra. All Bookstores.
E. P. Dutton & Co., 681 Fifth Av., N. Y.

REPUBLICANS RALLY TO SUPPORT HAYS

Pledge Co-operation to New Chairman in His Efforts to Get Harmony.

TRIBUTE FROM WILLCOX

Predecessor Tells Guests at Luncheon Hays Stands for Country First and Vigorous Prosecution of War.

Will H. Hays, the new Chairman of the Republican National Committee, returned to the city yesterday and continued his fraternization with Republicans and Progressives. The Chairman was the guest at a luncheon at the Bankers' Club, 120 Broadway, given by his immediate predecessor, William R. Willcox. At this luncheon Mr. Hays met a number of the Republican leaders of the East as well as a number of newspaper editors and prominent citizens. It was a "get together" affair in which Chairman Hays was introduced all around.

It was planned to have no speech-making, but Mr. Willcox had some nice things to say about Mr. Hays and Mr. Hays responded in turn, while Charles E. Hughes in a few words expressed his satisfaction at the selection of Mr. Hays as Chairman of the National Committee, and then made a few remarks regarding the war. Earlier in the day Mr. Hays had a long conference with United States Senator Hiram W. Johnson of California, former Governor of that State, and William H. Taft. Mr. Taft promised the utmost co-operation. To-day the new Chairman is to have a session with Governor Whitman.

"I am a stanch believer in Mr. Hays, in what he stands for, and in his forward-looking policies," said Mr. Willcox at the luncheon. "He stands for the country first, for national unity, for the vigorous prosecution of the war, before he seeks partisan advantage. I am highly gratified that my successor in the office of National Chairman is a man of the type of Will Hays, than whom no man is better qualified or equipped for the responsibilities and duties of the office."

Mr. Hays said he had been given credit for bringing about harmony in his own State, Indiana, but that it could not have been accomplished without the co-operation of Mr. Willcox. All efforts, regardless of parties, he said, must be centred upon the prosecution of the war and that constructive criticisms and suggestions must be offered in the sincere assumption that the Democratis in power in Washington wanted all the aid they could get from loyal Americans of whatever political faith.

Chairman Hays declared that the work he was entering upon would be to harmonize all Republican groups in support of the 1918 Congressional elections as well as for the 1920 Presidential campaign. All the old factions of the party, he said, were now together, and the meaning of the terms Bull Moose, Old Guard, and Reactionaries were now forgotten. Taking up a discussion of the war, from the standpoint of the Republican Party, Chairman Hays said:

"The Republican Party was conceived when the foundations of the Republic trembled, and it was born in the lap of extremity. It heralded its own birth by saving the life of the nation, and it always has been and always will be a party of patriotism. The party is forever and unequivocally committed to the country's cause in this war and will continue to fight until the victorious American arms have ended the diabolical condition of scientifically planned brutality.

"The principles of the Republican Party have been right since the Emancipation Proclamation, and they are right today. We will not prostitute our principles for perfunctory preferment. As soon would I sell myself for personal advantage as see my party stultify its principles for power. The advocates of these principles have not been wrong these many years. These principles are as true today as when they made the country great. The Republican Party must be the party of the future, and it will continue to be the one instrument in this country to apply to new and changing conditions the wisdom of experience and the advocacy of honest, zealous service. Let us win the war and let us prepare in the same measure to meet the problems of unmeasurable complexity that will come after the war."

Senator Johnson could not be present at the luncheon, but, learning he was in the city, Chairman Hays arranged for a conference with him at the Ritz-Carlton Hotel. The two spent an hour together and discussed the work of harmonizing all factions of the party. When the conference broke up, Senator Johnson, slipping his arm in that of Mr. Hays, remarked:

"We have the utmost confidence in this young man and absolute faith in what he is going to do. We are all one and we are all with him."

Returning to the Union League Club, Chairman Hays found waiting there to see him Lafayette B. Gleason, Secretary of the Republican State Committee; Chairman Koenig of the New York County Committee, and Representative Norman J. Gould of St. Lawrence County. Mr. Hays said that his first duty was to see that the Republicans elect their candidates in Congress at the coming elections.

"We must have a Republican Congress in both branches to vigorously prosecute the war to a victorious conclusion," he said. "There is complete union of what was formerly the Progressive Party with the Republican Party. There is but one party. We are all Republicans."

Speaking of his talk with Mr. Taft, Chairman Hays remarked: "We talked of the present and the future of the Republican Party. There is no past." Among those who called upon Mr. Hays at the Union League Club during the day were A. T. Hert, Republican National Committeeman from Kentucky, and William H. Crocker of California.

Joseph B. Kepling of Indiana, who has long been opposed to Colonel Roosevelt and the Progressive wing of the party, in company with Governor Goodrich of Indiana, called upon Mr. Roosevelt at the Roosevelt Hospital and had a long conference with him. It was said that all the old differences had been patched up and that both men were friendly with the Colonel again.

Chairman Hays expects to meet Governor Whitman at the Hotel St. Regis today. He will leave the city at 6 o'clock this evening, but will return here in about ten days. Among those at the luncheon were Charles E. Hughes, Governor Goodrich of Indiana, George W. Wickersham, Frank H. Hitchcock, George W. Perkins, R. K. Hynicka, Newton W. Gilbert, Bradford Merrill, Charles D. Hillies, Jacob H. Schiff, Frank A. Munsey, George McAneny, Samuel S. Koenig, F. J. H. Kracke, A. T. Hert, Nicholas Murray Butler, T. Coleman du Pont, Charles J. Wrightsman of Oklahoma, William A. Prendergast, Harry F. Sinclair, W. W. Salmon, E. A. Rumely, Travis H. Whitney, Joseph B. Kealing, Martin F. Carey, Harold Howland, H. L. Stoddard, H. C. Wright, Jacob A. Livingston, David B. Simpson, Ogden Mills Reid, and James B. Reynolds, Secretary of the Republican National Committee.

A Recent Importation of fine books and beautifully bound sets is included in our Special Sale.
DUTTON'S
681 FIFTH AVENUE
Opposite St. Thomas' Church

JUSTICE STRIKES NAME OF NEGRO FROM BALLOT

Rev. R. C. Ransom, He Adds, Lost Chance at Special Election Through Overzeal of Managers.

The name of the Rev. Reverdy C. Ransom, the negro Independent Republican candidate for Congress in the Twenty-first District at the special election to be held on Tuesday, was stricken from the ballot yesterday by Supreme Court Justice Erlanger, on the contention by John A. Bolles, the Republican organization candidate, that the clergyman's nominating petition was invalid. The court ordered the ballots printed at once, since there is no time for an appeal from his order. The contention by Abram S. Gilbert, attorney for Bolles, was that Ransom's nominating petition held less than 5 per cent. of valid signatures of voters in the district, and proof was offered that many of the names attached to the petition were not genuine signatures of the voters, and that other names were of persons living outside the district.

The Rev. Mr. Ransom told the court that he believed he had been treated fairly, and regretted that hundreds of names which might have been filed in his behalf had been permitted to remain in a safe, because it was believed that the candidate had more than sufficient indorsers. He said he had a total of more than 4,000 names, and for this reason would request his supporters to write his name on the ballot.

Judge Erlanger replied that he believed the candidate had lost his chance through the overzealousness of his campaign managers and said he found no evidence of a deliberate attempt to violate the election law.

NEW BISHOP OF TRENTON.

Mgr. Meehan of Rochester to Succeed the Late Bishop McFaul.

TRENTON, N. J., March 1.—Word was received here today of the appointment by Pope Benedict of the Right Rev. Mgr. Andrew B. Meehan, at present Director of St. Barnard's Seminary, Rochester, N. Y., as Bishop of the Roman Catholic Diocese of Trenton, succeeding the late Bishop James A. McFaul. Official notification of the appointment has not yet been received at the episcopal residence here.

Mgr. Meehan is a Doctor of Divinity and Doctor of Canon Law, and at the seminary he is Professor in Canon Law, Liturgy, and Italian. He will have the appointment of a Vicar General for the diocese, a Chancellor, Vice Chancellor, and Secretary.

Saks & Company
Broadway at 34th Street

Announce a very Special Offering of

Men's Silk and Silk Fibre Shirts at $2.95

¶ These are broken lots of our pure silk and Silk Fibre shirts that have been selling at higher prices, together with a new shipment of very fine silk and cotton mixture shirts in rich Jacquard figure and striped patterns. All sizes in both neckbands and sleeve lengths.

Pure Silk Knitted Cravats Reduced to $1.35

¶ Incomplete assortments of our higher-priced hand-frame pure silk neckwear.

Men's Fibre Silk Knitted Neckwear Special at 29c

¶ Three for 75c. Plain colors and neat stripings.

Arnold Constable & Co.
5th Avenue at 40th Street

Men's Day at *Arnold's*
Saturday, March 2nd, 1918

NO EXCHANGES — NO APPROVALS

New shirts just arrived and marked special for "Men's Day at Arnold's."

3 Important Facts

I—Alterations carefully and quickly made free of charge.
II—Special savings offered by purchases of 3 and 6.
III—Spring and Summer prices will materially advance.

A special feature is the separate collars to match.

Double Weight Silk Shirts
Most popular of all silk shirts. Woven-through colors that are fast and will not fade.
Value $10.00
One 3 at 6.75 — **6.85** — Day Only 6 at 6.50

Special Pure Silk Shirts
Made from a collection of excellent shirtings in the finest custom manner.
Value $6.50
One 3 at 4.30 — **4.40** — Day Only 6 at 4.20

Madras Business Shirts
Only the most desirable patterns; fast colors; well made.
Value $2.50
3 at 1.65 — **1.75** — 6 at 1.55

All Overcoats Reduced

	Value
7 UTILITY TOP COATS	$35.00
5 SAMPLE ENGLISH COATS	$35.00 and $40.00
7 ODD SPRING COATS	$28.00 and $35.00

Closing **24.25** Price

Silk Neckwear Specials
Fine qualities of bright, cheerful stripes.
Regularly $1.00 to $1.50 **.65**
3 at .60
Unusually fine collection of high-grade neckwear.
Value $1.50 **.95**
3 at .90

Box Sale—Half Hose
CASHMERE SOCKS for soldiers; medium weights.
Value .75 pair 6 pairs **3.00**
COTTON SOCKS in black, tan, white and grey.
Value .30 pair 6 pairs **1.35**

GREENHUT'S "THE BIG STORE"
Meet me at the Fountain
SIXTH AVE. 18TH TO 19TH STREET

SALE TODAY

A Rousing Clothing Clearance Sale for Men and Youths

We have gathered hundreds of high-class

"Odd" Suits and Overcoats

from our regular superb lines, and have cut into the prices deeply, for today's extraordinary sale in the Men's Store.

Scores of bargain groups will greet the crowds that will attend this sale, but in this announcement we make mention of the four leading specials, and though the prices are wonderfully low, we emphasize that these are all excellent garments, thoroughly well made in every detail, of high-class materials and in up-to-date styles.

473 Very Fine Suits Today at $18.85
"Broken" lots from higher priced lines—suits representing the most ambitious efforts of well-known makers of high-class ready-to-wear apparel. This season's newest styles for men and youths in regular, stouts and "longs." The materials include: WORSTEDS, CASSIMERES AND CHEVIOTS, in checks, stripes and plain colors. Here you have a choice of the newest single and double breasted models. A considerable saving of money on any suit you select in this lot.

643 Excellent Suits Today at $15
A really brilliant assortment of suits in sizes for men and young men. Excellent range of popular materials and styles. Big values at the price.

We'll Sell 275 Pairs of Men's Trousers Today at $1.75
Excellent striped trousers; 28 to 33 waist measure only.

278 Overcoats—Special Today at $15
Incomparable values at this price. In fact, many of these were originally priced up to $25, but because the assortments are "broken" we bid these overcoats a fond farewell at $15. Single and double breasted models, Trench Models, Staple and Chesterfield models, self or velvet collars, quarter or full lined. Sizes up to 48 chest measure.

173 Overcoats—Special Today at $12.85
Styles and sizes for men and young men, in a complete and attractive variety of fabrics and fashions. Every chest measure up to 40. Some rich picking for those who attend this sale early.

187 Young Men's Suits Today at $7.65
"Broken" assortments from our regular lines, in browns, greys and neat stripes, chiefly Cheviots and Cassimeres. Sizes 32 to 37 chest measure only.

SALE TODAY
Cigars Cigarettes Tobacco
Qualities at Prices to Delight the Smoker
50 Jose Lovera Havana Principes—regularly $3 $2.45
25 La Tuscana Perfectos; a mild blended Havana Cigar; regularly $1.50, for $1.15
$1 Glass Humidor of Bagley's Seal Tobacco 79c
Helmar Cigarettes—double packs (20) 18c
Murad Cigarettes—double packs (20) 25c
(None to dealers. Limit of 2 packages to a customer.)

SALE TODAY
Men's "Odd" Hats
Odd Lots of Men's Soft Hats—many colors and shapes; values to $1.50 89c
Men's and Youths' Soft Hats—ten of the best shapes; colors Green, Gray, Blue, Tan, Pearl and Black; values to $2.50 $1.45
Men's and Boys' Fine Caps—hundreds of fine patterns; 75c and $1 values 50c
"The Boulevard"; the newest Spring shape in men's Derbies; very light in weight; silk trimmed; flexible and self-conforming; here $2

SALE TODAY
Men's Footwear
Men's $5 and $6 "Foot-Mould" Shoes—Gunmetal Calf, button style, with brown or gray cloth uppers. Also tan Russia Calf lace shoes, with tan cloth uppers, made over the newest flat English last; Goodyear welted soles, sizes 6 to 10; at $3.45

SALE TODAY
A Men's Shirt Sale at 89c

We purposely refrain from mentioning values on these shirts. We don't have to. They will tell their own story in this regard. Comparison, however, will show you that elsewhere you'd have to pay much more for them.

MEN'S SHIRTS made from a good quality of Percale, cut full size and finished with pearl buttons. Perfect-fitting neckbands and matched stripes. All clean, fresh and perfect; just taken from their original boxes.

Black or colored stripes on white grounds; all guaranteed not to fade. Laundered or soft double cuffs. All sizes, from 14 to 17.

The man who buys most liberally in this sale of shirts will practice the truest economy and save most money.

Filled Books of "Sperry" Gold Stamps Are Redeemable for $2.50 Worth of Merchandise in Any Department, or for $2 in Cash at the 24 Offices on the Fifth Floor. We Give 24 Green Trading Stamps as Usual. Ask for Them. Double 24 Stamps Until 12 o'Clock. Single 24 Stamps Thereafter. Single "Sperry" Gold Stamps All Day.

Stern Brothers
West 42nd Street — *Between 5th and 6th Avenues* — West 43rd Street

Continuing To-day The Special Offering of Men's Made-to-Measure Suits

$27.50

HAVING secured a limited yardage of made-to-measure suitings—fine worsteds, cassimeres, tweeds and cheviots—we are offering them as a special advance Spring event. The actual values of the fabrics, custom tailored to your order, are $40.00 and $45.00.

One Week Only—Custom Section—Third Floor

Reproduction of an old print of Broadway in 1843, showing the first Sloane Building at 245 Broadway, opposite City Hall.

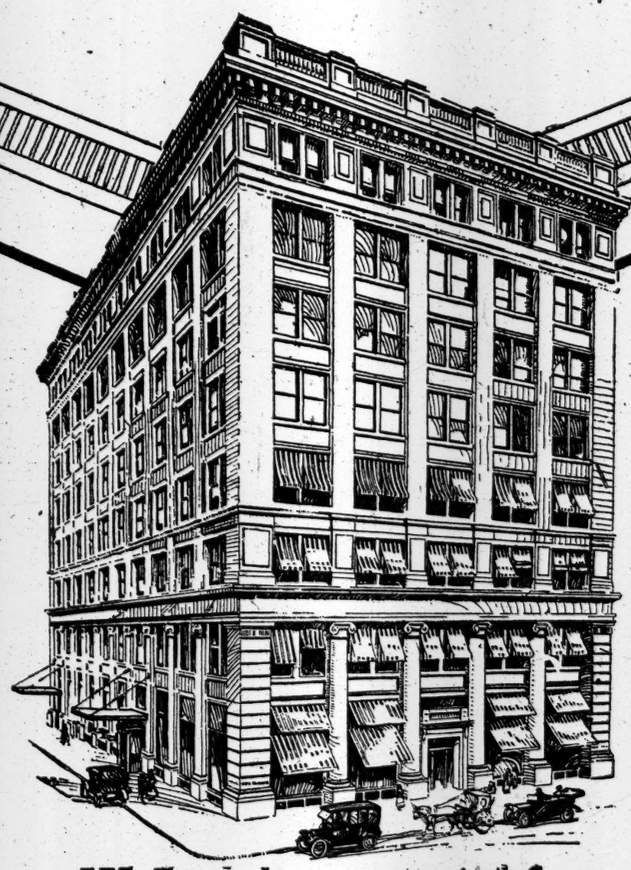
W. & J. SLOANE · INCORPORATED 1891 ·

EST'D 1843

W. & J. SLOANE

CARPETS ~ RUGS ~ LINOLEUMS
~ FURNITURE ~ DECORATION ~

75 YEARS OLD TO-DAY



WASHINGTON, D.C.
1508 H. STREET, N.W.

575 FIFTH AVENUE AT 47th STREET

SAN FRANCISCO,
216-228 SUTTER ST.

OUR PRESENT ESTABLISHMENTS

EST. 1843

FLEET CORPORATION TO SEIZE HOUSES

President Signs $50,000,000 Bill to Provide Homes for Army of Shipyard Workers.

EXTORTIONISTS MUST GO

Landlords Who Have Put Up Prices First to be Ousted—Paves Way for Seizure of Timber.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, March 1.—President Wilson signed the Emergency Fleet Corporation Housing bill today, and immediate steps were taken by the Government to commandeer boarding houses, hotels, apartments, and even private homes near shipyards in order to prepare for the influx of thousands of new workers who will speed up the shipbuilding program.

The commandeering of these accommodations will be the first step, to be followed, where necessary, by the construction of new houses. The bill carries an appropriation of $50,000,000, and the Emergency Fleet Corporation will extend loans to private shipyards at 5 per cent. to carry on this work. It will not, however, bear the expense of the new homes, except at Government-owned yards.

President Wilson would be empowered to commandeer timber or lumber needed for the army, navy, or Shipping Board under a bill ordered favorably reported today by the Senate Military Committee. Difficulties encountered particularly by the Shipping Board in obtaining lumber for shipbuilding and by the army aviation service in getting spruce for airplanes are the immediate situations which the bill is designed to remedy. Senator Chamberlain of Oregon, Chairman of the Military Committee, introduced the bill. It received the committee's unanimous approval.

The powers conferred upon the Fleet Corporation by the Housing bill are very broad, according to a ruling obtained today. The Fleet Corporation may purchase at private sale, lease, requisition, either permanently or temporarily, or condemn title to real estate, improved or unimproved. It may also construct on such land houses with all appropriate facilities, such as streets, sewer, and water systems, and it may dispose of such property as fully as a private owner might do.

The act provides also that no contracts on the cost plus percentage of cost for profit basis may be entered into except with certain limitations.

A division headed by J. Roger Flannery has been formed by the Emergency Fleet Corporation to handle the problem and a survey has been made to determine the properties which are to be taken over by the Government at once.

The act places practically no limitation on the extent to which the Fleet Corporation may go in order to provide comfortable homes for the employes at reasonable prices. All houses which have remained empty in the vicinity of shipyards will be seized after consultation with the owners, and proprietors of boarding houses and hotels near the shipyards who have taken advantage of the great demand for accommodations to boost prices will receive scant consideration.

The Government will determine the fair value, take possession of the properties if necessary to furnish the workers with homes at such prices, and leave the owners who do not agree to accept the proposition the opportunity to go to the courts to seek redress.

Boarding houses and hotels near shipyards which already are occupied by persons not employed in ship construction will not escape the enforcement of these measures. The corporation will request the tenants to move to other sections to make way for the shipyard workers. The expenses of moving will be borne by the Government.

The plan has been worked out in connection with the transportation facilities and the needs of the shipyards. After the quarters now available are made ready for the ship workers the problem of new construction will be taken up.

In connection with the construction of new homes the Government has the power to commandeer unimproved land, thus making it impossible for owners to hold out for prices which are considered extortionate by the Government.

The work of making the survey to determine the needs and available accommodations has been in progress for three months, and is now practically complete.

The American merchant fleet was increased by 399 seagoing vessels in the last six months of 1917, Government officials said today, or an average of more than two a day. Many of the vessels were built in the United States, having been under construction for foreign accounts and taken over by the United States Government. Others were interned German ships, but the large steamers like the Vaterland, which were commandeered by the navy, are not included in the total of 399.

Figures previously made public showed that more than 1,000,000 tons of shipping was added to the American merchant marine in 1917.

BOWLES CALLS FOR PRIORITY.

Admiral Wants Shipyard Material to Have Right of Way.

PHILADELPHIA, March 1.—"If cargo ships contracted for by the Government are to be finished on schedule time something must be done at once to insure the delivery of priority orders of materials for this purpose." This statement was made today by Rear Admiral Francis T. Bowles, who is in charge of the Emergency Fleet program at Hog Island.

Admiral Bowles said that a conference had been called in Washington of representatives of the Fuel Administration, Shipping Board, and the railroads, to settle the matter of priority orders. "We cannot build too many ships and we cannot build them too fast," he said. "Priority orders should immediately be made superior to any other industrial authority. My feeling is that the enormous necessity for shipping is not appreciated by the diverse authorities controlling these matters.

"Men work better when they are not smoking," Admiral Bowles said in announcing that he had issued an order prohibiting smoking in the Hog Island shipyards.

American Killed at Chinese Course.

LONDON, March 1.—The body of one American has been identified among the 573 victims of the disaster at the Hong Kong Jockey Club on Wednesday, according to a Reuter dispatch from Hong Kong. The stand, which was used by Chinese, collapsed and then caught fire.

Union Party Gains in Canada.

OTTAWA, Ont., March 1.—Returns from the soldier vote in England have switched two more constituencies to the Government column, making the Union Government majority 68.

John Redmond Is Operated On.

LONDON, March 1.—John Redmond, the Irish leader, was operated on in London today. His condition is satisfactory.

TUSCANIA SURVIVOR LAUDS BRITISH SAILORS

Secretary to Mayor of Detroit Also Tells of Courage Displayed by Our Soldiers.

Special to The New York Times.

DETROIT, March 1.—Mayor Marx has received a letter from his Secretary, Edward T. Fitzgerald, now in France, telling the scenes on the Tuscania when that transport was sunk recently by a German submarine. The letter in part follows:

"'We'll be absolutely safe in forty-five minutes,' was the optimistic remark of a young Scotchman with a rich dialect a few minutes before the torpedo struck. He claimed he knew the waters in that locality, Scotland being on our left and Ireland on our right at the time.

"He had barely finished when the Tuscania met its doom. There was a loud report and a jar, which made the 15,000-ton hulk tremble. Immediately the ship was in complete darkness. There was a frantic scramble for lifebelts.

"I would like to forget, (but I know I never shall,) the scenes that followed. The dreadful groping about in the dark of those who were trying to locate lifebelts and boats. The unsuccessful attempts to launch many of the lifeboats, the breaking of cables, which emptied scores of poor fellows into the bitter cold water, the frantic and futile shouts of men who struggled as the high seas choked and chilled them, and the slow but steady listing of the great ship on its starboard side.

"Among the officers and, in the case of many of the men, the composure was remarkable. While the boats were being lowered emergency power refit the lights and statements by members of the ship's crew that the boat might float for some time helped to allay fears.

"With practically all of the lifeboats either launched or collapsed, a shout of joy went up from the port side of the ship when a British destroyer with all lights out slowly approached. Three hundred men slid down ropes and landed on the destroyer, which soon departed, leaving perhaps some six hundred or seven hundred men still aboard out of approximately twenty-five hundred passengers.

"Once more the lights commenced to grow dim, and finally were extinguished. There was a likelihood that no more destroyers would come, because it is the practice of the submarine commanders to shell or torpedo boats that are rescuing victims of a sinking ship.

"Mr. Larned and I met at Boat No. 12 soon after the explosion. He had pulled on his life-saving suit. And I returned to my stateroom for mine. Our lifeboat was launched successfully before I reached the scene. Mr. Larned, however, seeing what had happened to other boats, felt it best not to enter it. Besides, he wanted to wait for me and be sure I was safe. When all of the lifeboats had been launched save one, and when it appeared that no more destroyers might come, it looked bad for us. Mr. Larned gripped my hand and said: 'Well, Eddie, if the worst comes to the worst, we've had a pretty good time, anyway.'

"With a young Lieutenant named Clark, a splendid boy from Boston, we climbed to the topmost deck, thinking that we might have to jump into the sea, rather than be carried down by suction in case the boat suddenly went below.

"Some of the crew were trying to launch the last remaining lifeboat, with two women, the only ones in a list of 2,300 persons, as passengers. We had been told that in the event of a disaster the crew would assist all in lowering the boats. Then we went below to 'D' deck.

"We thought we saw a destroyer coming on the port side, but we were disappointed. It was at this time that the lights commenced to go out again. We hastened to the starboard side and discovered another destroyer waiting there. She had come up quietly in the darkness and had taken a couple of hundred men off before we knew she was there.

"With a shout of joy the boys who had been on our side of the boat leaped aboard. I grabbed hold of a rail with one hand and took hold of Mr. Larned with the other. The destroyer was just pulling away and Mr. Larned was the last man to board her. He was literally rolled over from the deck by some of the crew one hour and forty-five minutes after the explosion. I can't describe adequately just how grateful we feel, and when I return I want to meet the man who inquires ironically, 'What is the British Navy doing in this war?'

"As a matter of fact at least 1,500 of our passengers, perhaps more, would have been lost if it had not been for the supreme courage of the men of those destroyers. They took frightful chances of being blown to pieces in pulling up alongside the Tuscania. We owe our lives to the bravery of the British jackies.

"The hospitality of Ireland is a genuine quality, Larned and I are ready to testify."

PRINT HOAX ON NEW YORK.

German Papers Tell of 625-Mile Wire Fence Around City.

German newspapers have informed their readers that New York City for its protection has girded itself with a barbed-wire fence 625 miles in length. The Germans also have been told that 50,000 soldiers are guarding the port of New York, that rigorous measures have been taken in Chicago and elsewhere, and that Hoboken is deserted. With the heading, "American War Fever," the Cologne Gazette of Jan. 16, a copy of which has been received in this city, publishes the following dispatch under an Amsterdam date:

"It is reported from New York that a barbed-wire fence of over 1,000 kilometers in length has been drawn around the docks and piers of New York. This gigantic fence encircles the whole of New York and also the adjoining cities of Brooklyn, Hoboken and Jersey City. No one is allowed to pass through this fence without permission, especially no enemy alien.

"Fifty thousand soldiers have been detailed to guard the port terminals. Any person found loitering in the vicinity of the barbed-wire fence is immediately shot. All Germans who either reside or work within the barbed-wire zone must vacate the district immediately.

"In Chicago alone 23,000 Germans have been forced to move out of the harbor district. These rigorous regulations have caused great excitement among the business men of the entire country because they are compelled to do without their German employes if their places of business are near the docks. A delegation of master butchers has vainly pleaded for an alleviation of these regulations.

"The Germans who, in Hoboken, had built up a colony resembling a little piece of Germany, have all been forced to leave, and that port, which already had suffered heavily from the war, is now absolutely deserted."

HOG ISLAND EXPERTS DEFEND THEIR WORK

H. D. H. Connick Declares the Project a Success and One of the Biggest in History.

FIFTY SHIPS THIS YEAR

International Corporation Ready to Lay All Facts Before Senate Committee.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, March 1.—The American International Corporation began today to lay before the nation its defense of the Hog Island shipbuilding project. At the request of the officers of the corporation the Senate Commerce Committee reopened its hearings to allow it to present its answer to the charges that the corporation had wasted Government funds in building the shipyards at Hog Island and had failed in its efforts to create a great shipbuilding plant.

Four of the officers of the corporation appeared to testify. Harris D. H. Connick of Glen Ridge, N. J., the builder of the Panama-Pacific Exposition and one of the Vice Presidents of the American International Corporation, was on the stand during the entire afternoon. George J. Baldwin, General Manager; Edward S. Webster, an executive officer and Director, and D. F. Robinson, President of the subsidiary American International Shipbuilding Corporation, were all present, ready to testify.

"Hog Island will not fail, but will equal this year in ship production the work accomplished by all of the shipbuilding plants of the country last year," Mr. Connick said.

The program, he declared, called for the completion of twenty-five ships on Nov. 1, twenty-five ships on Dec. 15, fifty ships on April 1, 1919, and seventy ships on July 15, 1919. From that time on, Mr. Connick said, the production of ships would progress as rapidly as the capacity of the yards and the supply of material allowed.

At the opening of the hearing George J. Baldwin said that the witnesses who had been heard have not given all of the facts and that the result has been a general lack of faith in the project by the American people, which might as well have resulted from German propaganda. "As for counsel," said Mr. Baldwin, "we are not represented by counsel. The Attorney General of the United States is our counsel. The President has instructed him to make an investigation of Hog Island, and we will rely on him to present any legal evidence."

In opening his testimony Mr. Connick gave his experience and declared that he had not only been one of the engineers who rebuilt San Francisco after the earthquake but also had been the builder of the Panama-Pacific Exposition. He then proceeded to lay before the committee the studies and investigations which preceded the project of Hog Island. He had not proceeded very far when Senator Knute Nelson of Minnesota interrupted:

"You didn't propose to invest one penny of your own money in it, though?" queried Senator Nelson.

"We were going to invest our reputations, which, when you lose them, you can't get back, and ou can get your money back," answered Mr. Connick.

"That's the way the Lord gets even with sinners sometimes," replied Senator Nelson.

In answer to the charge that has been made that while the first estimate of Hog Island was $21,000,000 and has since cost much more than this amount, Mr. Connick said the first estimate was "not worth the paper it was written on."

"We put a red flag on that estimate," said Mr. Connick, "because an estimate is only the data you have to base it on, and when that estimate was made we had only Hog Island and an order to build 200 ships in eighteen months."

The testimony will be continued next Tuesday.

SPELLED CAT WITH A K.

Piccinini Wanted to be a Citizen, but Was Rejected.

Citizenship papers were denied to Roberto Piccinini, an upholsterer, 53 years old, of 1,406 Commonwealth Avenue, the Bronx, by Justice George V. Mullan in the Supreme Court of the Bronx yesterday afternoon, because he spelled cat "kat." Piccinini had passed the test of the United States Naturalization Examiner as well as the unofficial examination held by the secretary to Justice Mullan, but the spelling proved his undoing. Piccinini's application may be renewed after ninety days, but Piccinini will have to pay another fee of $4.

Piccinini, who came here from Italy in 1902, is the father of eight children, two of whom are in the United States Army. He expressed much disappointment over his failure to become a citizen, and said he thought he spelled cat correctly. Justice Mullan denied twenty-three applications and admitted seventy-six. Most of those denied were because of illiteracy.

What Union Labor Thinks of Strike Weapon in War-Time

Two weeks ago striking carpenters in Eastern shipyards were recalled to their tasks only by a direct message from the White House, in which the President concluded his remarks by asking them, "will you cooperate or will you obstruct?"

For the benefit of our readers who may have been led to wonder whether labor really intends to cooperate or obstruct, we have asked the editors of many journals representing organized labor whether in their opinion disaffected labor in war industries should accept Government arbitration instead of striking.

The replies are published in this week's issue of THE LITERARY DIGEST—March 2d. While the minority which speaks for socialists and "working class" radicals insists that labor, in the words of the Wheeling *Majority*, "should never in war or peace give up its right to strike," other labor editors reflect a different opinion. For instance, the *Labor World* (Duluth) says that "No American workingmen who have any regard for their country and the great principles of human liberty and democracy which are at stake in this war, will do one act that will delay for a single moment the building of a ship or the production of an article needed to feed, clothe, or equip our boys in France or in training at home."

Get THE LITERARY DIGEST this week if you would obtain a clear insight into the attitude of American labor toward the war. Other articles of great interest in this number are:

The Need for a Bolo Pasha Verdict in This Country

Editorial Opinion on the Marked Difference in the Treatment of Spies and Traitors in the United States and the Same Types of Individual in Europe

Saving One Million Tons of Shipping
Profit and Loss of the Heatless Mondays
Is Alsace-Lorraine German?
Bone-Dry Canada
Rubber Substitutes
How a Stage Deluge Is Operated
Parcel Post 4,000 Miles by Truck
Food Values
(Prepared by U. S. Food Administration)
German Eyes on Art in Russia
The Bolsheviki Antagonizing Religion
Russia at Germany's Mercy
What Germany Has and Has Not Learned in This War
Artificial Anthracite
Saving Soil by Dynamite
The Patriotic Garden
The Secret of German Dyes
Moral Training in the American Army
(Prepared by U. S. Bureau of Education)
Our "Corner in the Foreign Field"
Refitting the Y. M. C. A. to War

Many Striking Illustrations, Including Humorous Cartoons

To Prevent Your Missing "The Digest" Each Week

There is such an immense national demand for THE LITERARY DIGEST each week that newsdealers sell out their supplies within a few hours after THE DIGEST is placed on sale.

So that purchasers may be sure of getting their magazine weekly, we would suggest that when they buy *this week's* DIGEST they instruct their news-dealers to reserve a copy of *next week's* issue for them; when they buy their DIGESTS next week order copies for the following week, and so on. In this way, the news-dealers will be guided as to the number of copies to order in advance and our patrons will not be forced to go without THE DIGEST because of all copies being sold out when they reach the news-stand.

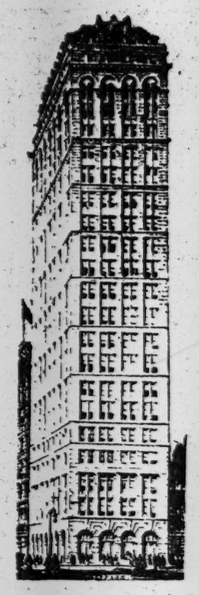
March 2d Number on Sale To-day—All News-dealers—10 Cents

'Tis a Mark of Distinction to Be a Reader of The Literary Digest

The Literary Digest

SAVE W.S.S. THE LIVING SYMBOL OF THE UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT SERVE

FUNK & WAGNALLS COMPANY (Publishers of the Famous NEW Standard Dictionary), NEW YORK



21 EAST 40TH

THE offices in this building offer the tenant conveniences and advantages found in only a few of the most modern buildings in New York.

Light and sunshine reach to every corner of every room, for 21 East 40th has the greatest window area, compared to its floor space, of any office building in the city.

There are no long corridors. Each office door is opposite the elevators. Tenants do not lose their individuality by locating here. In fact, everything about the building's character increases the tenant's prestige and reputation.

HARRIS & VAU HAN, Inc.
AGENT, ON PREMISES

To-Day

Another Secret Treaty

The Evening Post will print to-day the contents of the Secret Treaty between

Japan and Russia

This bound them to fight until 1921 any third party which might menace their dominating control of China or get into war with either one.

In addition, The Evening Post will print the German proposals of May, 1916, for a separate peace with Japan and a remarkable Russo-German agreement of 1909.

The New York Evening Post

You MUST read the Evening Post to get ALL the News.

The First Volume (1767-1819) Just Published.
Complete in Itself.

REPRESENTATIVE PLAYS BY AMERICAN DRAMATISTS.

IN THREE VOLUMES.

Containing full and authentic texts of the most important and distinctive plays by American Playwrights from 1767 to the Present.

EDITED, WITH A GENERAL INTRODUCTION AND HISTORICAL COMMENTS TO EACH PLAY, BY

MONTROSE J. MOSES, Author of **"The American Dramatist"**

It has been the Editor's object so to arrange the successive order of these plays that the reader may not only be able to judge the change in stagecraft and technique, but may also note the change in social idea and in historical attitude toward certain subjects.

Price $3.00 Net. Postage Extra. At All Bookstores.

E. P. DUTTON & CO., 681 Fifth Ave., N. Y.

DIABETIC COOKERY

Recipes and Menus

By Rebecca W. Oppenheimer

The author, herself a diabetic patient, has collected and adapted special recipes used through a number of years in the highly successful treatments of the disease at Carlsbad and Neuenahr.

Every recipe has been cooked and tested under a physician's supervision.

Above all, the recipes and menus, dietary and tables, are so arranged that they can be readily understood and the directions easily followed.

$2.00 *Net. Postage Extra. All Bookstores.*

E. P. DUTTON & CO., 681 Fifth Ave., N.Y.

OVER THERE AND BACK

AGAINST THE BOCHE IN THREE UNIFORMS

By Lieut. Joseph S. Smith, author of "Trench Warfare"

A real book of the front. Written by an American boy who enlisted as a private in the Canadian Army in 1914. Won a commission in the British Army, was transferred to the U. S. Army. Lieutenant Smith fought in all the greatest battles of the Western front for three years and in this book he gives a true picture of this war. The book has all of that simple directness and intelligence so characteristic of the thousands of our American boys now on their Country's business in France. All American Mothers, Fathers, Girls and Boys should read this book.

Price $1.50 Net. Postage Extra. Published February 26th.

E. P. DUTTON & CO., 681 Fifth Avenue, New York

Two Years in Hell and Back with a Smile

Private Peat, in his book, which is also called *Private Peat*, sends a cheering message to the mothers and fathers of American boys. "The worst days are over," he says, and he gives his reasons. It is a book written by a soldier, of the war as he saw it, with many interesting sidelights on life in the trenches and passages replete with thrilling deeds. —*Brooklyn Eagle*

PRIVATE PEAT stands out as a masterpiece—for its freshness, its obvious sincerity, its warm human feeling, which two years of suffering in the trenches have not been able to extinguish. —*Philadelphia Press*

Private Peat

His Own Soldier Story

16 illustrations collected by the author *All Bookstores* | *$1.50 Net* *The Bobbs-Merrill Company, Publishers*

THIS AFTERNOON AT 2:30

AT THE AMERICAN ART GALLERIES

Madison Square South, New York
SIXTH AFTERNOON SESSION

Art Furniture, Tapestries, Oriental Rugs, Decorated Porcelains, Bronzes and Embroideries
OF THE NOTABLE ART COLLECTION
Formed by the late

George A. Hearn

The Sale will be conducted by Mr. THOMAS E. KIRBY of
AMERICAN ART ASSOCIATION, Managers
Madison Sq. South, Entrance 6 E. 23d Street, New York.

CHILDREN OF PASSAGE

By FREDERICK WATSON

New York Tribune says: "We are not sure, indeed, that we have for many a year met with characters in fiction more clearly defined, more consistently individual, more thoroughly vital with human sympathy and interest, than these. Nor have we often, since Scott himself, read a Scottish romance pitched in a more masterful key than this. There is humor, always spontaneous and racy; there is pathos that seems to wring blood drops from the reader's heart, yet never becomes morbid or maudlin; and there is heroism that thrills the soul with wild elation, yet never is bombastic or melodramatic. It is a book to be reckoned with in casting up the sum of enduring fiction of our time."

Price $1.50 Net *Postage Extra* *At All Bookstores*

E. P. Dutton & Company 681 Fifth Ave. New York City

MOONEY'S SENTENCE OF DEATH AFFIRMED

California Supreme Court Decides Fate of Preparedness Day Murderer.

WILSON WIRES GOVERNOR

Governor Keeps President's Telegram Secret—Will Make a Thorough Inquiry.

Special to The New York Times.

SAN FRANCISCO, Cal., March 1.—The conviction of Thomas J. Mooney and the judgment of Superior Judge Franklin A. Griffin, sentencing him to death for the murders of Preparedness Day, July 22, 1916, were affirmed today by the Supreme Court of California.

Mooney may be saved from the gallows only by a rehearing in the Supreme Court or by executive clemency. The defense may apply for a rehearing within nineteen days and the court must act on the application within twenty-nine days. If undisturbed by a further court proceedings today's decision will be effective March 31. After that day Mooney must be hanged unless President Wilson or Governor William D. Stephens interferes.

Governor Stephens said in Oakland today he had received a telegram concerning the Mooney decision from President Wilson. He refused to make the message public.

"I will not act on the Mooney matter until the case has gone beyond the jurisdiction of the courts," the Governor said. "We will know in twenty days. Until then I cannot discuss the case. I have received a telegram from President Wilson on the matter, but I cannot make it public."

In the absence of Governor Stephens it was announced at Sacramento that he would investigate thoroughly all phases of the Mooney case, regardless of whether or not an appeal was made for executive clemency.

The Supreme Court decision makes no reference to President Wilson's investigating commission, headed by Secretary of Labor Wilson, which, in effect, has recommended a new trial. Federal officials, reluctant to discuss the decision, were evidently disappointed today.

The Mooney decision, written and signed simply "By the Court," was unanimous. It sets forth repeatedly that the high tribunal can act "on questions of law alone in all criminal cases where the judgment of death has been rendered."

The trial of Frank C. Oxman on a charge of attempting to suborn perjury, and the various charges that District Attorney Charles M. Fickert "framed" the case against Mooney, are not considered in the decision. Mr. Fickert's name appears nowhere in the document. The Court refers to the attempt of Attorney General Webb to obtain a retrial of Mooney by stipulation as "what purported to be a motion for reversal." The Court says it looked merely for errors in the record, and found none of sufficient importance to justify setting aside Judge Griffin's judgment and the conviction.

Cables from Petrograd concerning street demonstrations over "Mooney the anarchist," reported in Russia to have been hanged in San Francisco, meanwhile directed attention of the State Department to the case. President Wilson communicated with Governor Stephens and was advised that Mooney's appeal, filed Feb. 24, 1917, was still pending, and he could not be hanged unless the appeal was decided adversely.

WASHINGTON, March 1.—While all Government officials are extremely reluctant to comment upon a judicial action by the Supreme Court of California in the Mooney case, it was plain that many of them were disappointed that a new trial had not been granted, in view of the special investigation made by the Labor Mediation Commission at President Wilson's personal request and because of the effect the Mooney case was having in Russia.

Garros and Manchal in London.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

LONDON, March 1.—The French aviators, Garros and Marchal, who recently escaped from Germany, arrived safely in London last night, it is stated.

CLASH ON THE BORDER.

Twelve Mexicans Killed After Firing on American Patrol.

MARFA, Texas, March 1.—Twelve Mexicans were killed and several were wounded late today when a band of thirty Mexicans fired on an American cavalry detachment in command of Captain Kramer Thomas.

EL PASO, Texas, March 1.—Mexican snipers fired across the Rio Grande River at Lieutenant H. E. Waldon, Lieutenant J. J. Neyland, and a Texas Ranger, Joe Mullans, tonight, as they were walking near the International Bridge. More than 100 shots were exchanged by the soldiers and the Ranger. As far as could be learned no one was wounded.

An American coming from Juarez saw twenty-five Federal soldiers marching double time to the Mexican end of the bridge. American patrol troops were deployed along the river front and a few shots were exchanged. Then the firing ceased.

Hundreds of Mexicans returning to Juarez from their work in El Paso sought shelter during the shooting in nearby houses. Extra patrols were put on the river front tonight.

AID CATHOLIC WAR FUND.

Women Organize a Committee in Campaign for $2,500,000.

A committee of 250 women was organized yesterday at the Plaza hotel to aid in the work of raising the Catholic War Fund of $2,500,000 for the Knights of Columbus war huts and other war work. Mrs. Cabot Ward, wife of the former Park Commissioner who is now a major in the aviation section, was elected chairman. The committee will begin its work on March 17, and will solicit contributions only from women.

The managers of the campaign announced yesterday that the 298 parishes had been organized to raise their uqotas of the fund, and were waiting only for the opening day of the campaign. It was announced that funds were being gathered already in Westchester County and the Bronx. The special committees, such as the woman's committee, will not work with the parish committees, but will conduct separate campaigns.

From the curl of the brim to the curve of the crown, every line of a Young's Hat suggests personality.

"Young's Hats are as good as they look"

Eight Broadway Stores—6, 169, 231, 605, 849, 903, 1197.
1361 Broadway. Only B'klyn Store, 371 Fulton St.

Young's Hats
NONE BETTER MADE

A CRUSADER OF FRANCE

Translated from the French of CAPTAIN BELMONT
Introduction by HENRY BORDEAUX

North American says: "Full of human interest and glowing with almost mystical fervor."

$1.50 *Net. Postage Extra. All Bookstores.*

E. P. DUTTON & CO., 681 Fifth Ave., N.Y.

Home Guard Army Bargains

Army Officers say: "Bannerman's arsenals are a godsend to us."

20,000 Rifles	200 Machine Guns
5,000 Revolvers	100 8-L FieldCannons
5,000,000 Cartridges	50 8-L Navy Cannons
300,000 Equipments	50,000 ExplosiveShells
2,500 Tents	25,000 Uniforms (blue)
40,000 Knapsacks	15 Revolving Cannons

We have supplied from our largest in the world stock of army auction goods, the U. S. Government, many states and cities with obsolete serviceable rifles, equipments, and uniforms.

Gov't auction sale terms, cash with order. Examination and testing at our arsenals. Immediate deliveries. Large illustrated 428 pp. encyclop. catalog mailed, 50c.
16 p. Illustrated Circular mailed, 5c. (stamps)

FRANCIS BANNERMAN & SONS, 501 B'WAY, N. Y.

HEARN
Fourteenth Street West of Fifth Avenue

New Things—*More New Things*
And Our Prices Are Always Lowest in Town

THE MISSES' SECTION
Directs attention to a Representative showing of the Newer Modes in
Charming Spring Apparel

Misses' New Suits, 23.75

In Navy and Black Serges are Smart Dressy models in semi-tailored effects, showing becomingly rippled back—double belt in front—dashing sport models are developed in wool Jersey in Tan, Pekin, Blue, Gray and Olive Drab.

Suit in Poiret Twill, 39.75
Ultra-smart model with an interesting box plaited peplum, finished with fine slot seams—broad tucked belt and becoming collar in Tuxedo effect, with overlay of white satin—may be had in Navy, Tan, Rookie and Black.

Natty Serge Suit at 19.75
Built in youthful lines—coat has plaited peplum, notched collar and is braid bound—smart skirt with two pockets—Navy Blue and Black.

Silk and Serge Appear in the "New Spring Frocks"

Smart Serge Frocks, 27.75
Developed in Serge—one, a suit model, has full rippled peplum with broad crushed belt—a coat model built on the straight silhouette features plaited side peplum—slot seams and becoming shawl collar with white pique vestee.

Pretty Frocks, 14.75
In Taffeta and Crepe de Chine—in youthful blouse or tunic models—showing effective cordings and side ruffle effects—white georgette collars.

Georgette Frocks, 19.75
Attractive models that may be worn for afternoon and semi-formal occasions—chenille or bead embroidered draped skirts in graceful lines—silk lined—Gray, New Blue, Rose and Beige.

Newer Silks
of Springtime Charm

Figured Charmeuse
40 inch—new designs and colorings in attractive assortment.....2.25

Crepe Meteor
40 inch—soft, dull finish—street and evening shades in wide variety.....1.95

Sport Tussahs
Rough, heavy weave, in distinctive shades of tan, beaver, Copenhagen and navy blues and white—yard wide.....2.67

Crepe de Chine
40 inch—full crepe weave—in full range of light and dark colors, as well as white and black.....1.47

Smart Taffetas
40 inch—plaids and stripes in many attractive combinations of new Spring shades.....2.45

Soft Satins
35 inch—heavy weave in all the new colors—light and dark.....1.97

Newer Veilings
For Saturday
.22 yd.
A varied assortment of the newest designs, which include scrolls, motifs, shadow and border effects in Spring shades of brown, taupe, navy blue, purple and black.

New Corsets
Carefully designed to correctly silhouette the Spring costume.

Fine Batiste Corsets
Long hip model—medium bust—embroidery trimmed—19 to 27—our reg. $2.50.....1.84

Misses' Corsets
Specially designed to give perfect freedom to the youthful figure—sizes 19 to 26—Our reg. $1.50.....1.14

Embroidery Brassieres
Pretty eyelet design—heavy lace yoke—button front model, reinforced under arms—sizes 34 to 48—our reg. $1.00.....74

A Well-Timed Offering of
Untrimmed Hats

Due to the delayed shipment of an early order, we are able to offer at an uncommonly low price these smart, new hats of superior grade manufacture.

Milan, Lisere, Milan Hemp. **1.37** *$1.87 to $2.50 Values* *Brown, Red, Taupe, Blue, Purple, Black.*

Every woman who is thinking of getting a new straw hat (and what woman is not?) should hasten to avail herself of this very exceptional opportunity. The group represents countless variations of the favorite Poke, Mushroom, Chin-Chin, Military and Sailor models—in styles altogether pleasing and vastly becoming to the individual.

Hats Trimmed Free if Hats and Trimmings Are Purchased Here.

46 and 55 ct. Millinery Wreaths.....35
Cherries—Flowers—and Fruit combinations.

Toilet Articles
Savings of Special Interest to the Saturday Shopper

During March we offer Hearn's Peroxide Soap—equally good in hard or soft water—our reg. .10..... 6

Hearn's Toilet Water—popular odors—our reg. .75..... .52

Jergen's Talcum Powder—large can—25 ct. size..... .17

Children's Tooth Brushes..... Special 8

Pryalin Ivory Toilet Sets—10 pieces—engraved free—Special 6.96

Women's and Misses' Smart Spring Coats, 21.50
Specially offered in this group are new and pleasing models developed in Wool, Poplins and French Serges—distinctively fashioned in the newest modes and featuring full backs—gathered or box pleated—Belted Empire Waists—silk collars—inlaid or detachable—semi-lined.

New Clothes for the Boy
Sturdy, well fitting clothes of excellent fabrics are featured here at prices of unusual interest to the mothers of a thrifty turn of mind.

Little Boys' Suits
Norfolk, Russian and trench models in newest fabrics, which include serges and cheviots in plain colors and light and dark fancies—3 to 8 years.....4.87

Boys' Blue Serge Suits
Also Cheviot, Semi-Norfolk, box pleated and trench models—majority alpaca linings—some have extra trousers—9 to 18 yrs...11.94

Boys' Suits
Belted semi-Norfolk models, pinch back and various pleated models, in green, brown and gray mixtures, etc.—majority with extra trousers—8 to 18 yrs....8.74

Boys' Knickerbockers
Exceptionally well made—in gray and brown corduroy as well as new mixtures—lined and unlined—7 to 17 years.....1.50

Women's Tenderfoot Shoes
New, Smart Spring Models

Steel Gray Kidskin.....11.95
White Kid (washable).... 9.95
Gray Buckskin..... 9.50

Plain toe, covered heels, Goodyear welted soles, All Sizes.
A, B, C and D Widths

Neck Fixings
To Add Charm to the Spring Costume

Organdie Vestees—with trimmed Tuxedo collar.....1.35
With Peter Pan Collar.....94
or with Sailor Collar—filet pattern lace motifs...1.68
Georgette Vestees—lace trimmed front and collar..1.68

With Spring Well on Its Way
The Girl Will Need
A New Frock or Two

These have been chosen for their youthfulness, and are moderately priced.

Crash Frocks
Girlish models—very new—with white collars—broad belts—pockets—6 to 12 yrs..1.94

Tub Frocks
Pretty styles in gingham and plain colored repps—6 to 14 years.....1.21

White Frocks
Dainty models of sheer organdy and lawn—effectively trimmed with lace and embroidery—6 to 14 yrs....1.94

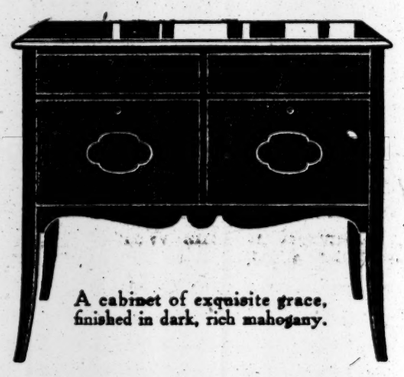
And She Can't Possibly Have Too Many
Middy Blouses
For School and Playtime Activities
Good looking, serviceable models of Lonsdale Jean with various colored collars and cuffs—6 to 18 years—Special.....88.

Also, she will want
A Navy Serge Skirt
Full kilted models with bodies and without—10 to 14 years. 1.94

Join Our
Dressmaking School
Course of Six Lessons, **3.00**
Sessions Daily
LESSONS HOUR AND A HALF EACH. APPOINTMENTS AT YOUR CONVENIENCE.
APPLY AT INFORMATION BOOTH—MAIN FLOOR.

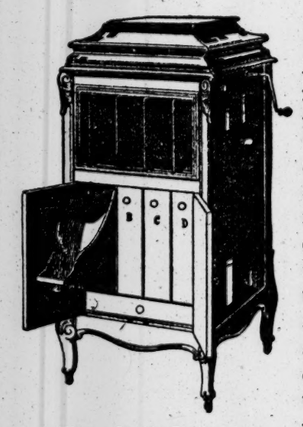
W. S. S.
We Sell Them on Every Floor
War Savings Stamps

This Columbia Grafonola in artistic Heppelwhite design



$15 first payment — **$375 at $15 monthly**

A cabinet of exquisite grace, finished in dark, rich mahogany.

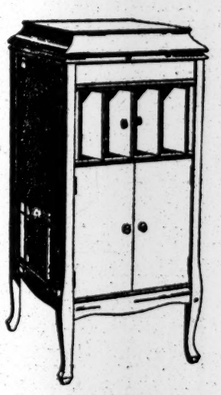


This $160 Grafonola and $10 in Records

A handsome, dignified design with rarely beautiful tone. Finished in mahogany, walnut, or oak. $8 on delivery, $8 a month.

IF a thing of beauty is a joy forever, then fortunate will be the family whose home this exquisite Grafonola enters. This latest addition to the growing family of beautiful period Grafonolas has won unstinted praise from all who have seen and heard it. Some happy circumstance in the artistic and graceful design of this cabinet seems to have added a new richness to the smooth velvet of Grafonola tone. On standard Grafonolas, too, we are able just now to make some extremely attractive combination offers. Our record department is completely stocked with all the latest Columbia Records and you may depend upon receiving prompt and courteous service.

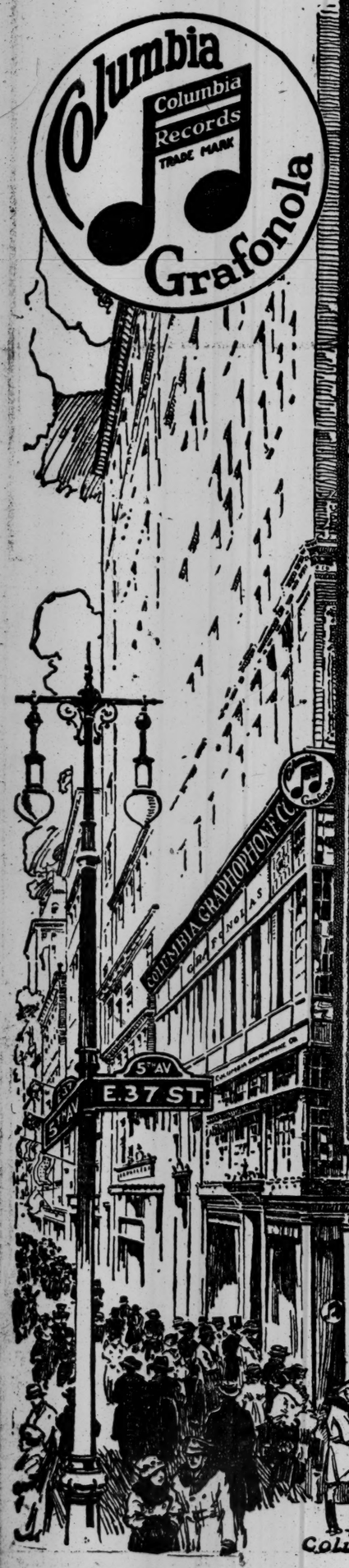
Buy War Savings Stamps
Help win the war by investing in War Savings Stamps—the best, safest, and most convenient investment in the world. You can buy them here.



This $85 Grafonola and $10 in Records

An investment of the latest model with full, rich tone. Finished in mahogany, walnut, or oak. $5 on delivery, $5 a month.

Columbia Shop
Fifth Avenue at 37th Street—N. E. Corner



SEND THIS COUPON
for illustrated catalogs of Standard and Period Grafonolas

THE COLUMBIA SHOP
5th Avenue at 37th Street
Telephone Vanderbilt 4974

Please send me your illustrated catalogs of Standard and Period Grafonolas.

Name_____

Address_____

City_____

State_____

SUPPRESSED PAPER DEFIES AUTHORITIES

The Voice in the Wilderness Appears Again Under a New Name.

ATTACKS THE PRESIDENT

De Witt Clinton High School Graduate Sentenced to a Year for Obstructing Draft.

A publication known as The Voice in the Wilderness, which was barred from circulation under the provisions of the Espionage act, several months ago, has reappeared, according to the Department of Justice, under the title of I Cannot Tell a Lie. This became known late yesterday when agents of the Department of Justice arrested Samuel W. Simpson of 200 Madison Avenue, and charged him with being the man responsible for printing the suppressed publication under the new name. Simpson was held in $2,500 bail for an examination before United States Commissioner Hitchcock next week. In default of bail he was locked up in the Tombs.

In the complaint the Government charges that Simpson "wilfully made false reports or statements," and that in publishing the paper he was attempting "to interfere with the operation and success of the military and naval forces of the United States and to promote the success of its enemies," and furthermore that the circulation of the paper tends "to cause insubordination, mutiny, refusal to do duty," &c., on the part of men in the service, and, furthermore, that it tended to obstruct recruiting.

After his arrest Simpson said that the publication, a large number of copies of which were found in his possession was intended for a customer named Robinson, who, he added, published The Voice in the Wilderness. He was questioned at length by Assistant United States District Attorney Joseph A. Burdeau, who later arraigned him before Commissioner Hitchcock. Simpson was represented by Harry Weinberger, who was counsel for Emma Goldman, Alexander Berkman, and other anarchists who have been indicted for seditious activities.

Just before Simpson was brought before Commissioner Hitchcock, the Government arraigned before Judge Martin T. Manton in the Criminal Branch of the Federal Court Matthew Choinsky, a graduate of De Witt Clinton High School, the American-born son of German-American parents. Choinsky was charged with refusing to submit to physical examination as required by the draft law, a refusal due, he stated, to the fact that he is of German blood and will not fight against his German relatives. The young man, who was drafted in Hudson County, even went so far as to write an insulting letter to Provost Marshal General Crowder, and in this respect the case is somewhat similar to that of David Henkes, the army Captain, sentenced to twenty-five years in prison last week for disloyalty in trying to escape service on the same grounds.

Choinsky's letter to General Crowder was forwarded to the Federal authorities in New York by the Provost Marshal General. It was as follows:

Tivoli, N. Y., Jan. 26, 1918.

General Crowder, Washington, D. C.

Dear Sir: In reference to an advertisement in The Columbia Republican about drafting young men that reach their twenty-first year, I wish to state that if you are so smart as to change military rules every five minutes, then you, Mr. Wilson, and Congress can raise them and order them to the battlefields of Europe to be slaughtered like hogs.

Before I wanted to join the navy, but they refused me because of weak feet. Later I was examined by the local board and was rejected for the same reason. Some months after the papers said those would be put in Class 5, and now, you thick-head, assinine, foolish ——, together with the stupid boards, put me in Class 1A. * * * Everything is a scrap of paper. Besides, I filled out the questionnaire as to dependency. Why do I come in Class 1?

What I think is that you all have a loose screw and need it mended. I am an American; and American shores I will defend, but I never will fight on foreign soil. This war was declared and everything is being done without a referendum to the people by the President and Congress. Let them go and fight now, not sit and smoke and drink. And the poor man is no more going to spill his blood for the like of those people in Washington. It is a recognized fact that it takes three or four years to educate a soldier, as you have written in the beginning, and now you make fools of yourselves by trying to teach them in four months. Some of our young men are dying in camps now. What is the reason for it? Besides, if we were all chosen for war duties our parents would die of hunger, as there is already no coal and sugar. Well, if I should be taken, remember the Government must pay my parents $48 per month and me $30 per month. And if my feet get worse in camp, then I shall require a pension from the Government at $60 per month for the remainder of my life, and I will require a contract. Now, why the hell doesn't the Government send each one's fare when he is to go for examination? Before one man from the Senate said the country is too rich to have anything printed in the newspaper for nothing, while now I wouldn't spend another cent for the stupidity of the boards to go there for examination. Now, if you keep on changing rules for the draft every day, then it shows there is something wrong, and you belong in some other place, not where you are. If you wish any more information I will gladly respond.

MATTHEW CHOINSKY.

When questioned by Judge Manton, the prisoner said his sympathies were with Germany, where he said he has many relatives. Judge Manton sentenced him to one year in the Mercer County (N. J.) Penitentiary.

Franz Volhotz, a German, who has been employed by the Central of New England Railroad at Poughkeepsie, was brought to New York by Federal agents yesterday and locked up in the Tombs pending the outcome of an investigation now being made. No details as to the reason of his arrest were made public.

PLACE FOR SANFORD SMITH.

Whitman Nominates Him as Presiding Judge of Court of Claims.

Special to The New York Times.

ALBANY, March 1.—Sanford W. Smith, ex-Senator from Columbia County, was nominated by Governor Whitman today to succeed Thomas F. Fennell as Presiding Judge of the State Court of Claims. His nomination is expected to be confirmed by the Senate on Monday night.

Her Estate Increased Sevenfold.

HACKENSACK, N. J., March 1.—When Miss Mary E. Sisson of Harrington Township was adjudged of unsound mind in 1896 she had $56,000. Today John W. Heck filed in the Surrogate's Court his accounting as guardian, showing that the estate has grown to $396,221.01. The income in 1917 was $19,416.91, out of which the mother, Mrs. Anna A. Knight of 2,040 Seventh Avenue, New York, receives an allowance of $500 each month and the daughter a similar amount for expenses at the Haddonfield Training School at Hadfield.

Vanderlip to Rest for a Month.

LOS ANGELES, March 1.—Frank A. Vanderlip of New York City, in charge of the Government's War Savings and Thrift Stamp campaign, was reported "perfectly well" today at his Palos Verdes ranch, where he went last night upon his return from San Diego. His reported indisposition was said to have been nothing more than weariness from travel and speaking. Mr. Vanderlip will remain at the ranch for a month.

ADVERTISEMENT.

"I Feel Sick"

"My head aches. I'm bilious. I feel all tired out. I can't sleep. What ails me anyway?"

Eat Boal's Laxative Fruit Rolls, made with real fruits. Nature's own LAXATIVE.

BOAL'S ROLLS

"Start the Day with a Smile."

At Druggists, Package of 6 Rolls, 15c.

THE GREATEST RECREATION AND HEALTH PRESERVER IS

HORSEBACK RIDING

Your doctor will verify this. The tired feeling you have is nature's warning that you need to be more active. Indulge now in this beneficial and relaxing exercise. Its benefits to you will be reflected in your business.

THE MOST PERFECTLY EQUIPPED AND LUXURIOUSLY FURNISHED RIDING ACADEMY IN THE WORLD IS

Durland's

CENTRAL PARK WEST and SIXTY-SIXTH ST., NEW YORK CITY.

Our prices for board of Horses and Riding gives you the opportunity of enjoying Horseback Riding at moderate cost. The Bridle Path in Central Park is now in perfect condition.

For schedule of rates and full particulars communicate with WILLIAM DURLAND, PRESIDENT.

Chicago Daily News says: "A piece of literature which posterity will receive as immortal."

UNDER FIRE

By Henri Barbusse (Le Feu)

$1.50 net. Postage Extra. All Bookstores.

E. P. Dutton & Co., 681 Fifth Av., N.Y.

BRYAN BLAMES EDITORS.

Says Some in Toronto Incited Rioters to Stop His Lecture.

CHICAGO, March 1.—William Jennings Bryan issued a statement tonight explaining the incident at Toronto, where he was jeered last night while speaking at a prohibition mass meeting, and declared that an organized effort to make him unpopular in Toronto had been carried on before his arrival. One paper published an editorial which, he said, "was an incitement to riot."

"There were editorials in some newspapers declaring that the persons responsible for bringing me to Toronto should be summarily dealt with," he added, "and these may have had much to do with the attempts to keep me from speaking. The papers which attacked me were the only Toronto papers carrying liquor advertisements.

"The incident has been greatly exaggerated in many places and made to appear that Canada rejected me. In fact, not more than 2 per cent. of the audience was antagonistic, and these offenders—who were said to be returned soldiers—though they wore no uniforms, would have been put out had I not interfered.

"Nothing was thrown at me. I appealed to the audience to gather around the stage and made my entire speech."

Mr. Bryan left here tonight for St. Louis, and from there he will go to Southwestern Akansas to continue his prohibition speeches.

SINN FEINERS DEFIANT.

Sligo Youths Deride the Constitution and Get a Week's Sentence.

OTTAWA, March 1.—A sidelight on the condition of affairs in certain parts of Ireland is given in a London dispatch to the Reuter Agency describing a scene in the Sligo Court House.

"When eight young men charged with participation in an unlawful assembly were required to remove their hats when arraigned," the dispatch says, "they began to smoke cigarettes. Then they announced they would sing, whereupon they stood up on the seats and sang songs referring to the freedom of Ireland.

"The Magistrate left the bench and consulted the District Inspector. The singing was renewed when he returned and he threatened to commit them unless they apologized. One said they had no regard for any representative of the British Constitution. The Magistrate then sentenced them to seven days for contempt of court. When they were about to be removed they threw themselves on the floor and had to be removed by the police.

"The crowd filling the court assumed a threatening attitude and a detachment of the military was summoned. Eventually the defendants were carried to a lorry and conveyed to jail amid great excitement."

5% INCOME CLEAR

Our Tax Exempt First Mortgage Participation Certificates are the best investment for those who cannot afford to lose their money.

Just now you can invest any sum from $200 up and receive 5% interest.

These Certificates are parts of a specific Guaranteed First Mortgage.

No investor has ever lost a dollar

BOND-MORTGAGE GUARANTEE CO

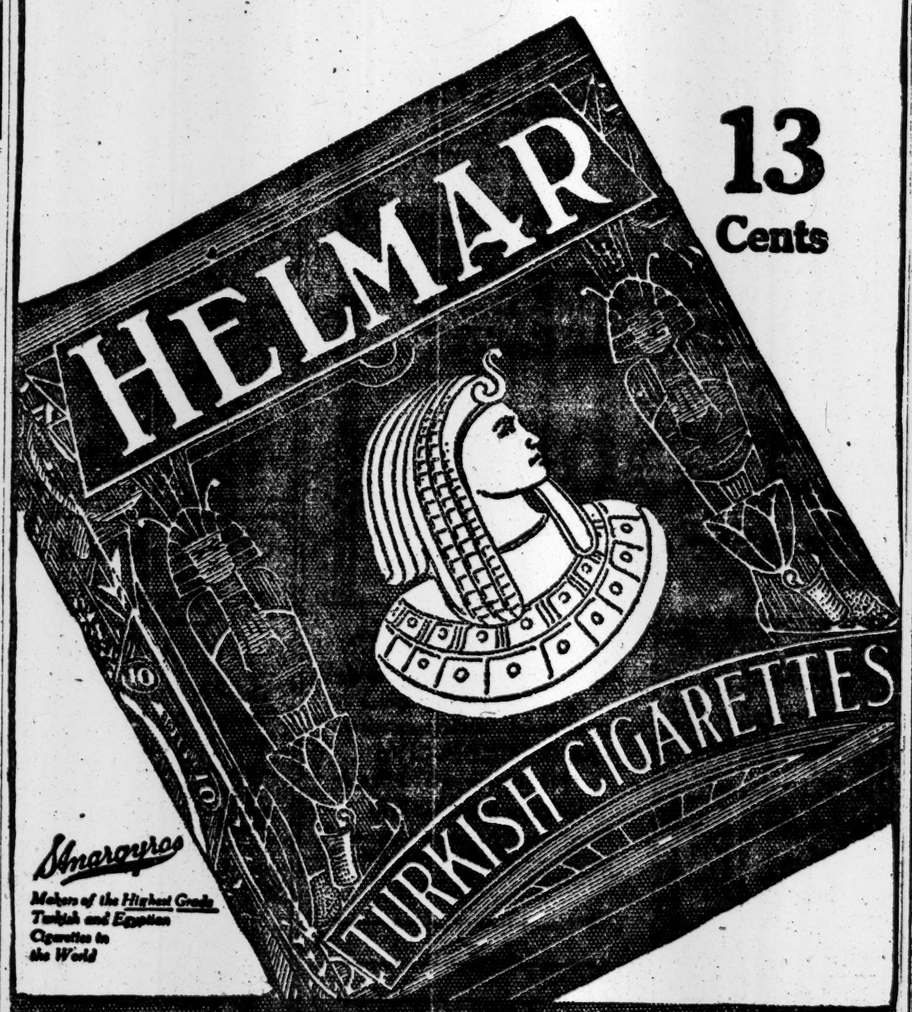
Capital & Surplus, $10,000,000

176 B'way, N.Y. 175 Remsen St., B'klyn. 350 Fulton St., Jamaica.

Will Russia Swallow the Kaiser?

The Kaiser's peril on the road toward Asia described in an article in the Magazine Section of The New York Times tomorrow. Order today.—Advt.

On Land or Sea,
In Gloom or Glee,
Helmar Cigarettes for me.



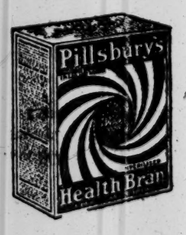
Quality Superb

Here's Health!

WHEAT BRAN is valuable as a natural laxative. Your doctor prescribes it. The primary purpose of

Pillsbury's Health Bran

is therefore, medicinal. Yet it is made by an organization world-famous for the good food it produces. And bran muffins made from PILLSBURY'S HEALTH BRAN have a distinctive nutlike flavor that is delicious! Make them according to the special Pillsbury recipe printed on the package. Then your muffins will always be fragrant and tempting. And one or two a day will help you bid good-bye to constipation.

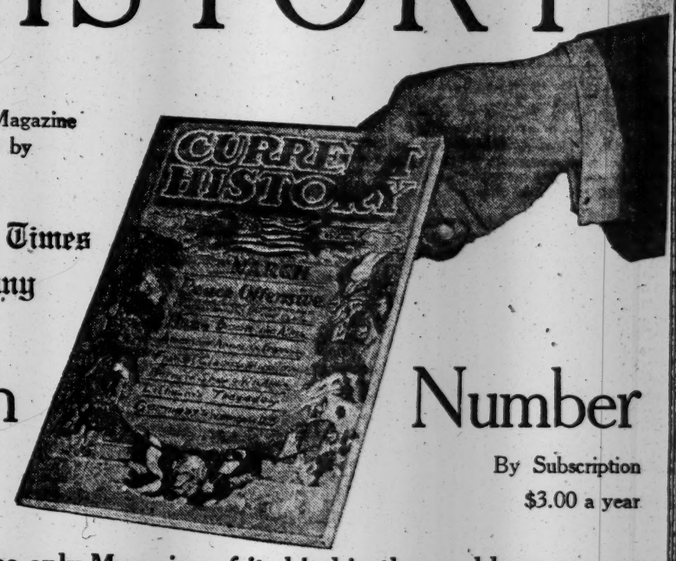


Big Package 15c At Your Grocers

PILLSBURY FLOUR MILLS CO.
MINNEAPOLIS, MINN.

CURRENT HISTORY

A Monthly Magazine Published by The New York Times Company



March Number

At Newsdealers 25 cents a copy

By Subscription $3.00 a year

The only Magazine of its kind in the world

Readers of CURRENT HISTORY have at their command the richest array of present-day historical literature anywhere to be found.

It gives a clear, fascinating picture of the progress of the war month by month.

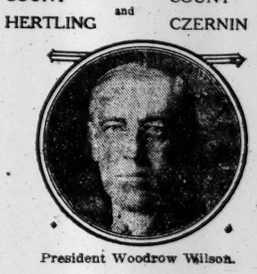
Enrich your library, clear up the dim impressions your mind receives from partial descriptions. Combine the various issues of CURRENT HISTORY and you will possess a reliable compilation of *proved* historical data.

Every number of CURRENT HISTORY is for the future as well as for the present moment. In future years you will want and need to know the *exact words* and the sequence of important events as they occurred. No greater aid to a clear and adequate understanding of these tremendous and thrilling times can be obtained than by reading CURRENT HISTORY MAGAZINE month after month.

In the March issue

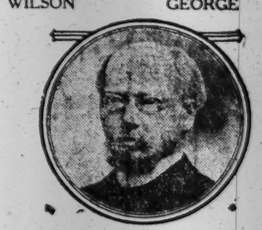
The Peace Offensive

COUNT HERTLING and COUNT CZERNIN *to* PRESIDENT WILSON and LLOYD GEORGE



President Woodrow Wilson.

Long Distance Exchange of Peace Views



Count von Hertling.

PRESIDENT WILSON and LLOYD GEORGE *to* COUNT HERTLING and COUNT CZERNIN

David Lloyd George.

The exact words of Count Hertling, Minister Czernin, President Wilson, and Lloyd George are given.

Count Czernin.

General Haig's 1917 Report

Full Text of Official Narrative of the Battles Around Arras, Messines, Lens, and Ypres

General Haig tells in detail the story of some of the greatest fighting in the world's history, and tells it with graphic vividness.

A wonderful document, presenting a thrilling account of the *exact facts* of the campaigns beginning at Arras in April and ending in Flanders in November, told by the man who directed the operations. *Full Official Report.*

SUMMARY OF MARCH CONTENTS:

France's Claim to Alsace
By FREDERIC MASSON
A Brilliant Historical Essay

War Aims of the Nations
By BERNARD SHAW
A Sardonic, Mordant Criticism

How the Russian Armies Melted
By GENERAL DENKINE, a Former Commanding Officer

The Republic of Finland
By ABRAHAM YARMOULINSKY
A History of the Movement

The Ukraine and Separate Peace
With the Text of the Treaty

How Russia Deserted the Allies
History of the Final Act

The Tragedy of Lithuania
With Record of German Atrocities

Strengthening Our War Department
The Attacks and the Replies; the Reorganization

America in the War
The Record of a Month

Case of the U. S. Against Germany
U. S. Senator Owen's Resolutions

Economic Distress in Germany
Reports from Various Sources

The Secret Treaty With Italy
Chief of the Secret Treaties Revealed

How the War Transformed England
An Important Record of New Conditions

Military Review of 1917
By GENERAL DE LACROIX

20 PAGES OF CARTOONS—16 PAGES OF ROTOGRAVURE—220 PAGES IN ALL

On sale by all newsdealers. 25 cents a copy. $3.00 a year

Current History Magazine, Times Square, New York City

CUT CORN USE HERE TO HELP THE ALLIES

Hoover Arranges to Take from Half a Million to 750,000 Bushels a Day.

WILL KEEP MILLS RUNNING

Retail Grocers Warned to Observe Label Rule on Foods Offered for Sale.

Between 500,000 and 750,000 bushels of corn is to be taken daily from the Middle West for the next three weeks for shipment to the Allies, according to a dispatch received by the local branch of the Federal Food Board yesterday from United States Food Administrator Herbert C. Hoover. This great amount of corn will be subtracted from domestic consumption, and no withdrawals by local consumers dealing with the Western markets are to be permitted, excepting with special permission from the Food Administration. Mr. Hoover's message read in part as follows:

"In order to provide a sufficient amount of corn for allied purposes during the next three weeks we have arranged for the appointment of committees in the grain exchanges at Chicago, Minneapolis, Duluth, Milwaukee, Omaha, Kansas City, and St. Louis, whose duty it will be to secure for the Allies from 500,000 to 750,000 bushels of corn per day out of the market receipts, which are estimated at 1,500,000 to 2,000,000 bushels per day, this to last for about three weeks. These committees are undertaking not to ship corn to domestic consumers except on permits from the Food Administration from these particular markets.

"It is our desire to keep the domestic trade, especially the corn mills, in operation, and the other most critical users, so far as they may be dependent on these central markets, and in order that we may intelligently handle this granting of permits, we would be glad if you would at once issue a statement to the press in your territory, simply stating that in order to secure the minimum amount of corn which present transportation affords, where it is required from the above markets, that the Food Administration will cooperate with dealers to secure cars and that you will receive applications from dealers."

In view of a considerable misunderstanding among grocers as to the label rule which requires them to designate the grade and quality of foods they have on sale, John Mitchell, President of the New York State Food Commission, has issued an announcement setting forth clearly to the trade just how the rules are to be applied.

"To eliminate any misunderstanding," the statement reads, "it should be known that the rules apply as follows: 1—To retail dealers only. 2—To fifteen staple food commodities only, as follows:

Bread,	Milk,
Butter,	Oatmeal,
American cheese,	Onions,
Cabbage,	Prunes,
Corn meal,	Potatoes,
Dried beans,	Sugar,
Eggs,	Wheat flour.
Macaroni,	

"3. To the foregoing commodities only when exposed for sale.

"The rules do not require a separate sign for each package of goods exposed for sale and sold in containers. One sign affixed to or placed near a group of packages containing the same kind and grade of goods will comply with the rules. Fifteen (15) signs only are needed, except when more than one kind or grade of the same commodity are sold.

"Retailers will be considered as complying with the rules if they show the kind and grade of goods on their signs as designated by the wholesaler on his invoices or bills.

"Signs may be either written or printed. Many printers are now prepared to furnish complete sets of the signs with interchangeable prices at small cost.

"Copies of the rules in poster form may be obtained free upon request to Deputy Food Administrators.

"The purpose of these rules is to prevent improper substitution and fraudulent advertising through selling inferior goods for better grades at prices which would entitle customers to receive the better article, and to discourage unnecessary subdivision in grading."

Mr. Mitchell said yesterday that a corps of inspectors were investigating all deliberate violations of the label law.

OWNERSHIP BILLS HEARING.

Aldermanic Committee Invites Public to Express Its Views.

The Aldermanic Committee on State Legislation affecting the city will hold a public hearing in the aldermanic chamber at the City Hall on Friday afternoon, March 8, to consider the question of recommending to the Legislature the passage of the Wagner-Donohue Municipal Ownership bills, empowering cities to acquire, control, and operate public utilities. The subject of municipal ownership generally and the attitude of the city with reference to the subject will be taken up.

The Committee on State Legislation is a new committee of the Board of Aldermen and was created early in the year at the suggestion of Acting Mayor Smith to afford the people of the city an opportunity to express their views publicly before the local legislative body on pending State legislation that affects the city's interests and welfare, so that the State Legislature may be clearly informed of the attitude of the city on all such matters.

ASSAIL POSTAL RATES.

Writers Organize to Urge Repeal of Zone Regulations.

Rex Beach, the writer, has been named as chairman of a legislative committee appointed by the Authors League of America, 33 West Forty-second Street, to obtain the repeal of that part of the War Revenue Act of October, 1917, which deals with the increase of second class postal rates. Mr. Beach is also President of the league.

It is contended that the rates are increased to a point which threatens the existence of the majority of periodicals of national issue, thus involving the interests of American writers and illustrators. The effects of the zone rates, it is asserted, will be the restriction of magazines to purely local circulation. The names of nearly two hundred writers are attached to a circular calling upon the writers and artists of America to address their Senators and Representatives protesting against the objectionable legislation and demanding its repeal.

W. & J. Sloane Firm 75 Years Old.

The firm of W. & J. Sloane is seventy-five years old today. It opened its doors March 2, 1843, at 245 Broadway, and was started by William Sloane of Kilmarnock, Scotland, who had learned the manufacture of carpets in that country and came to New York in 1834. The first removal, to 501 Broadway, took place in 1855, and successive migrations up Broadway were followed by the removal to the present site at Fifth Avenue and Forty-seventh Street in April, 1912. The present officers are William Sloane, grandson of the founder, President; George McNeir, Vice President; Henry T. Sloane, Treasurer, and John Sloane, Secretary.

DECLARES GARFIELD FACED A WAR CRISIS

Rainey Says the Entire Story of Heatless Days Can't Be Made Public Now.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, March 1.—Representative Rainey of Illinois replied in the House today to the criticisms leveled against Fuel Administrator Garfield in a speech made by Senator Lodge and a report on the same subject by Senator Reed. He said that military reasons prevented Dr. Garfield from withholding the enforcement of the heatless day order, and declared that the real reason for this drastic and necessary action would not be known until after the war.

Mr. Rainey declared that he spoke from information furnished him by Dr. Garfield and Director General of Railroads McAdoo. His speech was interpreted by the House as the Administration's reply to the attacks made recently in the Senate against the official acts of the Fuel Administrator.

"In the middle of January last in New York Harbor and at Norfolk," said Mr. Rainey, "250 great merchant vessels were awaiting coal in order to sail out into the seas bringing to our own troops and to our allies in the war zone necessary supplies. It was of most vital importance to coal these ships at once and start them on their journey. The entire story cannot now be told. After the war is over it will be possible to give all the reasons for the coal order of Jan. 17 last.

"Under the stress of Congressional criticism too much has already been disclosed with reference to the movement of troops and munitions across the Atlantic, and with reference to other matters, which should have been kept from our enemies.

"When the whole story is told, as it will be told after the war, there will be gentlemen, now Members of this House, who would be glad to expunge from the record, if they could, the speeches they made immediately after the promulgation of the coal order. A delay of five days was absolutely impossible and inadvisable from every standpoint. I cannot discuss the matter along this line further. As far as I am concerned I never expect to be the vehicle through which information which ought to be kept secret reaches the enemy."

After enumerating what had been accomplished by the order of the Fuel Administrator, Mr. Rainey concluded as follows:

"It is estimated that an increase in the consumption of wood of 10,000,000 cords can be accomplished this year, and this would save 6,000,000 tons of coal. By consolidating public utilities plants and using natural ice, in which it is estimated now 10,000,000 tons are consumed, it is expected that 3,500,000 tons can be saved. By prohibiting advertising signs and unnecessary out of door lighting at least about 500,000 tons can be saved.

"The Daylight Saving bill, which is being advocated by Dr. Garfield, will save a million tons of coal a year. It has been proven by investigation made by Dr. Garfield's department that it takes three times as much power to start a loaded trolley car as it does to run it one block, and Dr. Garfield has perfected for the use of the street railway systems of the country a plan by which 1,500,000 tons of coal can be saved each year by skip-stops—that is, stopping every other block.

COUNT MINOTTO CASE IS PUT UP TO GREGORY

Attorney General Will Pass Upon Enemy Alien Charge Against Swift's Son-in-Law.

WASHINGTON, March 1.—Count Minotto, who is a son-in-law of Louis Swift, the wealthy meat packer, and who is detained as an enemy alien, was today held by the Department of Labor for action by the Department of Justice.

Evidence that Minotto and also his father were "notoriously associated" with German officials in Brazil and Argentina; that he was closely connected with the notorious Count Luxburg of "spurlos versenkt" fame, and also with former Premier Caillaux of France, now under arrest for treason, moved the Department of Labor to vacate an order which merely proposed Minotto's deportation from the country as a dangerous enemy alien and to hold him for further action by the Department of Justice of Attorney General Gregory believes that the evidence justifies it.

Minotto was arrested by the naval intelligence service when he attempted to enter the secret service of the Government. It was found that he had been connected with the Deutsche Bank in Berlin and London and later in New York. Other disclosures revealed the close connection with Caillaux and Luxburg. It was stated in the testimony, as given out in a résumé by the Department of Labor, that Minotto was commonly reported to have delivered to Luxburg his letters accrediting him to the Argentine Government. It also was found that Minotto had letters of introduction from Count von Bernstorff, the former German Ambassador here, and was in close touch with the German Embassy at Washington.

The opinion in the case, written by Assistant Secretary Post, held that despite the close connection shown between Minotto and German officials, nothing actually has been proved to show that he intended to violate the American neutrality laws or to sustain a warrant of deportation under the immigration law. It ordered that if the Attorney General declined to take jurisdiction the warrant under which Minotto now is held would have to be dismissed. Minotto is now out on bail.

Count Minotto, who claims Italian citizenship and has taken out first papers for American naturalization, was born in Berlin of an Italian father and a German mother, who was a famous German actress.

Special to The New York Times.

CHICAGO, Ill., March 1.—Henry Veeder, who acted as Count James Minotto's counsel at the hearings before Inspector Charles F. Paul of the Chicago Immigration Bureau last Fall, declined today to comment on the Department of Labor's decision.

"Both the young Count and the old Count are out of the city at present on a vacation trip," he said. "They are on Louis F. Swift's estate, and I cannot say anything until I have spoken to Mr. Swift and also with the Count. I do not believe I shall take any action until I know what the Attorney General is going to do."

Louis F. Swift was out of the city too. Count Minotto married Miss Ida May Swift, the packer's daughter, several years ago.

MAY SEND 70 LBS. BY POST.

New Weight Limit Is Designed to Aid in Food Distribution.

The limit of weight for parcel post packages will be increased to seventy pounds on March 15. A notice from the Post Office calls attention to the advantages this increase in the weight limit will afford in permitting producers on the farms to reach consumers easily, thereby "facilitating the conservation and distribution of food, which is a most important factor in winning the war."

The increased weight limit does not apply to the expeditionary forces in Europe. The weight limit for these packages remains at seven pounds.

MANAGERS OF RINKS FIGHT CLOSING EDICT

Will Remain Open, Notwithstanding Administrator Odell's Order.

DRASTIC ACTION IS LIKELY

Permits Are Also Refused to Theatres Using Artificial Ice on Their Stages.

Most of the big ice skating rinks in New York remained in operation yesterday in spite of the public statement on Thursday by ex-Governor B. B. Odell, State Ice Administrator, that all of them must close on March 1. At the St. Nicholas Rink, Sixty-sixth Street, near Columbus Avenue, there was skating last night, and in response to inquiries it was said that there would be skating there today and tonight.

When the attention of Mr. Odell was called to the fact that the rinks had not closed, he said that he had called a conference of the managers of the rinks to be held in his office this afternoon so that he could make a patriotic appeal to them. If the appeal did not succeed, he said, the public could rest assured that the rinks would close anyway.

The managers of several of the rinks said yesterday that they had received no notice to close and would not close before they received a formal order. Mr. Odell said that he did not intend to send out any order, inasmuch as the proprietors of the rinks knew that ice could not be manufactured without a permit after March 1, and they knew very well that those permits had been refused.

Mr. Odell was then reminded that the proprietors of the rinks said that they had enough ammonia in the pipes of their plants to operate the rest of their season, which closes about April 1.

"Perhaps they have," he replied, "but perhaps we will need that ammonia—perhaps we will need it to make ice for the babies on the east side this Summer. How about that?"

"The public must understand this is a war measure," he continued. "We have the authority to seize the ammonia these people have. It is not to be used for pleasure purposes. Many theatres using artificial ice and proprietors of rinks have applied for permits and these have been consistently refused."

Mr. Odell pointed out that a special permit had been issued to the Globe Theatre to continue the use of ice for one week, so that the play there could be rearranged.

The law gives Mr. Odell only the power of imposing a fine of $50. However, should this not prove effective, it is entirely possible that the Ice Administrator will ask the Legislature, now in session, to make the penalty for violation of the law more severe.

The rink proprietors were taken by surprise at the decision of Mr. Odell. They thought that the only effect of the law upon their business would be to prevent further purchase of ammonia. There are five large rinks affected by the order—the St. Nicholas, the Brooklyn Ice Rink, Iceland, the Crystal Ice Rink, and the 181st Street Ice Palace. Artificial ice is also used for skating purposes at Thomas Healy's, the Hotel Biltmore, the Hippodrome, a large number of smaller rinks, and in many cabarets. Mr. Odell made it plain yesterday that butchers and proprietors of refrigerating plants for the storage of food would not be refused permits. Already a large number of permits for such places have been granted.

Cornelius Fellowes, proprietor of the St. Nicholas Rink, will be a heavy sufferer by the new law. Several championship hockey games are scheduled for that rink, and the international skating championships were to be held there next week, for which skaters were coming from all parts of the United States and Canada.

"We desire to aid the Government in the ammonia conservation program," he said, "but we have enough ammonia in our pipes to last until March 24, when our season closes. We do not desire any more ammonia."

Following the order of Mr. Odell, Manager Bowman of the Hotel Biltmore ordered the rink there closed. Mortimer Kelley, manager of Thomas Healy's, said that the rink there would run until he received orders from Mr. Odell to close. D. C. Webb, manager of Iceland, Inc., at 1,680 Broadway, said that the Government would lose more in revenue from admission taxes than would be gained by the enforcement of the law.

BARRIENTOS IN "MARTA."

Infuses Spanish Vim in the Title Role—Caruso Sings Lionel.

Flotow's "Marta," with its English scenes and Italian singing, its flavor heightened by a new infusion of Spanish paprika and Russian caviar in the vocal ensemble, reached a fourth performance at the Metropolitan last night before one of the largest audiences of the year. Mme. Barrientos returned to the title rôle, which she had sung for the first time here last season, and when the house made her repeat the stolen "Last Rose of Summer," she took the encore in the Lady Harriet's proper language and Tom Moore's own words.

Mr. Caruso, in excellent voice, could have repeated Flotow's original air, "M'Appari," but he stepped to the footlights, confided to the audience that "the boss won't let me," and got away with that. Mme. Parini and Mr. Didur completed the "Marta" quartet, and Mr. Bodanzky conducted.

INVITES LORD READING.

British Commissioner Will Address Merchants' Association.

Lord Reading, British High Commissioner and Ambassador Plenipotentiary on special mission to the United States, will address the members' council of the Merchants' Association at a luncheon meeting to be held at the Hotel Astor next Thursday. James M. Beck will also speak and William C. Breed will preside.

The subject of discussion will be cooperation and united action among the Allies against Germany for winning the war.

ACTORS' FUND GETS $10,000 AT BENEFIT

Pantomime "Moonshine" Rouses the Most Interest at Century Theatre Show.

The benefit performance in aid of the Actors' Fund of America, which took place at the Century Theatre yesterday afternoon, was one of the most successful financially in several seasons, realizing more than $10,000. This sum, of course, was inclusive of admissions, program advertising, and the sale of programs. As in previous years, the performance was arranged by Daniel Frohman, President of the Fund, and was participated in by a number of prominent players.

A pantomime entitled "Moonshine," offered by four members of the Amateur Comedy Club, seemed to rouse the audience to its greatest pitch of interest. This depicted a series of events in the life of a young man about town, and was well played by Austin Strong, the playwright; Theodore E. Steinway, and Henry Clapp Smith, with Harry Bennett at the piano. By the use of only a pink curtain and four white chairs it was possible to achieve an astonishing artistic variety.

Laurette Taylor, assisted by Edmund Breese, Pedro de Cordoba, and J. M. Kerrigan, presented a one-act drama by J. Hartley Manners, entitled "The Woman Intervenes." The piece was not new to New York, having been played in vaudeville here by Florence Roberts.

The private performances given from time to time within the Lambs' and the Friars' Club were represented by "Uncle Tom's Saloon," first performed at a Lambs' gambol, and "We Know It Backwards," a novel sketch by James Montgomery which was first acted at the Friars. The former proved to be a syncopated satire on "Uncle Tom's Cabin," and was played by R. H. Burnside, who made his first appearance on any stage in the rôle of Marks; Frederick Santley, as Little Eva; Hal Ford as Simon Legree, Herbert Cortell as Topsy, and Frank Doane as Uncle Tom. The Montgomery sketch was acted by May Irwin, Louise Dresser, Harry Mestayer, Cyril Keightley and George Spink.

Mme. Alma Gluck's rendition of an old Southern melody was enthusiastically received, and the other entertainers included Nora Bayes and Irving Fisher, Mollie King in imitations, and Vernon Stiles, tenor. As a finale the massed choruses of "The Cohan Revue," "Going Up," "The Love Mill," and "Flo-Flo" sang a new patriotic number by Irving Berlin.

CITY'S DEATH RATE LOWER.

Despite Severe Weather 2,600 Lives Were Saved Over 1917.

Although New York has experienced two months of the most severe Winter weather within the records of the Weather Bureau, the records of the Health Department show a saving of 2,600 lives over the death toll paid by the city during the same time in 1917. Commissioner Amster made this report yesterday in reply to a request by the Mayor to the heads of departments of the city government to give an account of their stewardship. During January and February the Commissioner reported a falling in the death rate from 16.97 in 1917 to 15.51 in 1918. This, he said, means that if the death rate that prevailed in the first two months of 1917 had prevailed during the first two months of this year, the number of deaths would have been 16,608. The number of deaths which actually occurred was 13,962.

The report says the most noteworthy reduction in mortality was from pneumonia, there having been a decrease of 450 deaths, as compared with 1917. The saving of life has been mostly among adults, a fact which makes the saving to the community the more valuable.

There were 22,021 births reported during the two months of 1918, as compared to 24,227 during the same period of 1917. Eight thousand three hundred and eighty-nine marriages occurred during January and February of this year, as compared to 11,137 during the same months last year. The cause of this falling off is now being studied by the Health Department's experts.

MORE ROCKEFELLER GIFTS.

Foundation Appropriates Funds for War Work at Annual Meeting.

The Rockefeller Foundation last night announced that at its annual meeting, just held, $187,281 was appropriated for war work. Of this sum $125,000 is to continue the war demonstration hospital of the Rockefeller Institute, $50,000 for the work of the medical division of the National Research Council of the Council of National Defense and $12,281 for other medical war research and relief work.

George E. Vincent, Chairman; Wallace Buttrick, Simon Flexner, Starr J. Murphy, Wickliffe Rose, and Edwin R. Embree, Secretary, were elected as members of the Executive Committee for 1918.

The Finance Committee was elected to consist of A. Barton Hepburn, John D. Rockefeller, Jr. and Frederick Strauss. Dr. Hermann M. Biggs, New York State Commissioner of Health, was elected a member of the International Health Board of the Foundation.

These trustees were present at the annual meeting: Wallace Buttrick, Simon Flexner, A. Barton Hepburn, Charles Evans Hughes, Harry Pratt Judson, Starr J. Murphy, Wickliffe Rose, Julius Rosenwald, Frederick Strauss, and George E. Vincent.

SHIFT EMPIRE ENGINEERS.

Col. Vanderbilt and One Battalion Going to Train at Belvoir.

Special to The New York Times.

CAMP WADSWORTH, SPARTANBURG, S. C., March 1.—Tentative orders have been received directing Colonel Cornelius Vanderbilt and the Second Battalion of the 102d Engineers to proceed to Camp Humphries, Belvoir, Va. The purpose of the transfer of the Engineers to the camp, which is about twenty miles from Washington, is to give them an intensive course in engineering problems not practical here.

Upon completion or the course the battalion will return to the division, and the First Battalion will go up for instruction.

PROF. E. C. STOWELL TO QUIT COLUMBIA

Reported That His Stand in Academic Freedom Caused Him to Resign.

Dr. Ellery C. Stowell, associate professor of international law in Columbia University and a widely known writer and speaker on the foreign relations of the United States, particularly since the outbreak of the war, has resigned from the Faculty of the university. His resignation, which was sent to President Nicholas Murray Butler early this week, is to take effect at the close of the present academic year.

Professor Stowell himself refused to say anything about the reasons for his resignation. It was rumored about Columbia University, however, that it was connected with the debates over the question of academic freedom which have caused considerable agitation at the university during the past year.

In March, 1917, when the Board of Trustees proposed an investigation into the teaching of the Faculty, Dr. Stowell declared that the plan was "Prussianistic in its aims and its methods." At that time, though there was much smothered dissent in the Faculty against the plan, which eventually was not carried out, Dr. Stowell was the first and almost the only member who expressed himself openly.

The question of free speech and academic freedom was again much agitated last Fall, when Professors J. McKeen Cattell and H. W. L. Dana were dismissed by the trustees for agitation opposed to the war. This was followed by the resignation of Professor C. A. Beard, who, while supporting the war, held that the principles of freedom of thought had been violated by the summary action taken by the trustees. At that time Professor Stowell said that he regretted Professor Beard's resignation as having introduced the issue of free speech, which did not properly belong in the controversy previously. He upheld the view that Drs. Dana and Cattell should have been removed, but he added: "I believe the Faculty is better able to judge the proper limits of academic freedom than the trustees and should be consulted before action is taken."

Dr. Stowell has been a well-known propagandist in favor of a vigorous stand in defense of American rights since the war began. He held that this country should have gone to war on Germany as soon as Belgium was invaded, but confined his public arguments during the early part of the war to matters concerning violations of American rights. During the period between the German unrestricted submarine warfare decree and the declaration of war he was one of those foremost in the demand for vigorous action.

Born at Lynn, Mass., in 1875, he was graduated from Harvard in 1898, and studied at the Universities of Berlin and Paris, from the latter of which he received the degree of Doctor of Laws. He was an instructor in international law in George Washington University from 1908 to 1910, assistant professor at the University of Pennsylvania from 1910 to 1913, and has been associate professor at Columbia since. He was Secretary adjoint at The Hague Peace Conference of 1907, and Secretary of the American delegation to the Naval Conference of London in 1908 and 1909.

After the United States entered the war Dr. Stowell was the principal organizer of the Patriotic Service League, which attempts to co-ordinate all stay-at-home civilian activities in support of the war.

MOTION PICTURES.

You have a slight veneer of civilization gleaned through the ages of man BUT if the man you married and to whom you were all that loving, faithful wife could be, and he in turn subjected you to every humiliation, every insult his mind could conceive, and then when the courts had given you back your name, your freedom and the right to look the whole world in the face HE TRIED TO STEAL YOUR BABY would the veneer of civilization stand the strain?

WOMAN AND THE LAW

A William Fox Production, directed by R. A. WALSH. Based on the famous De Saulles case, tells in vivid, burning dramatic moments the wonderful, gripping heart pulling story of the most interesting domestic tragedy this great metropolis has ever known.

ARE WIVES HUMAN? ARE WIVES EQUAL?

Are women but the scum of man to be scraped off on the edge of man's unfaithfulness?

FIND YOUR ANSWER COMMENCING SUNDAY NIGHT 8:30

Thereafter Twice Daily 2:30—8:30. MATS. 25-50c. NIGHTS 25c to $1.

LYRIC Theatre, 42d Street West of B'way.

NAZIMOVA IN "REVELATION" AT ALL LOEW THEATRES BEGINNING MONDAY, MARCH 4, in addition to usual big shows.

RIVOLI B'way and 49 St. 20-30-60c. Loges, $1 | THE SIGN IN VISIBLE with Mitchell Lewis. Soloists. Pictorial and RIVOLI ORCHESTRA

RIALTO 20c 30c Times Square 50c | BILLIE BURKE in "EVE'S DAUGHTER" Review. Drew Comedy. RIALTO ORCHESTRA

LAST TWO WEEKS. TARZAN OF THE APES

BROADWAY THEATRE, at 41st Street. Phone 6841 Bryant. Today at 2:30, 4:30, 8:30. Mts. 25 to 75c. Ev. 25c to $1.50

LAST DAY—MATINEE TODAY, 2:30. NAZIMOVA IN HER SUPREME ACHIEVEMENT REVELATION

LYRIC THEATRE, W. 42D STREET. TONIGHT 8:30, 25c to $1.00.

81 st St. Theatre, on B'way. Tel. Schuyler 3959. DOROTHY DALTON in "Flare-Up" Sal." Also Greater VAUDEVILLE. BARGAIN MAT. TODAY, 20-30c, incl. tax.

STRAND B'way & 47th St. MAE MARSH in The Beloved Traitor TANK IN ACTION Strand Symph. Orch.

PALACE B. F. KEITH'S B'WAY & 47TH ST. Daily Mats. 25c-$1. GRACE LA RUE BESSIE CLAYTON Beatrice Herford, Joe Jackson, Lee Kohlmar & "On the High Seas."

Great Western Champagne

BRUT SPECIAL (Absolutely Brut) SPECIAL RESERVE (Very Dry) EXTRA DRY (Medium)

Only American Champagne ever awarded Gold Medals at Foreign Expositions

Produced by the old French slow method of fermentation in the bottle, taking from six to seven years of time.

Pleasant Valley Wine Co., Rheims, N. Y.

AMERICA'S OLDEST & LARGEST PRODUCERS

Paintings Ancient and Modern At the Galleries of Scott & Fowles 590 Fifth Avenue Between 47th and 48th Streets.

The Bellman says: "The most notable contribution to the enduring literature of humanity."

UNDER FIRE By Henri Barbusse (Le Feu) $1.50 net. Postage Extra. All Bookstores. E. P. Dutton & Co., 681 Fifth Av., N. Y.

NEW YORK'S LEADING THEATRES

NEW AMSTERDAM W. 42 St. Evs. 8:10. Mats. Today & Wed. GREATEST MUSICAL SHOW ON EARTH THE COHAN REVUE 1918 ALL THE HITS IN ONE

ZIEGFELD NEW MIDNIGHT FROLIC TONIGHT 11:30. ATOP NEW AMSTERDAM THEATRE

EMPIRE B'way, 40th St. Evs. at 8:15. Matinees Today & Wed. 2:15. SMARTEST AND BEST ACTED COMEDY OF THE YEAR. ETHEL BARRYMORE in The Off Chance

GAIETY B'way & 46th St. Evenings at 8:20. Mats. Today & Wed. 2:20. "Laughing hit of the Spring."—Globe. SICK-A-BED Biggest LAUGH Maker in Town

HUDSON West 44 St., n'r B'way. Evs. 8:30. Matinees Today & Wed., 2:30. Arnold DALY in "THE MASTER"

CRITERION B'way, 44 St. TONIGHT 8:15. Mats. Today & Wed. (Pop.) 2:30. Laurette Taylor in a new comedy by J. Hartley Manners "HAPPINESS"

LIBERTY West 42d Street. Evenings 8:20. Matinees TODAY & Wed. 2:20. GOING UP THE TALK OF THE TOWN. THE AVIATION MUSICAL COMEDY HIT.

GEO. M. COHAN Thea., B'way, 43 St. Evs. 8:30. Mats. Today & Wed. (Pop.) 2:30. LEO DITRICHSTEIN "THE KING" LAST 2 WEEKS

HARRIS W. 42 St. Evs. 8:20 Mats. Today & Wed., 2:20. BRANDON TYNAN in "SUCCESS"

BELASCO West 44th St. Evenings 8:30. Mats. Today & Thurs., 2:30. DAVID BELASCO Presents POLLY WITH A PAST

MARGARET ANGLIN "Billeted"

FULTON West 46th St. Evs. 8:30. Last Mat. Today, 2:30. LAST WEEK. OPENING THURS., MARCH 7—Seats Mon. ROCK & WHITE in "LET'S GO," An Original Revue

ELTINGE W. 42d St. Tonight 8:30. Mat. Today, 2:30. POP. PRICE MATS. WED. BUSINESS BEFORE PLEASURE With Barney Bernard & Alexander Carr.

COHAN & HARRIS W. 43 St. Evs. 8:30. Mats. Today & Wed. A FUNNIEST AMERICAN COMEDY OF RECENT YEARS Tailor-Made Man with GRANT MITCHELL

LYCEUM W. 45 St., nr. B'way. Evs. 8:30. Mats. Today & Thurs., 2:30. DAVID BELASCO Presents TIGER ROSE

REPUBLIC W. 42 St. Tonight 8:30. Mat. Today, 2:30. Pop. Prices Mat. Wed. PARLOR BEDROOM and BATH with Florence Moore and John Cumberland

PARK Thea., Columbus Circle. Evs. 8:20. Matinees Today & Wed. 2:20. MILITARY-NAVAL MELODRAMA 7 DAYS LEAVE PRICES 25c, 50c, $1, $1.50

FRED STONE "JACK O' LANTERN" GLOBE Mats. Today and Wed.

THE MASKS GREAT PLAYS PRESENTING AT POPULAR PRICES NOW PLAYING. The Greatest Drama of the Day, "When Roques Fall Out" All the thrilling features of "WITHIN THE LAW," "RAFFLES," "THE MAN OF THE HOUR," "ALIAS JIMMY VALENTINE." Don't Fail to See It. LAST WEEK Mats. Tues., Thurs. & Sats., 2:15. Evening 8:15 Sharp. Pop. Prices.

Read what the leading newspapers say about it.

Different sort of crook drama.—Telegram. New crook drama with ingenious complications, exciting scenes. — Morning World. Abounds in actions, surprise and heart throbs.—Eve. Journal. Intimate. Interesting. Impressive.—N. Y. American. John O'Hara applauded more than any one else.—Times. Pleasing production.—Times. Yell. Kiss. Live Spot of play.—Sun.

LEXINGTON THEATRE 50th St. & Lex. Ave.

Century Thea., 62d, n'r B'way. Tel. Col's 8800. Evs. 8. Mats. Today & Wed. 2. REGULAR MATINEE TODAY The Most Gorgeous, Gigantic, Colorful, Magnificent, Enthralling, Fascinating and Superb Spectacle Ever Known in History of Stage. CHU CHIN CHOW A Musical Tale of the East. Now in Its 3d Year at His Majesty's Theatre, London. Economic Prices—Orch. $1.50-$2; Dress Cir. $1; Balc. 75c-50c; Fam. Cir. 50c-25c. Always 300 Orch. Seats $1.50. Wed. Mat., 25c to $1.

Manhattan Opera House, 34th, W. of B'way. Evs. 8:15. Mats. Today & Wed. MAT. WED. 25c 50c 75c COLOSSAL SPECTACLE GARDEN OF ALLAH AMAZING Prices 25c-$1

"CHEER UP!" AT THE HIPPODROME Twice Today & Every Day as Usual. Matinee at 2:15. Night at 8:15. HOUDINI MAY WIRTH AND 1000 WONDERS TOMORROW (SUNDAY) Army & Navy Night 20 Stars

CRYSTAL CARNIVAL ICE RINK BROADWAY at 95th St. PUBLIC SKATING Instruction. Exhibitions. Three Sessions Daily. NOW OPEN.

GREENWICH VILLAGE THEATRE 4th St. & 7th Av. Karen, 4 act Drama. Tel. Spring 6409. Prices 50c, $1, $1.50. Evs. 8:45. Mt. Today 2:30. Special Pop. Mat. Every Tuesday, 50c & $1.

PUNCH & JUDY Theatre, 49 E. 8th St. 'Phone Circle 1200. Evs. 8:30. Mats. Today, Wed. & Fri. 2:30. MATINEE TODAY 2:30. Every American Woman Will Want To See HER COUNTRY Herald:—"Applause, cheers and shrieks of delight." Post:—"Most effective war play seen." THIS MORNING! AT 11:15 O'CLOCK and EVERY SATURDAY MORNING MOST DELIGHTFUL SHOW FOR EVERY YOUNGSTER SINCE "TREASURE ISLAND" TONY SARG'S FASCINATING AND NOVEL Marionettes "Bewitching . . . Enchantment." —Tribune.

PHILHARMONIC SOCIETY OF NEW YORK JOSEF STRANSKY.....Conductor Carnegie Hall, Tom'w (Sun.) Aft., at 3. Soloist HAROLD BAUER BEETHOVEN PROGRAMME Tickets at Box Office. Felix F. Leifels, Mgr.

Carnegie Hall, This Afternoon at 2:30. Second Violin Recital—MAX ROSEN Seats at Box Office. Mgt. Haensel & Jones. (Steinway)

Aeolian Hall, THIS AFTERNOON at 3. ONLY NEW YORK RECITAL—PABLO CASALS Mgt. Loudon Charlton. Mason & Hamlin Piano.

Aeolian Hall, Tues. Eve., Mar. 12, at 8:15. Last Subscription Concert FLONZALEY QUARTET 50c to $2. Management Loudon Charlton.

Aeolian Hall, Sat. Aft., Mch. 9, at 3 o'clock PIANO RECITAL BY Guiomar Novaes Benefit Manassas Industrial School. Tickets 50c to $2.00. On sale at Box Office. (Steinway Piano Used.)

VIEUX COLOMBIER 89 W. 13th. Greeley 1522. Today Mat. 2:15, "Les Mauvais Bergers." Tonight at 8:30 (Popular Prices), "La Traverse"; "Feu de Cargia."

AMERICA'S FOREMOST THEATRES AND HITS UNDER THE DIRECTION OF SAM H. & LEE SHUBERT, INC.

WINTER GARDEN Evgs. 8. Mats. Today, Tues. & Thurs., 2. Sun. at 8:30 (50c to $1.50). Concert. Alma Gluck, soprano, Arden; Diaz, Orch. Cd., Hageman. Next Mon. at 8:15. Manon Lescaut. Aida, Ferini; Caruso, Amato, Segurola. Cond., Papi. Wed. at 8 (First Time), Cog d'Or. Barrientos, Sundelius, Braslau; Didur, Diaz, Ruysdael. Pantomime: Galli, Smith; Bolm, Bonfiglio, Bartik. Cond., Monteux. Preceded by Cavalleria Rusticana, Easton, Ferini; Lazaro, Chalmers, Cd., Moranzoni. Thurs. at 8, Samson et Dalila. Matzenauer; Caruso, Amato, Rothier. Cond., Monteux. Fri. at 8, Carmen. Farrar, Miller; Martinelli, Whitehill, Segurola. Cond., Monteux. Sat. at 2, Aida. Muzio, Homer; Kingston, Amato, Rothier, Ruysdael. Cond., Papi. HARDMAN PIANO USED.

Opera Tickets Tel. Bryant 7877-7878 7263-7520 | Seats at box office price only. Mat., MME. SANS-GENE. Eve., MARouf, CARUSO, MANON LESCAUT, SAMSON DALILA. Seats SUNDAY CONCERT, METROPOLITAN, HIPPODROME. GALLI-CURCI CARNEGIE HALL, MAR. 4, MAT. Sub. bought, sold, exchanged Consoli, 1438 B'way, 40th-41st Sts.

GALLI-CURCI SEATS ALL PARTS OF HOUSE. CARNEGIE HALL, MARCH 4TH ALSO HIPPODROME THIS SUNDAY EVENING AND METROPOLITAN. FEINBERG, 1431 Broadway, Entrance on 40th St., west of Broadway. Phone 6166-6167 Bryant.

Opera CHOICE SEATS FOR ALL OPERAS SUBSCRIPTIONS Bought, Sold, Exchanged. Broadway Thea. Ticket Co., 218 W. 42d St. (Phone 6505 Bryant) Miss V. Buchanan, Mgr. Op. Dept

Singers Lionel Robsarte, Tenor, Assistant of Trabadelo, Paris, teacher of Melba, Farrar, Constantino. Voice tried gratuitously. Immense professional following demonstrates results. Hotel Woodward. Telephone Circle 2000.

MEDEA of Euripides Carnegie Hall, Thurs. Aft., Mar. 7, 2:20. Evening Performance of ELECTRA of Sophocles Carnegie Hall, Fri. Evg., Mar. 8, 8:45. with MARGARET ANGLIN Special incidental music composed and conducted by Walter Damrosch Tickets at Room 1202, Aeolian Bldg., Box Office, Carnegie Hall, Tyson & McBride.

Carnegie Hall, Tues., Mar. 5, at 8:15 P.M. MAX ROSEN, Violinist LOUIS GRAVEURE, Baritone WYNNE PYLE, Pianist Box Office Open. 50c, 75c, $1.00, $1.50. Reserve by Phone CARNEGIE HALL, 1770 CIRCLE Humanitarian Magazine, 5140 Columbus.

Carnegie Hall, 4th Concert To-night at 8:15 RUSSIAN SYMPHONY SOCIETY MODEST ALTSCHULER.....Conductor Soloist WILLEM WILLEKE, 'Cellist Symphony, "Ilia Muromets" (New).....Glière Romantic Suite, "Middle Ages"....Glazunov New 'Cello Concerto.....Rimsky-Korsakoff "Christmas Eve".....Rimsky-Korsakoff Easter Feast in Russia.....Rachmaninoff Seats Box Office & Tyson's. Mgt. John W. Frothingham

Carnegie Hall, Tom'w Eve. (Sun.) 8:15. MAUDE FAY Song Recital. Seats Now. (Steinway Piano.) Aeolian Hall, Tues. Eve., Mar. 5, at 8:15. 2d NEW YORK RECITAL Berkshire Quartet

YORKVILLE THEATRE 84th Street, nr. 1st. Ave. Tel. Lenox 3353. Evs. 8:15. Mt. Today 2:15 "The Queen of Movies" MIZI GIZI in COLUMBIA B'way & 47th. Twice Daily 2:15 & 8:15. Popular Prices. MILLION DOLLAR DOLLS

BROOKLYN

The Brooklyn Institute of Arts and Sciences Tues. Eve., March 5, at 8:15 Only Brooklyn Recital This Season Alma Gluck Assisted by Sig. SALVATORE DE STEFANO, Harpist Tickets $1 to $2.50 now at the Academy of Music

BROOKLYN ACADEMY OF MUSIC SUN. EVEN

The New York Times

"All the News That's Fit to Print."

PUBLISHED EVERY DAY IN THE YEAR BY THE NEW YORK TIMES COMPANY.

ADOLPH S. OCHS, Publisher and President.
S. C. Franck, Secretary.

Office, Times Square, (Tel. Bryant 1000)
Times Annex...43d St., west of Broadway
Downtown.....7 Beekman Street
Wall Street.....2 Rector Street
Harlem..2,109 Seventh Av., near 125th St.
Bronx.....2,914 Third Avenue
Washington Heights.....3,525 Broadway
Brooklyn ...Room 605, 367 Fulton Street
Staten Island..93 Stuyv. Pl., N. Brighton
Queens..317 Fulton Street, Jamaica, L. I.
Elizabeth.....250 Morris Avenue
Hoboken.....61 Second Street
Jersey City.....89 Montgomery Street
Paterson.....13 Park Avenue
WASHINGTON.....Riggs Building
CHICAGO.....1202 Tribune Building
ST. LOUIS.....406 Globe-Democrat Building
DETROIT.....403 Ford Building
SAN FRANCISCO.....742 Market Street
LONDON.....Marconi House, Strand, W. C.
PARIS...Chez Matin, 6 Boulevard Poissonnière.

TWO CENTS in Greater New York and commuting distance. Three Cents, elsewhere. Sunday, Five Cents, City; Seven Cents, elsewhere.

Terms, including Canada. 1 Yr. 6 Mos. 1 Mo.
DAILY AND SUNDAY....$10.00 $5.50 $1.00
(One week, 35c.)
DAILY, without Sunday.... 8.00 4.25 .75
(One week, 20c.)
SUNDAY ..... 3.00 1.75 .30
Canada, Sunday only.... 6.00 3.25 .55
Other countries, postpaid:
Daily and Sunday.... 28.00 13.30 2.40
Daily, without Sunday.. 17.40 8.90 1.45
Sunday only ..... 9.75 5.12 .85

Binder, Picture Section, $1.75; Magazine, $1.25.
THE ANNALIST, (Monday,) per year, $1; Canada, $4.50; other countries, $5.
Binder for 26 issues, (one vol.) $1.25.
TIMES BOOK REVIEW, (Weekly,) per year, $1; Canada, $1.50; other countries, $2.
TIMES MID-WEEK PICTORIAL, (Thursdays,) 1 yr., $5; Canada, $6; other countries, $6.50. Binder for 52 issues, $1.25.
THE NEW YORK TIMES CURRENT HISTORY, Illustrated Monthly Magazine, one year, $3, (foreign, $4.) Per Copy, 25c.
THE NEW YORK TIMES INDEX, Quarterly—Full Cloth, per copy, $2; per year, $8.
Entered as second-class mail matter.

The Associated Press is exclusively entitled to the use for republication of all news dispatches credited to it or not otherwise credited in this paper, and also the local news of spontaneous origin published herein.

All rights of republication of all other matter herein are also reserved.

NEW YORK, SATURDAY, MARCH 2, 1918.

FOR THE COUNTRY.

Next Tuesday four Congressmen will be elected from New York City—two from Brooklyn, two from the old city. It is of the highest importance that every good citizen living in any of the four districts should make it his principal business to go to his polling place on that day and vote. If, through any carelessness or laziness on the part of those who are for America in this war, the anti-American candidates should receive a large proportion of the vote, the result will have consequences far beyond the importance of the election itself. It will be misinterpreted and twisted into an argument that the President has been rebuked, that New York is tired of the war and wants to make peace on the Kaiser's terms. It will be used in Wisconsin, for instance, where the loyalists are having a hard fight to save their State from the reproach of sedition; it will be used in Washington to thwart the efforts of the Administration and of loyal Congressmen, and it will be used with greater effect still by the German propagandists in Italy and in Russia, as well as in Germany and Austria.

Therefore, men and women who are for their country can render it no greater service than to go to the polls next Tuesday and vote for loyal candidates, with a view to holding down the Socialist vote. They may be assured that there will be neither laziness nor carelessness in getting out the vote on the Socialist side, and that the Socialists are strong in at least two of the districts. The districts where the election is to be held are the Seventh and Eighth, in Brooklyn; the Twenty-first, in Manhattan; the Twenty-second, in Manhattan and the Bronx.

OUR ARMY IN FRANCE.

Major Gen. PEYTON C. MARCH, the new Chief of Staff, comes back from France with an inspiriting report of the efficiency and morale of the American contingent at the front. Between the lines of his statement may be read the judgment that there are no better troops. It has been the impression "over here" that our regulars and guardsmen had a great deal to learn, and that not much was to be expected of them in the new war game at first. Indeed, there was a certain apprehension that the Germans might find them the line of least resistance. Had not the French officers taken the Americans in hand and labored diligently to prepare them for the ordeal? Would they see through the diabolical tricks of the enemy and hold their own when he launched his attack in the dead of night or rolled his gas clouds toward the American trenches?

The fact is, the American people were left in ignorance about the training, condition, and progress of their soldiers by a censorship wary to the point of obtuseness. They will be glad, therefore, to hear from General MARCH that all is well with their army, that they needn't be nervous about it at all. General MARCH says:

> The American forces are remarkable for their morale and health. They are keen about the game. Those on the battle line now, and the reserves, too, are so well trained in modern warfare that they can handle themselves with entire credit to the United States. I inspected the troops on the line just before I left France, and they are extraordinarily cheerful and contented, notwithstanding the mud and the German shells. Their health is splendid. There is no sickness, and there is better morale than there was at the Mexican border, where I was stationed before going abroad. The spirit of the Americans is splendid, and every man is happy.

After this tribute from a distinguished soldier, who for knowledge of his profession and ability to train and inspire troops is famous in the army, there should be no more misgivings, and if any pessimists are left a deaf ear should be turned to them. As Chief of Artillery of the American Expeditionary Force, it devolved upon General MARCH to make his gunners as good as the best, if he could. The skill of the French with their 75s is well known, and in the handling of the British artillery General HORNE has made a name for himself in Europe. How well General MARCH has done in a new field in a brief period may be judged from Mr. HILAIRE BELLOC's praise of the American barrage fire which was thrown ahead of advancing French infantry in the action at Tahure on Feb. 13. The British war critic is not a man of enthusiasms. He commends in moderation. His mind is nothing if not analytical. Quoting General PETAIN to the effect that "today it is "the artillery that conquers, the infantry that occupies," Mr. BELLOC finds the barrage fire of the Americans at Tahure excellent in its timing and accuracy. The curtain of fire was always kept the right distance ahead of the infantry moving forward, and it was "lifted" just at the right moment to blind the Germans in their trenches. General MARCH is too modest to talk about his own branch of the service in France, but he must have brought it up to a high state of proficiency.

It seems to have remained for a returning commander to raise the veil that the censorship has kept pegged down. We now know that our troops are as fine as any, as full of fight, as dependable. In alluding to the censorship, General MARCH does not hesitate to assert that it is too stringent. He speaks for intelligent relaxation, and is quoted as saying that the policy of secretiveness is "lamentable." American officers in France disapprove of it. The criticism seems to run not only against silence about the transformation of our troops into a formidable fighting force but against the manner of reporting casualties, for General MARCH remarks significantly: "I know of no "gentle method of conducting a war "of this magnitude, and no army can "expect not to have somebody hurt."

Before the United States entered the war the British censorship was roundly scored in this country for tactics of a kind that the ostrich indulges in with manifest self-satisfaction. Can it be that the American censorship is no better, or worse?

THE WAR AFTER THE WAR.

The Chamber of Commerce of the United States reports a vote of 1,204 to 154 in its referendum regarding an economic boycott to control German armament when peace is established. The overwhelming sentiment among 1,000 local commercial organizations is that Germany should be threatened with "disastrous economic war" in order to obtain one chief object of this war. The particular local interest in the point is that New York's leading commercial organizations are in the negative of that proposal. Its chief strength is found among those who, perhaps, are not putting their full energies into winning this war.

If this war is won, there will be no need of an economic boycott for any purpose. If it is not won, the economic boycott would be useless for any purpose. Every issue which can be imagined, political or moral or economic, is bound up in this war. Talk of an economic boycott is futile against the mailed hand which holds a sword that knows no scruple. We should have to learn the economic boycott from its first principles, as we are learning war from the professors and practitioners of poison gas and child murder. When this war is over we shall have had enough of war of any sort, and Germany will have had too much. Peace on earth, good-will to men, is our preference, and that is the reason why we are in this war.

When peace returns there will be no need to limit Germany's armament. She will be disarmed and handcuffed against evil deeds, provided those voting for the boycott do their duty as those are doing it who vote against the boycott, and from no friendship for Germany. When the moral world is done with Germany, the will to survive on the ruin of others will have been taken out of her, and the desire for an excessive armament will be controlled better than by any boycott.

THE RAILWAY OBJECT LESSON.

The railway tragedy has been played through, with the result that the authors are conquered but not convinced. That is the interpretation of the contradictory votes by the House of Representatives reported yesterday. Voting in Committee of the Whole, where there is no record and sentiments are not responsive to public opinion, the House rejected the Administration's proposals for the correction of the errors of the lawmakers in recent years. But when the voting was by yeas and nays only six ventured to vote the same way in public. In favor of the Administration's proposals, which preserve the original excellent features of regulation of railways in the public interest, there were 337 yeas. The House was willing but afraid to carry its ideas of railway regulation further. It follows the Interstate Commerce Commission in surrendering to stronger and wiser hands the task of rescuing the railways from the depression into which Federal legislation has thrown them, with able assistance by State Legislatures and some help by erring railways.

The House still thinks that stronger medicine of the same old sort is what the suffering transportation companies require, and that Government ownership would do what compulsory uneconomic reduction of rates failed to do. But it perceives that what the country wants is transportation, not theories about it, and wants it quick, regardless of cost. The reduction of rates and profits in the interest of shippers and politicians is seen by the country to have been procured at too great cost, and the House sees that the country sees it. What the shippers have saved the taxpayers must pay. What the country has lost by the errors of regulation is above computation. Our chief obstacle to winning the war is deficiency of transportation. We have men, materials, and money to spare, but we cannot use them to advantage because the railways have been starved into weakness, and must pass through a strengthening process before the country can get from them service to develop its real economic strength in either peace or war. We cannot get ships because we cannot get steel or lumber. We cannot get steel or lumber from where they are to where they must be taken before they can be used, because we could not get coal.

There was no shortage of coal, either in or out of the ground. Coal is the only commodity which has been regulated which was produced in greater quantity during last year than the year before. Always there was more coal on the railway tracks than was needed, and greater quantities could have been supplied. But the railways could not carry it, partly because of weather difficulties, partly because of governmental interference with railways, but chiefly because the railways could not build up reserves before the weather difficulties became invincible. There were defects in the regulation of coal, but they were of importance inferior to the deficiency of railway facilities at a time when they could have been used. For that reason, we are less helpful to our allies than we might have been. To do our duty in the war against Germany, it is necessary to abandon our domestic war against capital.

Through long years after our collapse under bad banking laws in 1907 the railways were more than equal to their duties. Then was the time to allow them to make themselves equal to the larger duties sure to be imposed on them. That was the opportunity taken by the railway haters in Congress, sent there by the railway haters out of Congress, to deliver them bound to the Interstate Commission. That is the reason it is necessary to deliver them into the hands of the President for rescue from that living death. Yet when the House votes in Committee of the Whole it persists with the old delusions. There are forty-eight other Legislatures traveling the same path, which must have the same ending. What Congress is doing the State Legislatures must do. It is no longer possible to argue that railways or public utilities can do what they must do to keep the body politic in strength for its work by a combination of green spectacles and shavings. Public utilities must be sustained if the war is to be won, and the Administration is leading the way where others must follow.

INCOME TAX QUESTIONS FOR THE COURTS.

The Treasury official explaining the income and excess profits law says that it is "most confusing because least understood." The Treasury has found it so. When the Supreme Court decided that a stock dividend was a redistribution of capital, a division of assets and not of income, the Treasury said that it would proceed with the collection of the tax on such dividends nevertheless. Now it reconsiders, and says that it is prepared to make refunds in such cases without contest. At the same time the Government presents its brief in nine other cases raising similar questions regarding the definition of capital and income, upon which definition depends the tax collectible under three statutes, although litigated under only one.

There is sympathy for both Treasury and taxpayers because Congress has given them an almost impossible task, and both are showing good will and good temper under the trial. But that does not remove the obstacles in the way of both, and both need the assistance of the courts. A quicker way would have been the amendment of the law, but its authors rejected it. They decided that amendment after trial disclosed defects would be better. The Treasury helped the lawmakers in one case. They sought to exempt their own salaries from the individual excess profits tax, and the spokesman for Congress justified them in doing so. But the Treasury ruled that the exemption was not correctly phrased, and that Congressmen must pay. It solaces other payers of the same tax, but it does not relieve them, and there are other decisions of the sympathetic Treasury which are capable of revision as well as the statute.

"The ground upon which a building stands never depreciates," says one Treasury instructor. Unhappy owners of city realty and shore frontage know differently. "The "law levies a tax on income from "whatever source derived, but limits "the losses that are deductible to "losses incurred in the person's own "particular business." That remains to be seen. It is contrary to common sense, and therefore only doubtfully lawful, that a man should have to pay an income tax in a year when his losses make him a bankrupt. According to the Treasury, "if the net "result is a gain it is income, but "if the net result is a loss it is not "deductible as such from income for "income tax purposes." There are those who would like a court ruling. Arguing for the Treasury, the Attorney General contends that "income "is not confined to money income, but "includes anything capable of easy "valuation in money." It would seem that property which becomes more valuable must pay on the increase of value as income, but that depreciation is not to be allowed. Who is to do the valuing, and what are to be the dates of valuation? The Treasury explains that "in general the taxpayer cannot decide for "himself * * * but must fill out "the ordinary form so far as possible "in order that the department may "decide into which class he properly "falls." But the Treasury itself recognizes cases in which "invested capital or net income * * * cannot "be satisfactorily determined," and it has created a committee to advise it in such doubtful cases.

That may be the best practicable way, but those who must pay taxes may want to hear the courts, since the courts already have differed from the Treasury in cases of principle, procedure, and detail. In the words of Justice MCREYNOLDS: "In the interpretation of statutes levying "taxes it is the established rule not "to extend their provisions by implication beyond the clear import of "the language used, or to enlarge "their operations so as to embrace "matters not specifically pointed out. "In case of doubt they are construed "most strongly against the Government and in favor of the citizen." Those who follow the courts and the practice of business cannot be reproached as tax slackers for trying to discover what Congress meant in language which baffles taxpayers and Treasury alike. The yields of these taxes are thought likely to be unprecedented. So also are the refunds likely to be.

MR. BRYAN'S HAIR.

Mr. BRYAN'S explanation of why he obliges the cartoonists by wearing his hair long appears at first sight to be complete:

> It's my wife's idea. The Lord made me for utility rather than beauty, and He gave me ears that stick out a good deal more than artistic standards require. I had my hair cropped away back in 1882, when I was engaged to my wife, and the result was terrible. I almost lost her. She has made me wear my hair long ever since. It is what I call justifiable camouflage.

On examining the historical records, however, one discovers a singular hiatus. Included in Mr. BRYAN'S great work, "The First Battle," there is a biographical sketch written by his wife, in which she records that she met him in 1879, "in the parlors of "the young ladies' school which I attended in Jacksonville." She describes her impressions:

> His face was pale and thin; a pair of keen, dark eyes looked out from beneath heavy brows; his nose was prominent—too prominent to look well, I thought; a broad, thin-lipped mouth and a square chin completed the contour of his face. * * * I noted particularly his hair and his smile. The former, black in color, fine in quality, and parted distressingly straight; the latter expansive and expressive.

It will be observed that Mrs. BRYAN says nothing of his ears. She could not have seen them. The conclusion is irresistible that even then he had resorted to the "justifiable camouflage" that has concealed his dreadful secret ever since. Now, mark Mr. BRYAN'S own statement; it was not until 1882 that he appeared before her without his hirsute disguise and shocked her so as almost to break the entente. For three long years, a period long enough to include the Presidential election of 1880, the assassination of GARFIELD, and the disruption of the Irish Land League, Mr. BRYAN had kept his ears a secret from his future wife; he had built before them this barrage of hair, and she suspected nothing. Then, on one dark day in 1882, while she was complacently reading the latest news about the bombardment of Alexandria, he abruptly strode into the room with his ears standing on end and nothing between them and his "broad, thin-lipped mouth" but a slender line of hair, "black in color, fine in quality," but of absolutely no use as a disguise.

We seem to see here the outlines of what might have been a tragedy. Fortunately, true love can overlook even deception, and after the shock was over, and—with what anguished protestations of penitence we can guess—Mr. BRYAN had sworn that she should never behold that sight again, all was forgiven. Yet we should think the terrible lesson would not have been lost on Mr. BRYAN, that he would have learned the value of perfect frankness, and that now, thirty-six years later, we should not catch him in an effort to blame his hair on her.

TOPICS OF THE TIMES.

A Scientific Sensation Considered.

As nobody who knew even a little about the theories of DARWIN and his followers ever said, thought, or even suspected that man was descended from the so-called anthropoid apes, there is more than difficulty in accepting the report that a scientist of sufficient attainments to be the Professor of Anatomy in the University of London has caused a flutter among evolutionists by saying that the apes are the descendants of man rather than man of the apes.

Either theory is entirely at odds with accepted evolutionary ideas. Neither would be expected to come from anybody of higher intellectual status than those who think they demolish "Darwinism" by asking, "Do you believe that your grandmother was a monkey?" or from other logicians of like quality who settle the whole question by announcing their personal preference for the hypothesis of special creations as against that of sequence in development. The only connection between man and apes ever asserted by the evolutionist was that each is a branch from a common ancestral trunk, and the question as to which of them diverged from it first is of interest, indeed, but of no particular importance—of none at all so far as concerns the truth or falsity of Darwinian or post-Darwinian theories.

The chances are, therefore, that exactly what Professor JONES said about the origin of man will not be known on this side of the water until a revised version of his lecture, or its full text, is available here. But he does seem to be capable of drawing large deductions from small and innumerous data. Else would he not have built, as seems really to have been the case—for on that point even a nonscientist could hardly have misunderstood him—a structure so large on the finding in Australia of a man's skull in company with the bones of a dog. The circumstances were such, indeed, as to give fancy and imagination wide play, but—well, to deduce from them a knowledge of navigation and the keeping of domestic animals by the ancient owner of that skull was a pretty risky business.

He Founded a Branch of Science.

As relief from war talking and war thinking, it was well, or at least well enough, that members of many of America's learned societies assembled at the Museum of Natural History, Thursday evening, and listened to the reading of a memorial paper on the Abbé HAUY, written by the late Professor L. P. GRATACAP. The subject of the paper could hardly be called a man of great achievement, but he does seem to have been about the first to appreciate the interest and importance of crystals, viewed from the standpoint of the physicist and mathematician, and his effort to solve the mystery of the construction of these products of molecular force resulted in the starting of what has since become an industriously worked realm of science.

Crystals may or may not be the first step that matter takes toward life, but at least they are the products of actions remotely resembling those of animate existence, and the enormous amount of attention bestowed on them since HAUY'S day has been neither undeserved nor fruitless. The Abbé's conception of the crystal, as summarized by the Britannica's excellent article on the subject, was that of a body "composed of elements bounded by the cleavage planes of the crystal, the elements being arranged continuously and along parallel lines." That view of them was abandoned after the researches made by FRANKENHEIM, BRAVAIS, FEDOROV, BARLOW, and others, but it was an intelligent and fruitful hypothesis.

Like other scientists of his day and place, HAUY fell under the suspicion of the Terrorists, but, more fortunate than some of his colleagues in France, he escaped with his life after a brief term of imprisonment, and rose to honorable recognition under NAPOLEON. The Restoration had no use for men such as he, and he died in poverty. That the one hundred and seventy-fifth anniversary of the birth of the Father of Crystallography should be celebrated here in the midst of the greatest of wars is a somewhat surprising phenomenon—or would be so held if anything nowadays surprised anybody.

His Guarantee Needs a Guarantor.

Mayor HYLAN has, of course, about the same right as anybody else to express his opinions of his contemporaries. In doing it, however, and especially when he expresses opinions at variance with those of a good many other people, he risks uneasy questioning by those who hear his statements. Unfortunately for the Mayor, the public has little other reason to accept his verdict on any subject than the one supplied by his holding an important office.

As Mayor of New York City, however, he speaks from such brief experience! Later, after he has demonstrated his competence to advise and instruct us, he would be heard with more of patience—even with something like reverence if he shall then have proved his right by conducting his administration of metropolitan affairs with wisdom, skill, and lofty virtue. At present, judgment is suspended, both as to himself and as to the worth of his counsel. Some say that he has made a good beginning, and even his severest critics admit that he might have done worse if he had tried real hard to do so. That is about as much as an official newly seated in a very large chair can reasonably expect in the way of praise.

The indicated rôle for him at present is one that involves much doing and as little saying as possible. Mayor HYLAN has realized that as regards his own appointees, and has told them not to talk. But it is not for subordinates alone that silence is always golden or from them alone unasked advice is valued at just what it costs the recipients to get it.

Thanks from Henri Lavedan.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

As you were good enough to publish an appeal for "Les Petits Lits Blancs," the œuvre of M. and Mme. Henri Lavedan, I am sending you a letter received from him not long ago in acknowledgment of the money set him, some of which was obtained through your kindness in publishing my appeal. I will be most grateful if you can find space for the inclosed in order that those who gave so generously may realize M. Lavedan's gratitude.

EOLINE S. STODDARD.
Boston, Feb. 27, 1918.

[Translation of inclosure.]

Madame: As I was about to leave the country a few days ago I received your charming letter containing the beautiful surprise. I cannot express to you my emotion and my gratitude for this magnificent offering.

My wife begs me to tell you how sensible she is of your devotion and of that of your friends, especially when one remembers the number of personal claims upon you at this time. But that is the miracle of American generosity and friendship that they always find the way to give. There is nothing more admirable. Thank you again, dear Madame. The "Œuvre des Petits Lits Blancs" will never forget your maternal solicitude, and we and our little ones bless the kind benefactors from across the sea who have given us this proof of their kindness.

THE OBJECT LESSON.

Tire ye of fighting and bloodshed?
Seek ye a speedy release?
Gaze on the ruin of Russia—
Learn of a German peace!

See how the mighty have fallen!
Shall we reproach or upbraid?
Nay, we view only with pity
Russia the twice-betrayed.

Who signs a pact with the Prussian,
Clasping his hand that drips red,
Seals then the doom of the living—
Mocks at the valorous dead.

Still art thou weary of striving?
Yearn ye that fighting should cease?
View then the ruin of Russia—
Learn of a German peace!

BEATRICE BARRY.

ART NOTES.

British War Posters to be Sold for French War Relief.

The British Government is holding at the galleries of Jacques Seligman & Co. an official exhibition of lithographs by eminent British artists, showing Britain's efforts and ideals in the great war. The galleries have been lent for the exhibition on the understanding that 10 per cent. of the price of every print sold shall be handed to Mr. Bonnat, President of the fund to aid the destitute families of French artists killed or maimed during the war. The lithographs now on exhibition are the set that has been presented to the Harvard Club of New York by Cambridge University in England as a tribute to the memory of those Harvard graduates who have fallen in the army of the British Empire in the present war.

The artists who are working in unison to put on record the activities and ideals of the war are not only gifted and well-trained men with much important accomplishment to their credit, but most of them have had an excellent drill in lithographic poster work for the underground and elsewhere. These posters have exercised a great influence on the popular art of modern England, and have introduced a dignity and refinement into their special field hardly paralleled in any other country. Most of them belong to the Senefelder Club, which held its first exhibition in London nine years ago.

Ernest Jackson, who was head and front of the lithographic revival in England, is represented in the series called "Britain's Ideals" by a large drawing depicting the defense of England and France against aggression. Charles Shannon, who is one of the most assiduously experimental of technicians and a master of his craft, strikes a welcome note in his "Rebirth of the Arts," a graceful though not very strong drawing of fine gradations. Maurice Greiffenhagen, who has his own ideal of feminine beauty, sends a remarkably British version of the restoration of Alsace-Lorraine to France, one that is said to have been very popular with the French; and Edmund Dulac has made a beautiful drawing of "Poland: A Nation," showing a young Polish warrior wiping his sword after slaying the black eagles at his feet and liberating the white eagle of Poland.

Others who have taken the ideals for their field are George Clausen, George Moira, William Rothenstein, Charles Ricketts, Frank Brangwyn, William Nicholson, Edmund J. Sullivan, and Augustus John.

The efforts are divided under nine heads, "Making Soldiers," "Making Sailors," "Making Guns," "Building Ships," "Making Aircraft," "Transport by Sea," "Women's Work," "Work on the Land," and "Tending the Wounded." The lithographs in this series are by Eric Kennington, Muirhead Bone, C. R. W. Nevinson, Charles Pears, A. S. Hartrick, Claude Shepperson, and the artists already mentioned.

The exhibition opens to the public on March 6 and offers an interesting example of the kind of work that will be asked of our own artists under the commission recently formed.

THE COSSACKS' TASK.

They Will Fight Both Germans and Bolsheviki.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

Born a Don Cossack, I notice with the greatest interest all news concerning the Cossacks' activities in these times fatal to Russia. Most heartily do I approve of your Washington correspondent's communication of Feb. 25, saying: "The only hope of saving Russia both for herself and from the Germans is in the Don Cossacks. Russia's armies are too demoralized to be reformed during this war. But the Cossacks are a military people, born to no other pursuit, and they are enemies both of disunion and of the Bolsheviki." I must only add that there are ten separate Cossack armies (voiskos) settled along the frontiers: Don, Kuban, Terek, Astrakhan, Ural, Orenburg, Siberian, Semiretchenck, Amur, and Usuri. As popular education among the Cossacks stands at a higher level than in the rest of Russia, the Bolsheviki cannot impose upon them their mad dreams as easily as upon the peasantry. Moreover, the Cossacks have three or four times as much land as the peasants of Russia in general have; therefore, they cannot be allured by promises of gains from the wholesale land confiscation and redistribution. However, as cavalry regiments, the Cossacks are supplied only with light field guns, and in this case the Bolshevist infantry regiments have an advantage over them on account of their heavy cannon.

It is significant that Mr. Rodzianko, President of the Duma, settled in Novocherkask, capital of the Don Cossacks, immediately after Kerensky's fall, and that General Alexieff, former Commander in Chief, is also there, recruiting an army of volunteers to save Russia. There was also news to the effect that the State Bank of Petrograd (wrongly called the former Imperial Bank) had transported to Novotcherkask the larger part of its gold reserve long before the revolution. Moreover, the Don Cossacks control the principal coal mines of Russia, on the Donetz River.

It is evident, then, that the Cossacks in general form a solid nucleus around which may confidently gather all loyal forces of Russia to defend the country against both the mad manœuvres of the Bolsheviki and the foreign foe.

When on his way home last Summer, Professor Borodin, a Ural Cossack and a member of the Russian Commission, said to me: "You will see that after all our Cossacks will save Russia." I hope so, but I firmly believe that they will need the help of the American and Japanese regiments to deliver a telling blow to the Germans.

PETER L. POPOFF.
Flushing, N. Y., Feb. 28, 1918.

A Simile for Mr. Garfield.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

I read with interest in a recent issue of THE TIMES Mr. Garfield's address before the Williams College Alumni, in which he recounted how successfully the Administration had relieved the ship congestion at our Atlantic ports. Some of these ships had been tied up for weeks under heavy demurrage charges awaiting bunker coal. To some of us who have spent a lifetime in the wholesale coal business, Mr. Garfield's address was lacking in that he failed to explain to his audience that this congestion was due primarily to the incapacity and lack of foresight on the part of his own administration. Mr. Garfield's position in this matter can be compared to a cat that had wedged its head in the mouth of an expensive vase or jardiniere, and, after rushing wildly around the room, succeeds in extricating itself by smashing the expensive receptacle. The owner of the vase, as he sees the cat complacently smoothing its fur after the calamity, represents the general public who have been put to needless expense and inconvenience through the incapacity of the National Fuel Administration.

W. J. MCCOWAN.
Springfield, Mass., Feb. 26, 1918.

AIMS OF THE GERMAN ALLIANCE.

Would Justify the Revoking of the Charter—"Stored Up Treasures of German Kultur" for America.

BY JOHN WILLIAM SCHOLL,
Assistant Professor of German, University of Michigan.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

At a meeting of the German Alliance not long since, as reported at the time, its President expressed the opinion that in the present crisis there is nothing it can do except to keep its organization intact and wait for better times to resume its usual activities.

Perhaps the Congress of the United States, now that its activities are under investigation, will be able to point out to it a real patriotic service, namely, dissolution. It is to be regretted that the members of the alliance did not see this duty long ago and perform it, when its performance could have redounded to their credit as whole-hearted Americans.

That this organization never had any justification for existing, has not now, and never can have, is made perfectly clear to any thinking man who reads its purpose, as declared in its constitution, or in those of the State organizations of like kind. There is no use in official quibbling, evading, or explaining.

I have before me the minutes of the Seventh State Convention of the German-American Alliance of Pennsylvania, held at Pittsburgh in 1906. The constitution, by-laws, &c., of this body are contained therein, as are numerous speeches and committee reports. They deserve a wider acquaintance than is afforded by the language in which they are printed and the obscure niche they occupy in the German-American annals.

The alliance "strives to awaken a sense of unity among the people of German origin in America;" to "centralize" their powers for the "energetic defense of such justified wishes and interests" as are not contrary to the rights and duties of good citizens; to defend its class against "nativistic encroachments;" to "foster and assure good, friendly relations of America to the old German fatherland." Such are its declared objects.

All petty quibbling aside, this program can mean nothing else than the maintenance of a Germanized body of citizens among us, conscious of their separateness, resistant to all forces of absorption. It is mere camouflage to state in a later paragraph that this body does not intend to found a "State within the State," but merely sees in this centralization the "best means of attaining and maintaining the aims" set forth above.

All existing societies of Germans are called upon as "organized representatives of Deutschtum" to make it a point of honor to form a national alliance, to foster formation of new societies in all States of the Union, so that the whole mass of Germans in America can be used as a unit for political action. This league pledges itself "with all legal means at hand unswervingly and at all times to enter the lists for the maintenance and propagation of its principles, for their vigorous defense wherever and whenever in danger."

The platform, which follows this appeal and pledge, contains twelve paragraphs, some of which are curious in the light of experience.

It promises to abstain from party politics, but without binding itself not to become partisan in case of necessity to defend its interests. A glance at the committee reports in connection with the declared principle of resistance to "nativistic encroachments" makes it clear that the leaders wished especially to use the "solid" membership of the alliance against such "Puritanic" encroachments upon personal liberty as threatened from restrictive liquor legislation. This hoof is quite plainly visible under the mantle of Germanizing idealism.

Again, it demands the introduction of instruction in the German language, because it along with English forms the world-language—a handsome boast—and because a more general knowledge of it favors a "clear and unprejudiced understanding and promotes mutual friendly relations," sous-entendu with the fatherland.

A sop is thrown out to the children of the old Forty-eighters in form of a demand for gymnastic training in the schools.

The reason for the demand for the "liberation of our schools from politics" is not apparent, unless it is to secure the German language on the school curriculum against agitations, or eject from the schools instruction in hygiene and the effects of alcohol insisted upon by the prohibitionists. In every other respect the alliance is frankly political in its aims.

In order to strengthen as much as possible this "centralized group" in combating "negative encroachments," such as prohibition, single-language schools, &c., it urges all Germans to naturalize as soon as possible and become active in public life. To the unsophisticated this looks like eagerness to attain Americanism in a rush. Unfortunately the alliance is also emphatically opposed to any restrictions upon immigration and the rights of naturalization, except for conviction of crime, and it is likewise in favor of the "abolition of all antiquated laws that hinder free intercourse," or "limit the personal freedom of the citizen" to enjoy to the full his European habits if they come in conflict with "nativistic" movements.

It recommends the founding of institutions for teaching the German language and literature and general German Kultur. It demands the encouragement of historical studies in order to heighten the German-American's consciousness of his own importance in the development of America.

Taken by and large, no more anti-American program could well be conceived, unless we are ready to accept their completely Germanized America as our standard of judgment.

The speech of the President of that year is quite frank and illuminating: "They [the former critics of the alliance] have learned to see that it is worthy of American patriots to arouse the self-confidence of the Germans of America, in order to inoculate the children of Uncle Sam very powerfully with all the good, the beautiful, and the noble that lies in the German national character. Also they understand that no more precious gift can be conferred upon the nation than the stored up treasures of German Kultur." He then quotes from the historian Lamprecht's speech in America an ominous sentence, which is now transparent enough to any one. Speaking of the historical development of the United States and the rôle to be played in it by the German-Americans, he said: "And to think that this process, one of the most elementary and heretofore almost always unconscious processes of history, might this time be influenced consciously by human insight and power! What a proud feeling to be able here for once to carry on national 'Kulturpolitik' in the highest sense!" Whereupon President Hexamer exclaims in jubilant italics: *"What a task for the Deutschtum of the Republic!"*

Then he proceeds: "Whoever believes with Emanuel Geibel,

> Und es mag am deutschen Wesen
> Einmal noch die Welt genesen,

[freely rendered: The world may yet find a panacea for all its ills in the quintessence of Germanism] will not call them [the members of the alliance] 'bad Americans' because they wish to maintain their German language and their German customs.

"The German-Americans can fulfill their historic mission only by unity." "Every nerve must be strained to increase the respect for Germanism, by historical research, propaganda of all kinds, and especially by 'Anschauungsunterricht.'" This is the basis for that exaggerated use of the "Realien" in German textbooks, which is proving so offensive in its laudation of everything German. "Want of self-esteem, lack of self-respect is disgraceful and injurious: modest pride brings honor and gain. It must no longer be a matter of indifference to the German-American, whether one looks upon him as cultural compost (or not even that) or as a culture factor." Such are excerpts from this presidential programmatic address.

It was an evil day when a devil whispered such words into the ear of Gustav Bender and his colleagues of Washington, D. C., and led them to formulate the general demand that the Germans in America should not be "absorbed" but "assimilated."

A little attention to the context of the sentences quoted shows that these Germans demand the privilege of coming to America, getting citizenship on the easiest terms possible, while maintaining intact their alien speech, alien customs, and alien loyalties. That is "assimilation," the granting of equal political rights and commercial opportunities, without exacting any alteration in modes of life or "Sittlichkeit." "Absorption" means Americanization, a fusing with the whole mass of American life, an adoption of the language and ideals of the country, a spiritual rebirth into Anglo-Saxon civilization, and this has great terrors for the members of a German alliance.

A glance back over the whole scheme will show how cleverly it was made to unite the average recent comeoverer with his beer-drinking proclivities, with the professor of German, who had visions of increased interest in his specialty, and the professor of history, who hoped for larger journal space and ampler funds, and the readily flattered wealthy German of some attainments, into a close league of interests, which could be used at the proper time for almost any nefarious purpose which a few men might dictate.

Add to this the emphatic moral and financial support of the German-language press as one of the most powerful agencies of the organization, and we have the stage set for just what happened a little over three years ago.

It is of no avail to try to cover anti-American political activity by openly pleading guilty to political activity in Pennsylvania against restrictive regulation of the liquor business.

It is quite enough to find that the very men in Congress who engineered the passage of the bill to incorporate the National Alliance were later the most active in trying to force an embargo on arms and food for the Allies, and to hamstring America in her self-defense against Germany's intolerable encroachments.

Not only should the charter of the National Alliance be revoked, but every State branch should have the grace to acknowledge that its existence is a menace to the ideals of America and disband at once. The sooner the more hope of getting a little belated credit for real Americanism.

JOHN WILLIAM SCHOLL.
Assistant Professor of German, University of Michigan, Feb. 27, 1918.

TO SPEED UP PRODUCTION.

Extra Hours with Extra Pay in Government Securities.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

Let von Hertling go unanswered in words. Let our answer be suggested by the calendar month of March, which derived its name from Mars. "March" should be our answer in all of the various meanings of the word as given by the dictionary. Let it be "Forward, march" as an exhortation and command from our Chief Executive and Commander in Chief to every man, woman and child.

Let March double its time by the extra effort that each individual should gladly and gratefully make for the cause of humanity and as a lifeguard to our best manhood which we have placed upon the altar of sacrifice for the preservation of those ideals which make life livable.

Make March a momentous and memorable month. Here's a plan that presents one idea that should be welcomed with enthusiastic co-operation by capital, labor, and all who breathe the air of freedom, and, having learned to enjoy it, wish to continue to breathe it:

A proclamation by the President of the United States declaring a ten-hour working day during this month of March in all branches of trade, transportation, and business of every kind excepting only those which, in the opinion of the Government, would be disadvantageous, with the following provisions:

After March 31, 1918, the customary hours shall again prevail.

Employes shall be paid pro rata in proportion to the increased productivity of the branch or the business of their employer in which said employes shall have been engaged during the month. This payment to be made on or before June 1, 1918, by the employer, and shall be in lieu of any other demand for pay for overtime.

Payments for increased productivity during March shall be made only in Government obligations, such as Liberty bonds (next issue) or Thrift certificates and stamps.

Each employer shall submit to his employes on or before May 1, or to a committee selected by the employes from among themselves, a report, with substantiating data and information, of the increased productivity of the month of March. The basis for computing the increase shall be arranged between the employer and his employes in a way that shall be mutually fair.

Any differences that may arise in arriving at a basis of computation or in adjustment or otherwise that cannot be arranged mutually satisfactorily as between employer and employe shall be left to the majority decision of a committee of three selected, one by the employer, one by the employes and one by both parties.

The plan of paying for increased productivity instead of merely paying overtime would promote enthusiastic and conscientious effort, and the friendly rivalry among the workers of various departments, and even between different plantes to reap the larger reward would work wonders with the morale of this all-important army.

Labor organizations could interpose no objection to this temporary deviation from the customary overtime arrangements because this is not so much a matter between employer and employe as one that enlists all facilities and services of both to safeguard the highest aims of civilization, "life, liberty, and the pursuit of happiness."

ARTHUR J. STEINFELD.
New York, Feb. 28, 1918.

MRS. J. C. PARK WED TO FRENCH GENERAL

Divorced Wife of C. Mitchell Depew Marries Gen. Taufflieb of the 37th Army Corps

AT THE CHATEAU D'ANNEL

President Poincare Gave a Gold Medal to Then Mrs. Depew in Recognition of Her Hospital.

The cable brought the announcement yesterday of the marriage of Mrs. Julia Catlin Park to General Taufflieb, Commander of the 37th Army Corps of the French Army, and an Alsatian. The wedding was solemnized at the bride's home, the Chateau d'Annel at Longueil-Annel, a few miles north of Compiegne, France. The cable message gave no other details, but Mme. Taufflieb's relatives here say that the acquaintance has probably been one of a few months only.

Mme. Taufflieb's chateau was the first hospital for the Allies' wounded soldiers opened in France by an American so near the front. The then Mrs. Depew and her daughter, Miss Frances Park, maintained it and worked in it, from its opening on Aug. 29, 1914, until driven from it by the Germans, who were then advancing toward Paris. She left for England with her family, but returned after the French had won the battle of the Marne and went on with her war work in her hospital.

Mme. Taufflieb divorced her second husband, C. Mitchell Depew, a nephew of Chauncey M. Depew, in 1916. Mrs. Depew then resumed the name of Mrs. J. Catlin Park. They had been married in London in February, 1911, the wedding coming as a great surprise to the bride's friends here. Mr. Depew had been married to Mrs. Lelia Perry Adams, a daughter of James C. Perry, who divorced him and later married Antonio P. Fachiri, a London broker. She died in 1911.

Mme. Taufflieb was Miss Julia Catlin, a daughter of the late Julius Catline of this city. Her first husband was the late Trenor L. Park, and her daughter by him, Miss Frances Park, married last December Captain Ernest Gerard Stanley, an English officer, and is with her mother still engaged in hospital work at Annel. A year ago President Poincare of France, on recommendation of the Minister of War, conferred a gold medal on the then Mrs. Depew in recognition of her hospital, the Chateau d'Annel, and a letter written by Justin Godart, Under Secretary of War, accompanying the medal spoke of her devotion and abnegation in pursuing her relief work.

Mme. Taufflieb is a sister of Mrs. Stowe Phelps of New York and has many relatives and friends here. She has lived chiefly abroad for the last eight years.

Miss Reierson to Wed Lieut. Fay.

Mr. and Mrs. Charles Larkin Reierson of Bronxville, N. Y., announce the engagement of their daughter, Miss Lucilla Reierson, to Lieutenant William Pickman Fay, son of Mrs. George Barr Whittelsey.

The wedding will take place on Saturday afternoon, March 9, at 4 o'clock, in Christ Church, Bronxville.

Lieutenant Fay is a graduate of Harvard, class of '15, and served in the American Ambulance Corps in France during 1915-1916. He is now attached to the 304th Field Artillery, U. S. R., stationed at Camp Upton.

Evans-Raymond Engagement.

Mr. and Mrs. John Walter Spencer Evans of New Brighton, S. I., announce the engagement of their daughter, Miss Judith Olga Evans, to Daniel de Vere Raymond of this city, son of Mrs. Raymond and the late Daniel de Vere Raymond. Mr. Raymond is a lawyer and a graduate of Columbia, class of '06. He is a member of the National Arts and Columbia University Clubs.

Miss Marion Chapman Engaged.

Mr. and Mrs. George Lewis Chapman of 12 East 87th Street have announced the engagement of their daughter, Miss Marion Chapman, to Walter B. Pond, a son of Mrs. Charles E. Lydecker of 11 East Eighty-first Street. Mr. Pond is a student-aviator at Camp Mills. He is a younger sister of Miss Augusta Chapman, whose engagement to William Randebrock was announced a few weeks ago, and is a granddaughter of the late Stephen Roe Randebrock of Nyack, N. Y. The date has been mentioned for the wedding.

Swedish Red Cross Gives Musicale.

A musicale was given last night at the Waldorf-Astoria under the auspices of the Swedish American Auxiliary, No. 229, to the New York City Chapter of the Red Cross. This auxiliary, which was started in November with ten members, now has a membership of 450 women. The Swedish women have an advantage in this work over the American women in that they are taught knitting in the schools of Sweden.

The artists to appear were Miss Martina Johnstone, Miss Florence Becker, Miss Greta Torpadie, Mme. Marie Sundelius, and Samuel Ljungkvist. Moving pictures were also shown.

The Clean After-Feel Tells the True Story

You don't have to wait long to acquire the SOZODONT taste—only one trial demonstrates its pleasant cleansing qualities—continued use assures clean, healthy, wholesome teeth and gums as 60 years have proven to the users of

Sozodont

FOR THE TEETH
Liquid—Powder or Paste
SOLD BY DEALERS EVERYWHERE

CHARLES P. FOLLMER DEAD.

Head of Largest Umbrella Factory in the World Was 67.

Charles Pennen Follmer, head of the firm of Follmer, Clogg & Co., umbrellas, parasols, and canes, founded by him in 1884, died suddenly at Atlantic City on Thursday in his sixty-eighth year. He was the proprietor of the largest umbrella manufacturing plant in the world. Mr. Follmer was born in this city, and when 15 years old enlisted as a drummer boy with the Ninety-ninth Pennsylvania Infantry Volunteers for the civil war.

He became a partner in the firm of William A. Drown & Co., umbrella makers, in 1879. His silk mills and umbrella factory were at Lancaster, Penn.

Mr. Follmer was Vice President of the Colonial Assurance Company, Chairman of the Executive Committee of the American Lloyds, and had been head of the umbrella and cane division of the second Liberty Loan of 1917.

Frederic W. Dillingham.

Frederic William Dillingham, a cotton broker in Manhattan and a prominent Brooklyn clubman, died yesterday at his home, 542 East Twenty-fourth Street, Flatbush. Mr. Dillingham was born in Newburyport, Mass., fifty-eight years ago. He was a member of the Crescent Athletic Club, the New York Athletic Club, the Jamaica Bay and Bergen Beach Yacht clubs, Clinton Commandery, Knights Templar, Kismet Temple, Nobles of the Mystic Shrine, and the Sons of the American Revolution. His wife, a son, Lieutenant Frederic W. Dillingham, Jr., U. S. N., stationed on the battleship Louisiana, and a daughter, Mrs. Philip D. Carey, survive him.

Mrs. M. Irwin MacDonald.

Mrs. M. Irwin MacDonald, a member of the editorial staff of The New York Tribune for the last two years and former editor of The Craftsman, died on Thursday at the Long Island Hospital from a complication of diseases. She had been engaged in newspaper and magazine work in this city for twenty years, having come here from California, where she had been editor of the magazine of The Los Angeles Times.

Mrs. Lydia Hale Crane.

Mrs. Lydia Hale Crane, great grandniece of Nathan Hale of Revolutionary fame and daughter of the late Richard Hale of The New York Journal of Commerce, died suddenly on Thursday at her home, 509 West 121st Street. She was born in this city Sept. 7, 1846. Her husband was the late Frederick Crane. Mrs. Crane was interested in religious and benevolent work, and was a supporter of Hampton Normal and Agricultural Institute and the National Child Labor Committee.

Marines for Ensign Weed's Funeral.

Special to The New York Times.

MONTCLAIR, N. J., March 1.—A company of marines from the New York Navy Yard will attend the funeral services tomorrow morning for Ensign Walker Weed, N. S. N. R. F., who died on Thursday as the result of injuries he suffered at Capt May, N. J., when a hydroairplane he was operating fell to the beach. Services will be held in St. Luke's Episcopal Church, where three weeks ago Ensign Weed was married to Miss Jean Masson. Word was received from Cape May tonight that the condition of Lieutenant William Bennett of Worcester, Mass., whose life Ensign Weed saved in sacrificing his own, was showing improvement.

Obituary Notes.

CHARLES FREDERICK HAGUE, 33 years old, a traveling salesman, died on Thursday at his home, 146 Wilson Street, Brooklyn.

JAMES MALCOLM KENDALL, 44 years old, a master in St. Paul's School, Concord, N. H., died there yesterday, in his forty-fifth year.

WILLIAM SIERICHS, 59 years old, a retired mineral water manufacturer, died at his home, 433 Knickerbocker Avenue, Brooklyn, on Thursday.

WILLIAM H. MARLATT of Hackettstown, N. J., a veteran of the civil war, died yesterday at the home of his son in Washington, D. C. He was 83 years old.

MICHAEL J. VIELBIG, a florist in Brooklyn and Rockaway Beach for fifteen years, died from Bright's disease on Wednesday at his home in Elizabeth, N. J.

Mrs. WILHELMINA SCHNEIDER STEINACH, widow of Dr. Adelrich Steinach, died on Thursday at her home, 624 East Seventeenth Street, Flatbush, aged 73 years.

PATRICK O'NEILL, who had been employed as a special officer in Calvary Cemetery for twenty years, died on Thursday at his home, 36 Van Pelt St., Long Island City. He was 64 years old.

ABRAM F. LOWERRE, 74 years old, formerly with H. B. Claflin & Co. and until two years ago Secretary and Treasurer of the Southold (L. I.) Savings Bank, died on Thursday at his home in that place.

Mrs. SUSAN VAN NOSTRAND SMITH, widow of Henry A. Smith, a business man of this city and a member of an old Long Island family, died on Wednesday at her home, 651 A Hancock Street, Brooklyn. She was 76 years old.

ABRAM L. LOWERRE, a Trustee of the Southold (L. I.) Savings Bank and until 1914 Assistant Treasurer of the bank for twenty-four years, died at his home in Southold on Wednesday. Mr. Lowerre was born in Newtown seventy-three years ago.

JACOB H. STEELE, who had been a contractor in Paterson, N. J., for forty-nine years, died yesterday at his home in Wyckoff. A. Noble Steele has removed a considerable part of the business section of Paterson, Mr. Steele held the contracts for the rebuilding of it.

Mrs. HENRIETTA C. GRIGGS, a former resident of Brooklyn and wife of William H. Griggs, who has been connected with the Brooklyn firm of William Malis & Co. for twenty-five years, died in her eighty-first year on Wednesday at her home in Westfield, N. J.

DAVID PARKER, a civil war veteran and a former resident of Brooklyn, died at the home of his daughter, 604 West 115th Street, on Thursday, in his seventy-seventh year. He was a retired milk dealer and a member of Sumner Post, G. A. R., and the Union Veterans' Legion.

Brig. Gen. CHARLES T. ALEXANDER, retired surgeon of the army, died yesterday at his home in Washington in his eighty-fourth year. General Alexander retired from the service on May 3, 1897, by act of Congress, and was made a Brigadier General, retired, in 1904.

Mrs. ANNIE E. COLSON, a member for forty years of St. James's P. E. Church and of the Board of Managers of the Church Charity Foundation, died at her residence, 1,142 Pacific Street, Brooklyn, on Wednesday. She was born in Boston, Mass., and was the widow of Andrew Ellicott Colson, a Manhattan banker.

Mrs. JOSEPHINE FULLER KROTEL, wife of Magistrate Paul Krotel, died last night at her home, 640 Madison Avenue, in her fifty-ninth year. Funeral arrangements, it was said, have not been completed, but it was announced that they would be held at The Funeral Church, Broadway and Sixty-sixth Street. Besides her husband, Mrs. Krotel is survived by her daughter.

Mrs. ADA METCALFE BROWN, founder and first President of the Chiropean in Brooklyn, died on Wednesday. She was born in Fort Hope, Ontario, Canada, sixty-eight years ago and was the widow of Captain Alvah Guion Brown, a Brooklyn merchant and a member of the 47th Regiment. She was an active member of All Souls' Universalist Church. Her home was at 169 Albany Avenue, Brooklyn.

RELIGIOUS NOTICES.

The Slavery of Sin

"Goodbye, sweet world of light; I CANNOT give up my sin." The doctor said if he did not cut out sin he would be blind in six months.

But he could not. Sin was Master.

Jesus said, "Whosoever committeth sin is the *slave* of sin." It gets men by the throat. It grips them with an iron hand. We sin thoughtlessly and before we know it we are the slaves of sin. Our manhood is lost in the merciless tyranny of wrongdoing.

Can this tyranny be broken? Here is the answer. HE shall save His people from their sins. Christ is the great emancipator from the guilt and power of sin.

(Issued by the New York Churchman's Association.)

FAMOUS 'BLUE BOY' SOLD FOR $38,000

Disputed Gainsborough Bought by Mrs. Cowl, Daughter of Late George A. Hearn.

ALSO BUYS $20,500 TURNER

92 Old Masters Bring $209,975 as Sale of Pictures Ends—Total to Date Is $715,108.

The famous and much disputed Gainsborough "Blue Boy" of the George A. Hearn collection, whether it is the original, whether it is a replica, or whatever it is, brought the highest price of the evening at the closing night of the sale of the Hearn pictures, bringing $38,000 and going back into the family, being purchased by Mrs. Clarkson Cowl, the eldest daughter of the late Mr. Hearn.

Turner's "Fitz Alan Chapel, Arundel," which brought the second highest price of the evening, $20,500, also returned to the Hearn family, being another purchase by Mrs. Cowl.

There was a large attendance at the Plaza for the last night of the picture sale, every seat being taken and many people standing. There was a general air of interest and enthusiasm among those in attendance. The ninety-two old masters, largely the work of English artists, put under the hammer brought $209,975, making a grand total for the 461 pictures of the collection, including work of the American and contemporary European artists, of $604,130. This makes a grand total to date of the entire sale of $715,108, and there are the tapestries and other important numbers to go in the afternoon sale of today and the closing sale of Monday afternoon.

Auction of "The Blue Boy."

There were no special features in last night's sale, with the exception of the selling of "The Blue Boy." When this was put up, Thomas E. Kirby, from the auctioneer's desk, had some bitter things to say about young critics having a better knowledge of paintings than older and more experienced men.

"I had the honor of putting up this picture in the William H. Fuller sale," said Mr. Kirby, "at an up-set price of $50,000. It was withdrawn and a little later it was acquired by Mr. Hearn. Mr. Fuller was one of the first to appreciate English portraits. He was an art connoisseur, a scholar, and an authority, and he was fully convinced that this picture was an original."

One of George Moreland's pictures of pigs, "Contentment," brought one of the higher prices of the evening, going to W. B. George for $4,200. Goffany's "Portrait of a Lady" went to J. J. Austin for $4,800. Frank C. Ball bought a number of pictures and paid another of the higher prices, $5,300, for Sir Joshua Reynolds's "Lady Spencer." The greater number of the pictures were bought through agents.

One of the good pictures of the sale went to Boston, the Guardi, "Venice," going to R. C. & N. M. Vose of that city for $10,400. Sir Charles Burney's, by Reynolds, went to Henry Mack for $5,000, and Bernet, paid $8,100 for Romney's "Miss Hollingsworth."

The Pictures and Prices.

Following is a list of pictures, artists, prices, and buyers when given:

361—Landscape (panel) — Francesco Guardi; Ruth Peschner..... 525
362—"The Amusements (panel)—Adriaen Van de Velde; D. Ross..... 500
363—Scene in Holland (panel)—Aert Van der Neer; Bernet, agent..... 150
364—Landscape, Figures (panel)—Jan Breughel and Sir Peter Paul Rubens; Bernet, agent..... 1,350
365—Ruins and Figures — Francesco Guardi; Bernet, agent..... 750
366—Italian Landscape—Richard Wilson; Rudolph Hentoch..... 350
367—The Waggon—John Constable; W. B. George..... 2,250
368—Noonday Rest (panel) — George Morland; Bernet, agent..... 1,850
369—Landscape in Suffolk (panel)—John Constable; Lorenz, agent..... 2,000
370—Venice (panel)—Richard Parkes Bonington; Lorenz, agent..... 550
371—Landscape with Sheep and Shepherd—Thomas Barker of Bath; Bernet, agent..... 425
372—Blissful Pigs—George Morland; Lorenz, agent..... 450
373—Charles, Son of Francois I. (panel)—Francois Clouet, (ascribed to); Lorenz, agent..... 225
374—Portrait of a Youth, (panel)—Gerard Dou; Kleinberger Galleries..... 900
375—Children on the Seashore (panel) by Richard Parkes Bonington; W. B. George..... 450
376—Hampstead Heath—John Constable; A. Rudert, agent..... 1,550
377—Shepherds Resting—George Morland; G. W. Chester..... 1,075
378—Landscape and Cattle—Thomas Gainsborough; Bernet, agent..... 800
379—The Rialto, Venice, (panel)—Francesco Guardi; Bernet, agent..... 1,800
380—Ponte della Canareggio—Canaletto; W. B. Richmond..... 2,300
381—Venice—Jacopo Marieschi; W. B. George..... 200
382—Interior with Figures—Antoine le Nain and Louis Le Nain; Louis Dreyfus..... 300
383—Seascape (panel)—John Sell Cotman; Rudert, agent..... 250
384—Suburbs of Amsterdam (panel)—Jacob Van Ruysdael; Austin..... 800
385—Italian Landscape—Francesco Zuccarelli; Lorenz, agent..... 850
386—Children Dancing (panel)—Francesco Albani; G. W. Chester..... 2,000
387—Windsor Castle—John Constable; G. R. Forme, agent..... 650
388—Venice—Jacopo Marieschi; Bernet, agent..... 1,150
389—Miss Eleanor Gordon — George Rommney; Lorenz, agent..... 2,000
390—Mrs. Guyon—Period of John Hoppner; Rudert, agent..... 500
391—Lady Beaumont—Ascribed to John Russell; Jesse Uniburn..... 250
392— Mrs. Humphrey — Sir William Beechey; Rudert, agent..... 2,300
393—Portrait of Lady—Sir Thomas Lawrence; Bernet, agent..... 1,700
394—Lady Hamilton: Meditation — George Romney; Bernet, agent..... 1,200
395—Mrs. Benson—Sir James Thornhill; R. C. & N. M. Vose..... 525
396—Portrait of a Gentleman—Sir John Watson-Gordon; Rudert, agent..... 350
397—Portrait of a Gentleman—English School; Rudert, agent..... 150
398—George Garrard — John Constable; Bernet, agent..... 2,100
399—The Young Cricketer—School of Sir Thomas Lawrence; Lorena, agent..... 1,700
400—Portrait of a Gentleman—Sir Henry Raeburn; Mrs. George Leary..... 775
401—Portrait of a Lady—Dutch School; Bernet, agent..... 1,050
402—Duchesse de la Rochefoucauld—Nicolas de Largilliere; Loring, agent. 475
403—Contentment—George Morland; W. B. George..... 4,200
404—Off Dover Cliffs—George Chambers; Rudert, agent..... 625
405—Grand Canal, Genoa—Claude Le Lorrain; G. K. Towne, agent..... 2,500
406—Italian Seaport—Vannutelli; Seaman, agent..... 525
407—Isabella Brandt, Wife of Rubens—Theodoor Van Thulden; Rudert, agent 1,050
408—Portrait of a Lady—Johann Zoffany; J. J. Austin..... 4,800
409—James Paine, Esq.—Sir Joshua Reynolds; Rudert, agent..... 1,200
410—John Julius Angerstein — Sir Thomas Lawrence; Seaman, agent..... 425
411—Juan Manuel, Ambassador de Paris—Goya; Bernet, agent..... 2,600
412—The Dogaressa Morosina Morosini-Grimani—Veronese, (Carletto:) E. T. Prentiss..... 225
413—Portrait of an Artist—Ferdinand Bol; Seaman, agent..... 1,200
414—Marie de Medicis — Pourbus the Younger; Mrs. George Leary..... 500
415—Portrait of a Young Lady—Jan Alberts Rootius; Rudert, agent..... 425
416—Portrait of a Dutch Gentleman—Jan Victoors; Henry Mack..... 1,500
417—Portrait of a Medici Princess—Justus Suttermans; Henry Mack..... 425
418—Portrait of Andrea Bracadin—Tintoretto; Bernet, agent..... 350
419—The Sisters—Period of Sir William Beechey; Frank C. Ball..... 650
420—Lady Barrow and Daughter—Ascribed to George Henry Harlow; Frank C. Ball..... 800
421—The Duchess of Portsmouth—Sir Peter Lely; M. J. Samuels..... 900
422—The Horsley Children—Sir William Beechey; Seaman, agent..... 4,000
423—Lady Hardwick — Francis Cotes; Lorenz, agent..... 775
424—Queen Henrietta Maria—Adriaan Hanneman; Mrs. A. H. Riker..... 2,550
425—Portrait of a Lady—Pieter Nason; Frank C. Ball..... 1,300
426—Lady Spencer—Sir Joshua Reynolds; Frank C. Ball..... 5,300
427—Portrait of a Gentleman—Michiel Mierevelt; Frank C. Ball..... 1,000
428—Portrait of a Lady—French School; Lorenz, agent..... 825
429—Miss Broughton, Holding a Mask—Francis Cotes; Bernet, agent..... 1,800
430—Dr. Charles Burney—Sir Joshua Reynolds; Henry Mack..... 5,000
431—Miss Hollingsworth; George Romney; Bernet, agent..... 8,100
432—The Passing Storm—Richard Parkes Bonington; J. Kaufmann..... 425
433—Ireland of San Michele; Francesco Guardi; Seaman, agent..... 2,200
434—Fitz Alan Chapel, Arundel—Turner; Mrs. Clarkson Cowl..... 20,500
435—Venice—Francesco Guardi; R. C. & N. M. Vose..... 10,400
436—Portrait of a Dutch Lady—Jan Verspronck; Ehrich Galleries..... 4,300
437—Miss Denison—John Hoppner; Mrs. George Leary..... 3,600
438—Portrait of a Lady with a Large Hat—Richard Cosway; Frank C. Ball. 1,200
439—Flight Into Egypt—Francisco Collantes; Bernet, agent..... 4,600
440—Landscape in Gelderland—Pieter Janssoon Van Asch; Frank C. Ball.. 1,000
441—Venus and Cupids—Francesco Albani; Mrs. Bernard A. Duyas..... 425
442—L'Amour et Psyche—Claude Le Lorrain; G. K. Fowne, agent..... 1,650
443—Landscape, Horsemen—Jan Looten; J. J. Austin..... 4,100
444—A Woodland Road—James Stark; Frank C. Ball..... 625
445—A Procession on the Quai—Richard Parkes Bonington; Frank C. Ball.. 4,800
446—Seaport and Classic Ruins in Italy —Francesco Guardi; Bernet, agent.... 5,100
447—Family Group—Thomas Gainsborough; Van des Heijden, Fowne, agent.... 2,100
448—A Spanish Princess—Claudio Coello; Frank C. Ball..... 800
449—Anne Hyde, Duchess of York—Sir Peter Lely; Frank C. Ball..... 1,100
450—The Blue Boy, (Master Buttall)—Thomas Gainsborough; Mrs. Clarkson Cowl..... 38,000
451—Lady Stanhope—Francis Cotes; W. B. George..... 5,300
452—Fortuna—Paolo Veronese; W. B. George..... 675

Total..... $209,975

Sale of Ivories Yields $37,972.

The Brooklyn Museum was again a buyer at the sale of Hearn ivories at the American Art Galleries yesterday afternoon, paying some of the highest prices. The Rhode Island School of Design, Providence, was also represented among the buyers. The returns for the afternoon were $37,972 just crossing the half million mark and bringing the returns to $505,135.

The remarkable "Triumphal Car of the Emperor Maximilian I." from the collection of the Countess Ribera, sixteenth century, constructed of many pieces skillfully put together, and in perfect condition, the great piece of its kind ever offered for sale, brought the highest price of the day, going to J. J. Austin for $2,600. The piece was 72 inches long, 15 wide and 36½ high. The chariot drawn by four horses shows the Emperor and Empress with other distinguished persons.

"Hercules, Deianira and the Centaur Nessus," a mythical group, 20½ inches high, brought the second highest price of the day and went to the Brooklyn Art Museum for $1,000. The museum invested in all seven different ivories at a total cost of $3,850. Of these there was a sixteenth century Italian "Descent from the Cross," from the Prince Strozzi collection, Florence, which went for $650; a late fifteenth century polychromed Spanish figure of Seneca from the Crucifixion," $725; a sixteenth century Italian Madonna, also from the Strozzi collection, which sold for $675, and a hanap of ivory and wood, set with emeralds and rubies, the design showing a vintage festival, for $650.

"Charles I. entering Antwerp," a triptych, went to J. K. Johns for $750 and a massive ivory tankard, with a design, "The Festival of Flora," to W. G. Irwin for $550. Another purchase of J. J. Austin was "The Last Supper," a large group for which he paid $750. An ivory rose water ewer and dish, the design "Bacchanalia at the Court of Venus," similar to others in the collection, went to T. Barth for $625. A great decorative plateau, "Scenes from the Conquest of Jerusalem by Frederick II. of Germany," went to Captain J. R. de Lamar for $785. Two pair of the largest of the great carved horns of the collection went one to R. H. Lorenz, agent, for $400, and the other to W. B. George for $500. These were respectively 69½ and 88 inches long and carved with scenes of the chase.

R. H. DAVIS LEFT $50,375.11.

Novelist's Estate Only One-third of Estimate at Time of Death.

Although it was reported when Richard Harding Davis, novelist and war correspondent, died at his country home at Mount Kisco, that he left an estate worth close to $150,000, it developed yesterday, when the executors of the estate filed a report in the Westchester County Surrogate's Court, that the actual value of the estate is now $50,375.11. The accounting was made by the Farmers' Loan & Trust Company, and shows that the total value of the estate is $93,168.57, from which must be deducted the expenses of administration, debts and other expenses amounting to $42,793.46. The accounting shows that Cross Roads Farm, his Mount Kisco estate, was appraised at $60,000, but was sold to Annie H. Cole for $74,434. Mr. Davis owned no stocks or bonds, except five shares of the Bedford Farmers' Club, which was appraised at $50. He had a bank account of $797.05, and the furniture at the farm was appraised at $864.80.

The total amount received from royalties on novels and motion picture rights aggregated $14,981.71. The executors received $750 for the motion picture rights of Mr. Davis's novel, "Somewhere in France," and the sum of $1,048.63 for the motion picture rights of Vera. The royalties on the novel, "With the French," amounted to $1,648.81, and on "The Deserter," $1,500. The heirs to the estate are Elizabeth Genevieve McEvoy Davis, the widow; Hope Davis, a daughter; Charles Belmont Davis, a brother, and Nora Davis Farrar, a sister.

MEYER'S CONDITION SERIOUS

Ex-Secretary of Navy Suffers from a Tumor of the Liver.

BOSTON, March 1.—George von L. Meyer, formerly Secretary of the Navy, who has been seriously ill at his home here for three weeks, is suffering from a tumor of the liver and his condition today was regarded as serious.

Dr. Henry Jackson, Mr. Meyer's physician, issued the following bulletin at noon:

"Mrs. Meyer desires that the public should know that Mr. Meyer has a tumor of the liver and that his physicians consider the outlook serious. She requests that no inquiries be made at the house."

Tonight Dr. Jackson made the following report on Mr. Meyer's condition: "Mr. Meyer did not have a very comfortable day, today."

RELIGIOUS NOTICES.

S. D. GORDON

Will Talk on the Following Topics
DURING THE FIFTH WEEK
MARCH 4-9

MONDAY—"A Biographical Sketch of Satan."
TUESDAY—"The Story of His Defeat."
WEDNESDAY—"The Story of His Present Struggle."
THURSDAY—"The Secret of Victory Over Satan."
FRIDAY—"Fighting Tactics—His and Ours."
SATURDAY—"Satan's Weak Spots and Personal Characteristics."

EVERY NOON
12:15 to 1 P. M.

These Quiet Talks Are Creating Intense Interest With Growing Attendance.

MARBLE COLLEGIATE CHURCH
5th Avenue at 29th.
ADMISSION FREE.
W. A. Sunday Association.

P. E. Church of the Incarnation
35th Street and Madison Ave.
Until Passion Week services will be held and the
Rev. Stuart L. Tyson, D. D.
will lecture on every Monday and Thursday afternoon at five o'clock.
The lectures on Monday afternoons will be on "THE HISTORY OF THE BOOK OF COMMON PRAYER," and on Thursday afternoon on "THE FIRST THREE GOSPELS."

Malkan's
COMPLETE LINE OF BOOKS
Military—Naval—Aviation
Agents for Moss Publications.
NEW YORK'S LARGEST BOOKSTORE
42 Broadway, N. Y. Phone 3900 Broad

ARCHBISHOP OF YORK HERE TO AID IN WAR

Will Preach and Visit Universities During His Seven Weeks' Visit.

PRAISE FOR THE PRESIDENT

Says It Is Gratifying That Mr. Wilson's Historic Documents Were Put Forth in English.

In response to the invitation of the War Commission of the Protestant Episcopal Church in this country, seconded by Ambassador Page, the Archbishop of York arrived in this city yesterday for a visit of seven weeks. He will preach in most of the large Eastern cities and will visit the older universities. He will also pay his respects to President Wilson, whose great-grandfather took for a second wife the great-grandaunt of the Archbishop. President Wilson is descended from the first wife.

The Archbishop, who is also the Most Rev. Cosmo Gordon Lang, is the guest of Stuyvesant Fish at 25 East Seventy-eighth Street. He said yesterday afternoon that his principal mission was to emphasize the importance which the help of America had been to the allied cause and to appeal to Americans to strengthen and keep strong their great contribution. The Archbishop is 53 years of age, middle height and slender build, with a spare, clean-shaven face, moderately ruddy complexion and blue eyes with a lively twinkle.

"I don't think that anything has stirred us more in England," he said, "than the way in which President Wilson has embodied the ideals for which we are struggling. It is especially gratifying that these great historic documents have been put forth in the English language. They constitute another bond of union between the two great English-speaking races."

During a discussion of the question of prohibition, the Archbishop's attention was called to a despatch which had quoted the Archbishop of Canterbury as being opposed to prohibition, Archbishop Lang exclaimed:

"What nonsense! I am surprised that anything so absurd could have been circulated. The Archbishop of Canterbury, like the rest of England, has been a total abstainer since the beginning of the war. I would not say that the Church is in favor of prohibition in England. The Liquor Control Board has taken measures which greatly reduced drunkenness and strengthened national efficiency. On the other hand, there is great danger of increasing the strain and irritation among workingmen by an attempt to impose prohibition, a thing which is entirely alien to our traditions. The general feeling is that it is better to bring about a general temperance under drastic laws, controlling the sale of liquor, than to incite hostility toward temperance by attempting to force through prohibitive measures. You can be assured that the nation after the war will never go back to the unrestricted sale of liquor in existence before the war."

Earlier in the day, on the arrival of his ship, the Archbishop had said that England's attitude was one of unconquerable determination to see the war through to a victory. He continued:

"But we are feeling the strain of three and a half years of unparalleled sacrifice, and I want to gain and bring home to my countrymen a sense of exhilaration that must come from seeing this great republic girding up its loins to takes its place—please God, a decisive place—in a struggle for the things which the very heroes of Ypres, also to strengthen our own fortitude, faith and hope.

"In our common struggle for the freedom and peace of the world we have to strive on to finish the work we are in, no time then it is done we will have made as sure as we can that no other generation will have to do it over again. For this nothing is more important than the cordial fellowship of these two nations."

The Archbishop will preach at the Cathedral of St. John the Divine on Sunday morning and at Trinity Church in the afternoon.

He will be the guest of the The Pilgrims of the United States at a dinner at the Waldorf-Astoria on Tuesday evening, at which the Earl of Reading and Ambassador Jusserand will also be guests.

The Archbishop of York is fourth in rank in precedence in the House of Lords. The King is first, the Archbishop of Canterbury second, the Lord High Chancellor third, and the Archbishop of York next. The Archbishop was chosen in 1909.

BARON ROBERT OPPENHEIM.

Fall Fatal to Paris Banker Who Was Ordered Deported in 1916.

Baron Robert Oppenheim, a banker of London and Paris, who came to this country in December, 1916, died on Thursday in his apartments in the Hotel Le Marquis, 12 East Thirty-first Street, as the result of injuries he received when he fell a month ago while romping with his dog on the roof of the building. He slipped on ice which had incrusted the roof, and had been in a serious condition since that time. He was 55 years old.

Baron Eugene F. Oppenheim, his brother, who was connected with a bank at Syracuse, N. Y., was sentenced to five years in prison in November, 1915, for conspiracy and violating national banking laws. He applied for a new trial and won. He had been charged with defrauding the First National Bank of Amsterdam, N. Y., out of $200,000. When Baron Robert Oppenheim landed in this country from the Holland-American liner Noordam on Dec. 15, 1916, he was sent to Ellis Island for examination, and the following day was ordered deported, but on Dec. 22 William B. Wilson, Secretary of Labor, overruled the immigration authorities and permitted the Baron to enter the United States.

The reason for his detention and the order deporting him were not made known. The Baron had been living at the Hotel Le Marquis with his wife, who was a Miss L. E. Hubert, a member of a prominent Belgian family, and her sister, Miss B. Hubert. He was born in Cairo, Egypt, in 1863, a son of Herman Oppenheim and the Marquise de Chapert, and was educated in Paris. Funeral services will be held at the Catholic Church of St. Francis Assisi, 137 West Thirty-first Street, this morning at 11 o'clock.

Dr. Arthur H. Elliott.

Dr. Arthur H. Elliott, an expert on gases and for a number of years instructor in chemistry in Columbia University, died on Thursday at the Peekskill Hospital, Peekskill, N. Y. His home was at 284 Washington Place, Flushing. Dr. Elliott was born in London, England, and the same year he was graduated from the British School of Mines he started a tour of the world. Arriving in New York, Professor Chandler of Columbia, to whom he carried a letter of introduction, induced him to remain. He studied chemistry at Columbia and was graduated in sciences in 1881, after which he became an instructor in the university.

THE LOST NAVAL PAPERS

A Story of the Secret Service

By Bennet Copplestone

Philadelphia Press says: "Dawson has a personality which is quite as distinctive, in its way, as that of Sherlock Holmes. He is dogged, persistent, relentless in his search to uncover the ramifications of the spy system."

$1.50 Net. Postage Extra. All Bookstores
E. P. DUTTON & CO., 681 Fifth Ave., N.Y.

Marriage and death notices intended for insertion in The New York Times may be telephoned to 1000 Bryant.

Married.

Brooklyn.

WISE—RAPAPORT.—Feb. 28, Grace Rapaport to George J. Wise.

Died.

ALEXANDER.—On Thursday, Feb. 28, 1918, at his residence, 1,640 Connecticut Av., Washington, N. W., Brig. Gen. Charles T. Alexander, Surgeon, U. S. A., retired, in the 80th year of his age. Interment at West Point, N. Y.

BAUM.—Infant son of Mr. and Mrs. Edgar A. Baum, died March 1.

BLATT.—At Chicago, on Feb. 27, 1918, Simon Blatt, father of Max, Morris, Jacob, and Olga. Funeral Sunday, March 3, at 2 P. M., from Millheiser's Undertaking Establishment, 1,460 Lexington Av., New York City. Relatives, friends, and members of Phoenix Widows and Orphans' Aid Society respectfully invited.

BRAINERD.—At her home, 42 Main St., Orange, N. J., on Feb. 28, Amelia D., wife of the late Le Roy Brainerd, formerly of Portland, Conn. She is survived by one son and two daughters, Mr. E. Le Roy Brainerd and Miss Clara Brainerd of Orange, and Mrs. Kirkland Huske of Great Neck, L. I.

BRAND.—On Friday, March 1, Carrie, beloved wife of Herman Brand, in her 49th year, mother of Sylvester S., Selma, and Melanie Swartz of Boston and sister of Joe Jonas, Mrs. Charles Brown, Mrs. Louis Hahn, Mrs. Julius Salsenthal, and Mrs. Henry I. Davis. Relatives and friends, also members of the Noah Benevolent Society; National Lodge, No. 209, F. and A. M.; Manhattan-Washington Lodge, No. 156, I. O. B. B., and Henry Clay Lodge, No. 19, I. O. F. S. of I., are invited to attend the funeral from her late residence, 443 East 57th St., on Sunday, March 3, at 1:30 P. M. sharp. Boston papers please copy.

BROWN.—Jennie Marie, on Feb. 28. Funeral services at her late residence, 200 West 129th St., Saturday at 1 P. M.

BROWN.—Theresa J. Services THE FUNERAL CHURCH, Broadway, 66th St., (Frank E. Campbell's.) Saturday, 1 P. M.

BURNS.—On Feb. 27, 1918, at his residence, 22 Elmwood St., Woodhaven, L. I., John H. Burns. Service 8:30 P. M., Saturday. Interment from residence, Sunday at 1 P. M., Bay View Cemetery, Jersey City.

BUYS.—At Nyack, N. Y., Friday, March 1, 1918, Cornelius Buys, in the 84th year of his age. Funeral services at his late residence, Voorhies Point, South Nyack, on Sunday at 2 P. M. Train leaves Erie Railroad Jersey City at 1:15, via Erie Railroad. Please omit flowers.

CAFFREY.—On Friday, March 1, 1918, at 176 West 105th St., Matthew J., aged 70 years, husband of Jennie E. Caffrey. Funeral services Monday, March 4, 1918, at 9 A. M. from Church of the Ascension, West 107th St., New York City. Baltimore and Philadelphia papers please copy.

CENTER.—At Pasadena, Cal., on Thursday, Feb. 28, 1918, Henry Livingston, youngest son of the late Henry and Margaret Livingston Center.

CHRISTOFFER.—On Feb. 28, 1918, Hans Ed. Christoffer, in his 20th year. Funeral services Sunday, March 3, at 1:30 P. M., from Charles Boyce & Son's Undertaking Parlors, 369 Willis Av.

COHEN.—Mrs. David, (nee Minnie A. Levy,) beloved mother of Mrs. Charles Cohen, Mrs. Louis E. Kleban, Mrs. Alexander Schlang, Elias A. Cohen, Walter Cohen, and the Misses Ethel and Estelle Cohen. Funeral from her late residence, 333 Central Park West, corner of 93d St., Sunday, March 3, at 10 A. M.

COLSON.—On Feb. 27, Annie E., wife of the late Andrew E. Colson, at her residence, 1,142 Pacific St., Brooklyn. Services Saturday, March 2, at 2 o'clock, at St. Bartholomew's Protestant Episcopal Church, Pac

Views and Comment on Various Phases of the War and Other Timely Subjects

KULTUR AND SLAVERY

Belgium a Laboratory of German "Efficiency" for All the World to See.

By GEORGE FREDERICK ARPS,
Of Ohio State University.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

The chief and somewhat alarming character of the much-touted German efficiency lies in its thorough mechanization of human behavior. So completely has the process proceeded under the hands of the governing class that the relatively unpredictable, the so-called spontaneous element, which constitutes the chief charm of existence, has all but disappeared from German official life. This life is earnest; it is more than earnest; it is downright serious, almost deadly so. Each day, each hour, each moment the thumb-screws in the hands of the Kings of the German Empire may turn tighter and tighter, and may thereby define ever more rigorously and ever more narrowly the permissible and the forbidden. A bench wise is no more certain of the direction of its movements than the German civil service multitude when the ruling class is done with them. Thus we find order and more order, regulation and more regulation, direction and still more direction, until mechanization is far on the way to completion and the automaton character of behavior practically established.

The many-fingered hand of the Government touches the new-born babe almost as soon as the air itself and steadfastly maintains this touch, directing the infant's destiny even to the end of adult years. There is as much likelihood of escaping the arm of the German Imperial Government as of dodging the raindrops of an April shower; it is omnipresent and unbending; it offers no alternative and insists on its mandates with unexampled vigor; moreover, it is omniscient and with the Kaiser at the head moves in one direction only, defying gravitation and humanity if need be, without feeling or fear; knows only might, and sin, for it is nonexistent.

Such a process as above described, when rigidly carried out, obviously leads to personal obliteration by submerging the individual in an extreme form of nationalism, which leads away from international good-will, fraternalism, and peace. A nation so articulated presents a bloodless, feelingless machine, in which each citizen forms an infinitesimal cog and behaves only in the manner prescribed. The German administrative habit of mind is illustrated by Vernon Kellogg in his recent article in The Atlantic Monthly, when he says:

> Governor General von Bissing died from too much telling the Belgians to do things—some important, many trivial—and too much trying to make them do them. He fumed and worried and suffered because they would not behave properly. Why should they not? Why should not Belgians be managed as the Germans are managed? Why should they not? He died unenlightened.

The surrender of selfhood in this mechanizing process is well set forth by Kellogg's description of the German administration of Belgium:

> An administrative officer was no longer "any German singly," but a nameless individual-less, rigid little cog on one of the myriad wheels of the Great German Machine. He could move only as his wheel moved, which in turn moved—or should move—only in perfect relation to the moving of the other wheels.

This "any German singly" gave up, in all matters in which he acted as a part of the German administration, all the thinking, all of the feeling, all of the conscience which might be characteristic of him as an individual, a free man, a separate soul made sacred by the touch of the Creator. And he did this to accept the control and standards of an impersonal, intangible, inhuman, great cold fabric made of logic and casuistry and utter, utter cruelty, called the State, or often, for purposes of deception, the Fatherland.

It appears, then, that German efficiency, German system is to be purchased by the enslavement of the individual, by his reduction to a state of mental and physical bondage more fatal in its consequences than the physical thralldom of a bygone age. Here the State presents to the world an icy philosophy which makes the amazing demand that man be dehumanized by unreserved surrender of his individuality in the interest of collective supremacy. How far this dehumanizing, mechanizing, automatizing of the Teutonic people has proceeded is thoroughly attested by the savage butchery of innocent and defenseless noncombatant women and children. The steel jaws of a giant stone crusher crunching its stony food could scarcely be less human, less stolidly indifferent to pity than the German systematic attempt to set the house of Belgium in German order.

The present world conflict teaches by actions concrete and unmistakable the hideous truth that German thoroughness, German system, German efficiency makes altruism synonymous with weakness, identifies egotism with strength, squeezes out the last drop of the "milk of human kindness," and without loose-end launches its program of world dominion and world enlightenment with an exhibition of unparalleled cruelty and destructive folly. Let there by all means be thoroughness, system, and efficiency; but let these retain humanism and all those anti-slavery virtues which the race in its toilsome upward progress has valiantly struggled to atttain and preserve.

The folly of complacent indulgence of German mechanization seems finally, though somewhat tardily, to have reached the remote recesses of the directing heads of the rest of the civilized world. For more than a quarter of a century Germany has systematically nurtured an acute form of nationalism in which the collective self became the conscious object of chief concern. In her collective strivings she seems an utter stranger to the sunlight of national altruism—a nation so schooled in the rigors of consummate egotism that collectively she represents the greatest aggregate of sinful Huns the world has probably ever known. She has skilled the hand and sharpened the intellect of each of her citizens to the maximum of his capabilities apparently for the one and sole purpose of halting the onward march of democracy, so that German political institutions, German science and language, the German crafts—in short, German Kultur—may dominate the world to the everlasting glory of the House of Hohenzollern.

GEORGE FREDERICK ARPS.
Ohio State University, Feb. 23, 1918.

THE HOHENZOLLERNS' GRIP.

How a Family Can Hold a Nation as Shown by the Bourbons.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

Every one knows that were it not for the Hohenzollern family the war would never have been begun and that if that family should be exterminated the war would automatically end.

Two years after the revolution of 1830 Lamartine wrote:

> The revolution of July, which has profoundly grieved me, because I loved the old and venerable family of the Bourbons, because that family had had the love and the blood of my father, my grandfather, and all my relatives, and because that family would have had mine if they had desired it—this revolution has yet not embittered me, because it has not astonished me. I saw it coming from afar. Nine months before the fatal day the fall of the new monarchy had been written for me in the names of the men charged with the conduct of its affairs. Those men were devoted and faithful, but they belonged to a different age, had different ideas, and, while the ideas of the present age were going one way, they persisted in going in another. The separation was consummated in spirit, and it could not long wait to be in fact. It was a matter of days and hours. I have wept for this family, who seemed condemned to the destiny and blindness of Oedipus * * * Il faut agir et marcher; c'est la loi des choses; c'est la loi de Dieu."

If we really wish to know how the Germans regard the Hohenzollern family should we not ponder these words of loyalty by a Frenchman to the Bourbons? Are we in danger of permitting our desires to deceive us as to facts? Are we in danger of forgetting the strength of the privileged classes in Germany that unanimously support the Hohenzollerns: the Kings, Grand Dukes, Princes and other royalties in the twenty-five (more or less) German States; the old and new nobility and the Junkers; the military grandees by the tens of thousands; the nouveau riches Pan Germanists; the Lutheran Church and clergy; the German Roman Catholic Church and clergy; the professors and historians and teachers, and the families and relatives and retainers and servants and flunkies and toadies that always swarm about privileged classes?—all these must run up into the millions, and they all have a personal interest in maintaining Hohenzollernism in Germany and in having Germany conquer the world.

A revolution in Germany now seems unthinkable, partly because of the love the Germans bear to the Hohenzollern family, and partly because of the structure of the German society and State. It required nearly a hundred years after the French Revolution to remove illusions of the French people as to monarchy, notwithstanding all that France had suffered from the Bourbons and Bonapartes. Is it not true that the Germans believe that a large part of the material prosperity of Germany down to this war was due to the wisdom of the Hohenzollerns and to their present form of government, their Kultur? Is it at all likely that the nation has any idea of overthrowing either the Hohenzollerns or their absolutism? Is there the slightest indication that the ideas of the people of Germany are marching one way and the ideas of their rulers marching another?

Furthermore, have the Hohenzollerns any idea of reforming themselves or their own aims either inside or outside of Germany? If the Bourbons (who were gentle folk compared with the Kaiser and his court) learned nothing from the French Revolution, and from having their heads cut off, and from twenty-five years of exile, how much less are the Hohenzollerns likely to have learned anything as to "liberty, equality, fraternity" from the military success Germany has already had in prosecuting this war? Is not this conflict as "irrepressible," as uncompromisable, as was our civil war; and must it not be fought to the end if liberty is to endure outside of Germany or be introduced into Germany? H. H.

New York, Feb. 25, 1918.

LANDLORD AND TENANT.

Why Changes in the Laws Are Being Advocated.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

The report of Clarence Y. Palitz on the situation of the tenants of New York apartments, with his suggestions to better conditions, is not only a forceful, lucid, and sane plea for justice to the tenant, but is probably the most timely word that has yet been spoken regarding a serious situation.

While the conditions he exposes apply largely to those apartments which are rented on a month-to-month basis, they are, nevertheless, also found in apartments rented under yearly lease, as I have reason to know. I have every sympathy with an honest landlord who appreciates a good tenant and whose difficulties with unreasonable and tricky tenants are great, but even that landlord insists on a lease which creates a close approach to peonage, should he so desire, and throws the tenant absolutely on his mercy in strict legality.

I can, I think, speak without bias, as it has been my good fortune to have leased apartments only from very high class agents on a yearly basis, but I have never yet signed an apartment lease in New York without injury to my self-respect, for my leases held my landlords to absolutely nothing that they did not care to assume. I was entirely dependent on their supposed desire to please a good tenant, who, they were aware, was not only punctilious about meeting his obligations, but with sufficient resources and courage to fight any inclination to take advantage of him. I take pleasure, therefore, in stating that they could not have been more considerate in meeting my every request, which, by the way, was a reasonable one. But what must be the situation of the tenant of less education and resources when exploited by an unscrupulous landlord!

In this time of social unrest the continuation of such opportunities for the exploitation of tenants supplies dangerous material for the disturbing elements of our population and will undoubtedly have serious consequences. I, therefore, trust that Mr. Palitz's statement will lead to wide discussion and agitation to force the proposed changes in our laws and adoption of at least some of the palliatives which he so ably suggests.

A FORTUNATE TENANT.
New York, Feb. 24, 1918.

GERMANS IN THE FAR EAST.

Japan's Part in Blocking a Menacing New Movement.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

In discussing Japan's part in the war, many writers have overlooked the most important phase of the question. They seem to think that the theatres of war are confined to the western and eastern fronts. Only a very few ever stretch out their imagination as far as Mesopotamia or the Persian Gulf.

From the beginning of the war Japan has been intrusted with the interests of her European allies in the Far East. ace in that part of the world is essential to the interests of all the Allies. But there is the never-ending political unrest in China, which may, at any time, turn out to be a long-distance fuse to a titanic mine. The Germans have never ceased to intrigue to stir up the Chinese against Japan and her allies, just as they have the Hindus against Great Britain. Although China is one of our allies, and we so often hear of late of her sending an expeditionary army to France, her declaration of war was by no means popular, and there is plenty of room for the Germans to sow seeds of discord. And now the Russian situation adds another cause of anxiety.

Although the revolution of April, 1917, and the counter-revolutions since that time have made Russia a negligible power as our ally, the allied leaders have always entertained a faint hope that she might, after a short collapse, restore internal order and be able to hold her own against Germany. But the Bolshevist Administration, if we can call it such, has shown the most hopeless inadequacy. As THE NEW YORK TIMES has pointed out, the abject surrender of the Bolsheviki has been the most unwelcome news to the Japanese statesmen, but this latest development makes it still more necessary for Japan to stay where she is instead of sending her army to "Asia Minor and Macedonia," as the editor suggests.

According to a Tokio correspondent of The Washington Post, an impression has been growing in the higher circles of the Tokio Government that over 1,000,000 German and Austrian prisoners have actually been released in Siberia, and that they have been active in obtaining the control of railway, telegraph, and telephone facilities. Be that as it may, it is plain that Germany will endeavor to disturb the tranquillity of the Far East as soon as she dominates Russia. A correspondent of The Daily Chronicle, London, writes: "Possession of Great Russia entails command of the Trans-Siberian Railway. It marks a new stage in the German scheme for penetration of the Far East, already considerably advanced by pressure on Southern Russia and Rumania." Suppose that Japan pours out her fighting men into the European battlefield and exhausts her financial strength, who is then to meet the possible onslaught of the Germans toward the East? One can easily imagine the confusion and disaster which would befall the interests of all the Allies in that region.

Here lies Japan's duty and responsibility. Her repeated pledge of loyalty has come from the bottom of her heart; but it should not be expected to mean that she will send her army to Europe. It is unwise and impractical. But as Premier Terauchi declared in the Diet not long ago the Japanese Government will not hesitate to act should the Russian situation endanger the interests of the Allies in the East. She will be willing to assume the rôle of guardian, and to "sacrifice all at the altar of the common cause."

KAMEICHI KATO,
University of North Carolina.
Chapel Hill, N. C., Feb. 27, 1918.

PAY OF AVIATORS.

They Cite the Heavy Cost of Their Equipment.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

In view of the impending legislation affecting the bonus pay of aviators in the American Aviation Section, we take this opportunity of voicing a protest against the same, inasmuch as it directly affects us. It seems to us that it is an unnecessarily severe measure which will bring no good results, and, to the contrary, will tend to affect the morale of our aviation forces which are so vitally important in this world conflict. The Governments of the allied nations are paying their air forces more than the other arms of the service because of the increased demands made upon them, and it seems ridiculous that this, the world's richest nation, should be the first to decrease the pay of this arm of the service. At the present time the flying officers and cadets are struggling to equip themselves with the necessary and costly equipment for air service. In support of this statement we wish to submit a list of average prices of aviation articles which flying officers need and must purchase, inasmuch as the Government is not providing same. The list follows:

Officer's boots	$40
Officer's hat	6
Officer's cap	6
Officer's suit	60
Officer's puttees	20
Officer's overcoat	60
Officer's shoes, (two pair)	30
Officer's insignia	10
Aviation helmet	15
Goggles, (one pair)	12
Leather coat	75
Leather breeches	25
Flying boots	20
Blankets	25
Blanket roll	20
Total	$424

The above is a general average of a pilot's needs and does not include many minor incidentals, which a pilot and officer finds necessary.

The National Special Aid Society of New York City has been of great assistance in this matter and has aided a large number of aviation officers and cadets. Is it not a pity that this Government should be shifting the responsibility upon the shoulders of private individuals and should, at the same time, contemplate a reduction instead of an increase of the all to little pay of its flying officers?

FLYING CADETS.
Gerstner Field, Lake Charles, La., Feb. 16, 1918.

Where Is the Daylight Saving Bill?

To the Editor of The New York Times:

Does THE TIMES know what is delaying the passage of the Daylight Saving bill? This bill was introduced in the Senate about a year ago by Senator Calder and promptly passed and sent to the House. It was there buried in committee, and although the time is now here when action should be had if this bill is to be enacted into law, nothing is being done so far as the public can ascertain. If this bill had been passed a year ago 1,000,000 additional tons of coal would have been available during the present Winter. One million tons of coal would have kept 1,600,000 families in comfort for a month; it would have kept factories working and people employed who were compelled to walk the streets in idleness.

S. G. ROSENBAUM.
New York, Feb. 22, 1918.

A German Feint to the West While She Looked to the East.

By GERTRUDE ATHERTON.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

Some three years before the war I was asked to tea one afternoon in New York to meet an Englishman in official life, and during the few moments I sat apart with him the conversation turned upon the German menace. Agadir had come and gone and was unforgotten. I had just come from England, and referred to the belief of many I had met that Germany was increasing her navy with all speed possible in order to engage the British fleet in a life and death struggle for economic predominance.

"That is not what she is after," he said emphatically. "She knows she cannot conquer Great Britain, and that we can build two ships to her one. It is a part of Prussian diplomacy to make a feint in one direction while preparing for attack in another. What she is after are the thousands of miles of wheat lands that lie to the east and northeast of the Teutonic empires. She'll pick a quarrel with Russia suddenly, give her a sound thrashing, and then offer her peace at the price of those enormous tracts that are among the most fertile in the world. It would be one of the richest prizes ever won by war, and is all she wants at present."

As we know, all sorts of theories have been advanced for Germany's sudden eruption in August, 1914: Fear of the International Socialist Conference, at which the German Socialists might be induced to subscribe to the definite plan of declaring a general strike in case the powers went to war; lust for world dominion, secure at the moment in the belief that Great Britain had a civil war on her hands, and France was a hopeful mixture of decadence and syndicalism; or, if this might possibly be an exaggeration of Pan Germanic ambitions, then, certainly, a grand swath through Asia Minor.

I had forgotten the episode, although this highly intelligent Englishman made an impression on me at the time; but if Germany offers a workable peace to the Allies after devouring the best part of Russia in Europe it would be worth while to consider the theory. But what a price she has paid herself, and forced great nations to pay whose boots she is too contemptible to black!

Of course, she expected to do it all in double-quick time—put France out of business and then roll straight upon Russia and work her will upon an army which all Europe had despised since the Russo-Japanese war. England balked her plot, and that would be reason enough for the gnashing, unconcealable hatred she has cherished for that nation ever since. She has never shown any evidence, despite her systematic cruelties, of hatred of either France or Russia. One may imagine her fury as well as her stupefaction. It will always be incomprehensible to her why Britain did not leave France to her fate on the understanding that the Teutons of the earth should divide the world between them.

Now comes the most interesting problem that has arisen since the first months of the war. Germany never had a chance on the western front after the battle of the Marne, and the news from that quarter has varied little since September, 1914. It was impossible to drive her out, but all she could do was to dig in and sit down—with occasional grandstand play for the benefit of the restless millions at home. She has been dislodged by degrees since the beginning of the battle of the Somme in the Summer of 1916, but not enough to get excited about. Her own offensives have been even more costly and futile.

She could make no real headway in Russia, in spite of the removal of Nicolai Nicolaievitch, the bad equipment of the Russian armies, and the treachery of the Czarina, until the revolution came and her tools drove out that charming but spineless idealist, Kerensky, and began systematically to addle the heads of the illiterate millions. Russia is now paying for Tolstoy, and no one will deny that he comes high. No doubt the Teutonic powers are already bragging that he was the great original German propagandist. They think they have what they want; but have they?

The Bolsheviki are the maniacs of democracy; but for that very reason their crazy doctrines appeal to the vast uneducated masses of Russia, who, having no understanding of the true meaning of democracy, and knowing socialism only through the lens of its stepsister, anarchy, are in no condition to be ruled by any man or any power. Trotzky and Lenine, as soon as they have further served the ignoble uses for which they were so satirically equipped by nature, in disposing of Nicolai Nicolaievitch after the farce of a trial for high treason, will disappear; but the deluded masses will continue to surge back and forth, blindly groping for they know not what, all their suppressed instincts urging them on to destroy, and a century too young for constructive work of any sort.

And Germany is considering the job of taking them on, for what she can get out of it!

One evening, shortly after I was married, I was walking in the woods near my home in Menlo Park, Cal., when a fearsome object just off the path induced a feminine scream. "What, what can that be?" I gasped.

My husband gave the object, which looked like a large black striped snake with an enormous middle and two tails, a casual masculine glance. "Oh, that? Two snakes have had a fight, and one has leaped down the throat of the other and stuck. Of course he smothered himself while strangling his enemy."

Let us hope!

GERTRUDE ATHERTON.
New York, Feb. 28, 1918.

DIETITIANS FOR FRANCE.

While Professionals Can't Go, They Offer to Prepare Others.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

Mrs. Atherton has recently put in a call for dietitians to go to France, stipulating at the same time that they must volunteer their services and defray their own expenses. Board and living are, however, given when their destination is reached.

The scheme is admirable, and one that makes all dietitians yearn for an independent income. Unfortunately, the average professional dietitian is dependent wholly upon her efforts for her livelihood. Not only that, she has spent anywhere from two to four years preparing herself for her work—years in which money has been going out for education, not coming in. In many instances she has had to borrow money for the completion of her course. After her debts are paid she has still a long way to go before she has the "few hundreds" to draw out of the bank that Mrs. Atherton suggests she can spare temporarily. Given that she has these "few hundreds," what is she to do after the expenditure of the same unless she is able to discover some income outside her regular work? Reports from dietitians already in the service indicate that no such opportunity is available.

For we have dietitians in France—strange as it may seem—women who have given up big positions and have gone at a big reduction in salary to do their bit in this the struggle of all of us for democracy. There are many more of us in line to go, as the list of members of the National Red Cross Dietitians' Organization plainly shows.

We do not ask a high salary. Every one who is enlisted understands that she is going at a great personal and financial sacrifice. But for all that, she is going willingly—nay eagerly. She merely asks to be of real service while she works by not having to join the swelling list of dependents already in France.

On the whole, we think Mrs. Atherton's decision to obtain the services of unprofessional women a wise one. There are plenty such of independent means who have taken the short Y. W. C. A. and Red Cross courses in invalid cookery that some of our graduates have been conducting during and preceding the war.

We are assured that this minor knowledge is all that is necessary. Thus the dietitian will be free to offer her services in a way more fitting her position. May I add that we, as dietitians, will guarantee to prepare as many women for this work as Mrs. Atherton will find service for in France?

ELEANOR WELLS,
President of the New York Association of Dietitians.
New York, Feb. 21, 1918.

"William the Last."

To the Editor of The New York Times:

The action of the junkers in ravishing poor Russia is a good example of how Germany is defending herself. If after looking at suffering Russia any one can be pro-German or pro-Kaiser, he must be mentally unbalanced. The Russian Republic cannot hope to exist beside Imperial Germany. One or the other must go. As much as we dislike it, there is but one task. The Prussian military machine must be driven back to the Rhine and annihilated. Any compromise would leave us the terms of another war. We must give the Kaiser a new title. We must make him "William the Last."

NICHOLAS KLEIN.
Cincinnati, Feb. 26, 1918.

The Railroad Trusteeship.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

Federal operation of railways during the war promises a better war service than the companies could render barred, as they are by the anti-trust law, from the single-minded effort which Government operation permits and unable, largely through the result, if not the intention of public regulation, to obtain funds which the Government may command.

The emergency benefit must not, however, be appraised by normal standards. As in many another case of war domination of industry the benefit shines only by contrast with widespread hardships grimly endured for the war's sake. To be short, the broad effects of the extreme State socialism forced upon us by war do not encourage its continuance in peace.

The Government has taken the railways in trust. In what spirit shall the trust be administered? What shall be its term, and its sequence?

If the Government administer the trust with an eye only to the dispatch of war materiel and the bare necessaries of life the railways must suffer such physical deterioration that the owners will not want them returned. They will be eager to dispose of them to the Government at the best price obtainable. This must not happen. The Government takes the railways as trustee for the public as well as for the owners and must regard the permanent no less than the emergency interest of the public. Hence, although the term of the trust be the period of war, an honest performance of the trust demands that the efficiency of the lines for service thereafter be assured at whatever cost. To this end the Government must by continuous and costly repair work offset an inevitably racking emergency operation.

To maintain the lines in their present condition is the very minimum of Federal duty. As this condition is, taking the system as a whole, below par, the Government should spend liberally for improvements. If, some day, it shall acquire the railways permanently the expenditure will stand to its credit. If, as I hope, the lines shall be returned to their owners under proper conditions the expenditure will not at all events be treated as a gift.

No differences of opinion on the railway problem should obscure the immediate duty of the Federal Trustee to place the railways in a position to respond to demands after the war. If millions be denied today billions must be spent tomorrow and other billions lost during a painful period of rehabilitation.

Looking forward, we are assured that Federal operation during the war will not be followed by a return to former conditions. We shall have Federal ownership and operation or Federal ownership with operating leases, perhaps to sectional companies, perhaps to a single company. Or else the lines will be handed back to their owners to be operated under a new system of regulation.

There is now reason to expect that the original provision of the Railway bill leaving the Government in control until Congress shall see fit to end it will be replaced by the prescription of a more or less definite term. Thus the bill will be disinfected of an unfair presumption in favor of Government ownership and leave a fair field for the inevitable discussion of this tremendous question.

Undeniably there seems to be at present a drift toward Federal ownership of the railways—a drift, I should say, rather than a widespread desire. This drift cannot be checked by argument only. Those who believe that the lines should be returned after the war to their owners, and in good shape, must give point to argument in the form of a plan whereby companies relieved of certain burdens, but affected with new duties, may give an efficient transport service.

CARMAN F. RANDOLPH.
New York, Feb. 22, 1918.

FARM LABOR SHORTAGE.

Volunteers No Longer Enough to Supply the Country's Food.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

The alarming farm labor conditions indicated by the reports of labor shortage written by State Commissioners of Agriculture, or Masters of State Granges, as summarized in your editorial entitled "Labar on the Farms," are only what have been anticipated, and may be expected to proceed from bad to worse, under our present arrangements for producing the nation's food supplies. According to Mr. Hoover, "The food situation of the world must steadily degenerate as long as the war lasts." Consequently, we are to throw up our hands helplessly, accept as inevitable smaller food supplies, consequently higher prices, followed by demands for wage increases to cover the advanced cost of living, which higher wages will still further tend to draw farm labor from farms to cities or factories, with resulting still smaller production of food, &c., ad infinitum. Certainly we are on the road to famine, distress, and perhaps revolution if relief is not found.

Does not there appear to be a certain Bolshevist stupidity in accepting this dismal prospect as being inevitable? The fact is (and it cannot be too strongly emphasized or too often repeated) the growing scarcity of farm labor dates from away back before the war, and has been fundamentally caused by the increasing attractions of city life and surroundings as compared with the monotony of farm life and labor. I am not referring to the owners of farms, but to the so-called "farm hands," of whom there used to be a regular and steady supply, but who have for years been leaving the farms and drifting to the cities. There is no way to stop this tendency; it is a symptom of the increased mental activity and educational progress of the age, whereby the minds of men are no longer satisfied with the dull routine of farm labor and the comparatively few and infrequent opportunities offered on farms for relaxation and mental entertainment or improvement.

Then what is the remedy? Are the people to starve because fewer and fewer of them as time goes on are willing to actually engage in the labor of producing the food that all of them find indispensable, and must have, each and every day of their lives, if health and strength are to be maintained? Certainly they do not want to starve, but who is to do the farm work if each "passes the buck" to the other?

There is only one way, and the sooner the thought is impressed on the people, and by them on their lawmakers and administrators at Washington, the sooner will the problem be solved, and the present very real menace of starvation and famine exorcised.

That sure way is to look on the matter of food supply as one in which, as all are equally interested, all should, in some way or other, at some period of their lives, actually help in the production of.

This could be accomplished by tabulating systematically county by county, under State supervision, all farms and farmers, together with data showing just what each farm was capable of producing to best economic advantage, and just what labor supply was necessary to accomplish the proper result as a first step. The next step would be a combination volunteer and draft system whereby, in event of labor shortage, the men of the country (perhaps women also) would be available for making up any shortage there might be in the regular farm labor supply, under Government or State supervision as to conditions of employment, &c.

Once the principle of the obligation of all to actually help produce food is acknowledged, the orderly adaptation of this fundamental principle to the legal and other details necessary to enforce it would not be a matter of much difficulty.

There is just as much land in the country as there ever was, but a day's trip anywhere out of the cities discloses how woefully much of it is untilled and allowed to lapse into unproductiveness, and it is as certain as anything can be that this condition will continue to become worse instead of better as long as we depend entirely on the voluntary supply of farm labor.

I. M. HARKETEL.
Plainfield, N. J., Feb. 28, 1918.

The Old First Church.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

The proposal to amalgamate three such churches as Madison Square, University Place, and Old First is almost startling; and yet it presents a great opportunity. There might be made a great working church, one wherein a large neighborhood building would be the chief feature, with kindergarten, classrooms of all sorts, clubrooms, gymnasium, game rooms, rest rooms, library, art exhibit, laundering and mending facilities, and what not; the whole open seven days of the week, under suitable membership conditions. A couple of years ago, as we strolled down Fifth Avenue, I remarked to a ministerial friend that I should like to see the entire block between Eleventh and Twelfth Streets filled with a big "work" building that would surround and overtop the present church structure. The clergyman exclaimed: "Oh, but, my dear man, think of all the Old First stands for!" I answered: "Yes, I know all it stands for in the past; but I am thinking of what it might be in the future." Then he inquired where did I think the money would come from, and I replied that money was the cheapest thing we had in New York, if only people were shown where it could do good. Instead of keeping up the Old First Church in traditional and stately fashion, with a neighborhood house tucked away in some "needy" neighborhood, detached, why not group the whole in one edifice? A. W. B.

New York, Feb. 24, 1918.

Roosevelt for the Russian Crisis.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

Theodore Roosevelt wanted to take an army to France. Why not to Russia? A desperate situation for Russia and the Allies has developed there. A man of constructive statesmanship and the presence of an American army even of small size would give the Russians confidence and heart to pull themselves together. An American would arouse no suspicion of ulterior motive. Our assistance to organize a Government in Russia and drive the Germans out would be even a greater aid to the Allies than our men in France. Japan might join in the undertaking. An American army, with a Japanese force, strengthened by a reorganized Russia, would bring the war to an end and establish a Government. In Mr. Roosevelt there is the man for the place. Why not use him to organize a Government? The Russians know us as friends and need assistance. The plan may be impossible, but if it could be worked out great good would result to all the world. WILLIAM LAWTON.

Kingston, N. Y., Feb. 28, 1918.

OPPOSED TO SUFFRAGE

Public Sentiment Shown at Sixteen Out of Nineteen Elections in Many States.

By MRS. JAMES W. WADSWORTH,
President National Association Opposed to Woman Suffrage.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

The article in THE TIMES entitled "Obstacles in Path of Nation-wide Suffrage," by George MacAdam, gives an array of facts and figures that should appeal to every sincere student of this important question, and is the best statement yet compiled of the popular strength of the anti-suffrage movement in this country.

Our organization, of course, has known for years how popular sentiment stands on this question. We have had it proved to us time and again that the overwhelming majority of the American people, men and women, are opposed to woman suffrage. But the press, like the politicians, has been harassed, threatened, cajoled, and coerced into reiterating the suffrage slogan, "It Is Coming," to such an extent that it is a most agreeable surprise to find the mathematical facts about this movement again given fair and prominent display in THE TIMES.

THE NEW YORK TIMES, more than any other newspaper in America, I believe, has truly represented national public opinion on this question. It has given "all the news that's fit to print" on both sides, and it has repeatedly expressed in its editorials, not the extreme anti-suffrage viewpoint, but the dispassionate judgment that has been registered by the majority of the voters at the polls.

If we consider the difficulties under which anti-suffragists have worked, we realize all the more clearly how public opinion has indorsed the opposition to woman suffrage.

This organization has taken part in nineteen Statewide campaigns.

In each of these campaigns, ours has been the only organization that worked, spoke or distributed literature against woman suffrage.

There has not been one campaign in which our women have not been subjected to insult and ridicule, in public and in private.

Yet, in sixteen of these nineteen campaigns, in spite of all the organization, publicity, pressure and political power the suffragists were able to use against us, the voters defeated woman suffrage at the polls.

There is no political party, there is no political candidate, with so magnificent a record of popular support as that registered by the anti-suffragists in carrying sixteen elections out of nineteen from Maine to Montana by an aggregate majority four and a half times that obtained by the suffragists in the States they have won, as Mr. MacAdam points out.

And what of the three elections that we lost—Montana, Nevada and New York? It is an acknowledged fact that Montana and Nevada were carried for woman suffrage in 1914 by the increased Socialist vote. It is a mathematical fact, whether acknowledged or not, that the Socialist vote of New York City carried New York State for woman suffrage in 1917. It is a mathematical fact—whether the suffragists care to admit it or not—that the Socialists gained 149,895 votes in New York State over their vote of 1916, and that the suffragists gained 140,781 votes over their vote of 1915.

The 145,000 Socialists who voted against the war and for suffrage in New York City already claim to be educating 125,000 women to vote the Socialist ticket. The suffragists will educate a number of women to vote for those measures dear to the heart of the feminist. The majority of the Democratic and Republican women, educated or not, will practice the doctrine of "no obligation to vote."

And if the conservative women on the farms and in the homes, the women of the old parties, largely remain away from the polls, while the Socialists, feminists, pacifists, and other radicals are doubling their political power, how long will it be before we have twenty, instead of ten, Socialists at Albany? How long will it be before we have one hundred instead of one Socialist in Congress if the Federal suffrage amendment is adopted?

The political bosses who can control the votes of men can control the votes of the wives of those men. The radicals who can get 145,000 men to vote for socialism in New York City will be able to get 145,000 women to vote for socialism in New York City. On the other hand, the majority of the Democratic, Republican, and independent men will not only be politically divided and voting largely against each other, but they will find it impossible to get the majority of their women to vote at all.

This nation cannot fall from outside attack. Neither did mighty Russia fall from outside attack.

The founders of our Republic wisely realized that there might be domestic as well as foreign enemies. They have required every officer of the United States Government to take an oath "To uphold and defend the Constitution of the United States against all foreign and domestic enemies."

Who are our domestic enemies? The enemy aliens?

Our Department of Justice itself has stated that the arson and sabotage recently practiced in this country could not be traced to enemy aliens, but to the American radicals.

The only dangerous domestic enemies in this country are what is known as "The American Bolsheviki." They have votes, and it is planned to give their women votes—while the conservative women protest against votes and largely fail to cast votes when given the franchise.

The so-called "Woman's Party" is politically a myth. There is no "solidarity of sex," no "woman's vote" to be delivered by any of the suffrage leaders. The only solidarity connected with the granting of woman suffrage is the doubling of the solid radical vote, while the conservative vote is divided and relatively decreased.

The question is no longer one of woman against woman, or woman against man, but of protecting American institutions against the organized radicals of both sexes.

If Congress will give us a fair chance, if the press will give us the opportunity to tell the facts, we anti-suffrage women of America feel confident that we can pledge ourselves to protect this country from "votes for women" and can segregate this menace in the States where it exists until its repeal is eventually demanded.

Eighty per cent. of the women of this nation are wives and mothers. The majority of them would rather be represented at the polls by the fathers of their children than misrepresented in Congress or the Legislatures by any woman politician.

The rights of the mothers of the race to demand personal exemption from political duties, and that their country be governed by conservative men, rather than by radical men and women, will not always be violated by unthinking, office-seeking politicians.

The radicals themselves, Socialists and suffragists, will show them the light in New York City, and will force both Democrats and Republicans to realize that the great political battle of the future will be between conservatives and radicals.

We trust that the Senate of the United States, with the war at its most critical stage, with the example of fallen Russia before it, with the American Bolsheviki crying "On to Washington," will show statesmanlike vision for the future of our country; will refuse to rob the people of the right to protect their women from politics and their property from Socialists of both sexes.

ALICE H. WADSWORTH.
President National Association Opposed to Woman Suffrage.
Washington, Feb. 23, 1918.

KNITTING BAGS.

A Great Convenience to Owners Perhaps, Not to Others.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

When the patriotic women of our country first began to knit socks, helmets, wristlets, and sweaters, a receptacle for carrying the materials and work became a necessity. Straightaway were created knitting bags. At first they were practical affairs, made of substantial materials, and were used strictly for the purpose for which they were made. Then they became more elaborate in design and material until now they are, at times, so ornamental and expensive that they might really be a part of the finery with which a lady adorns herself.

In most instances they contain anything except socks and sweaters for the soldiers, or, perhaps, everything except socks and sweaters. If the knitting bag of bright, flowered cretonne belongs, as it is apt to, to the busy housewife, that lady will probably take her knitting bag along when she goes shopping, and will fill it to bursting with onions, carrots, potatoes, while "somewhere" in the bag she will have a half-finished gray sock, with the sharp points of four needles sticking out, all ready to jab some passenger on the crowded trolley car. If the bag of handsome velvet, or satin, belongs, as it is apt to, to a lady of leisure, the lady will probably take it with her when she goes to the matinée. In the bottom of this very convenient bag she will probably have a box of bon-bons, a pair of opera glasses, a pair of dainty kid gloves, a lace handkerchief, (possibly a box of cigarettes, also,) and on top of all this, in plain view of everybody, an unfinished sweater in dull khaki, or a pair of long, white ivory needles with the tops set with milady's favorite stone.

If it is an exceedingly bright bag of red, white, and blue, it most likely belongs to a young person, perhaps a high school girl. It will surely hold a lunch, done up in a neat, white paper napkin, a pair of gymnasium shoes, a number of school books, perhaps a vanity case—then, if you look carefully, no doubt you will find a wristlet.

Used for its original purpose, the knitting big was convenient and in nobody's way. But now, filled to overflowing with everything and anything, the knitting piled on top, with needles ready to prick and prod us as we are crowded against them in the subway and trolley, the bulk of it bumps into us, and crowds us into a smaller space to make room for it. One is almost inclined to suggest that our knitters confine their bags to holding knitting, and carry suit cases or hire delivery wagons for the other purposes for which the "camouflage" knitting bag is now used.

DOROTHY SCARBOROUGH.
New York, Feb. 23, 1918.

Excess Profits of the Loser.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

In THE TIMES of yesterday Collector of Internal Revenue Edwards is reported to have said in his talk to the members of the Stock Exchange:

> If there were no war there would be no excess profits tax. That is a tax based upon the profits that have grown out of the business due to the existence of the world war. Many persons have not financially profited from these conditions. The excess profits tax is upon the winner—not the loser. The winner ought to divide his stakes with Uncle Sam.

How about the man whose salary has been reduced from $10,000 per annum to $8,000 by reason of war conditions? Is he not required to pay an excess profits tax of 8 per cent. on $2,000? Could this be called a tax "upon the winner?"

C. C. GARDINER.
New York, Feb. 27, 1918.

Let the People Decide.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

The present vital issue is that no irrevocable national constitutional amendment should be ratified or rejected by a State Legislature without first submitting it to the will of the people, either by an election of members of the Legislature by a vote on the direct issue or by a referendum to the people. If amendments are acted on only by State Legislatures, then we have a form of Prussianism—the rule of States, and not the people. While "fighting for democracy" abroad we must fight for democracy at home. Any legislator or individual who opposes this doctrine is not a true American. A referendum is the better way, especially when two amendments may have to be acted upon at the same time, as it takes them both out of politics and each one can be decided on its own merits. A referendum is not a "straw vote," but a morally binding obligation on the members who voted for it and on new members elected on the same ballot. Public hearings and petitions cannot take the place of the vote of the citizens of a State. Neither in the halls of Congress n

ZBYSZKO AND STECHER GRAPPLE IN PROLONGED DRAW ON MAT IN MADISON SQUARE GARDEN

STECHER ELUDES ZBYSZKO'S GRASP

Wrestlers Wage a Strenuous Battle on Mat Striving in Vain for a Fall.

HUGE CROWD IN GARDEN

Alert Cleverness of Nebraska Grappler Offsets Towering Pole's Superior Strength.

The cruel, bone-cracking toe-hold of the Polish Adonis, Wladek Zbyszko, had no terrors for Joe Stecher of Dodge, Neb., in their wrestling match at Madison Square Garden last night before a throng which filled every part of the spacious arena. The two wrestlers mauled and jostled each other for two hours without a fall. When the bout ended at 12:10 Referee George Bothner declared the contest a draw.

Stecher was too clever to leave himself open to the deadly clutch by which Zbyszko has beaten so many of his opponents. The Nebraskan used his legs so skillfully that when the Pole clutched his toe Stecher simply kicked his foot out of his vicelike grip. Zbyszko's brute strength and his weight saved him from Stecher's famous scissors hold. Much of the time the bout was tedious, as the two grapplers, with heads together, pushed each other all around the ring.

Not once was either grappler in danger of being thrown. The few times that Stecher got in a position to apply the scissors, Zbyszko's strength carried him out of danger. Repeatedly Zbyszko grasped Stecher's toes and applied all his strength, but the Nebraskan used his legs as cleverly as he used his arms, and kicked the much-feared toe hold into oblivion. Stecher is by far the most skillful grappler the Pole has ever met and his elusiveness and speed kept him safe from Zbyszko's bruising strength.

It was 10:10 when the big bout got under way. Stecher and Zbyszko, rushing from their corners, butted their heads together for several minutes like a couple of goats. It was easy to see that the Pole had a great deal more arm power than the Nebraska farmer boy. The muscles stuck out on Zbyszko's arms and back in knots, while Stecher was the slim, rangy, athletic type.

The men had been wrestling forty minutes when Zbyszko clutched Stecher's toe and the Garden went wild with applause when the Nebraskan squirmed out of danger. Zbyszko worked incessantly to get an effective toe hold, but Stecher was too slippery for him.

At the end of the first hour, after the men had been on their feet for some time, Stecher took the offensive and forced Zbyszko down to a sitting posture, where he tried to apply his famous scissors hold. The Pole broke it by getting Stecher's toe, but Joe quickly tore himself away.

These wrestling tussles unquestionably have a strong appeal for all sorts of persons. From the newsboys, who fringed the rails of the top galleries in the rafters, to the foreign grand opera singers in the boxes, everybody in the big crowd became worked up over the antics of the wrestlers.

Several Hundred fashionably dressed women were among the spectators and joined in the loud outburst of enthusiastic approval. Some of the women wore evening gowns and seemed just as unconcerned as they would be in a theatre box. All the sporting celebrities along Broadway were there, as well as prominent men from Fifth Avenue clubs.

The opening bout brought together Helmar Johnson of Sweden and John Trofsky, a Pole. The Swede was too clever for Trofsky and he doubled him up on the floor with a reverse body hold in 5 minutes 10 seconds. Trofsky held his opponent off for several minutes by sheer strength, but could not match the Swede's wrestling ability. In the second preliminary John Freburg of Sweden threw Harry Stevens of England with a flying mare and double body hold in 22:45.

Charley Cutler and Yussuff Hussane indulged in a rough-and-tumble affair. Hussane entertained the crowd by hurling Cutler's 300 pounds through the ropes several times. Cutler was badly punished with a toe hold, but he broke away and made Hussane wince with a deadly head hold. They mauled each other all over, inside and outside the ring, for thirty minutes without a fall. Dr. Roller gave the decision to Hussane.

ASK FOR U. S. ATHLETES.

France and Italy Want Directors to Train Soldiers.

The remarkable athletic activities of the American soldiers abroad have made such a favorable impression on officers of the allied armies that both France and Italy have asked for a number of American physical directors to be sent to their armies to teach athletics. France wants fifty trained athletes as soon as possible and Italy also wants them to start work with the coming of Spring. Although numerous athletic directors have been sent to France by the National War Work Council of the Y. M. C. A., General Pershing is anxious to get more of them as soon as possible.

These interesting facts about the close relation of athletics to the war were disclosed at a luncheon given by the College Recruiting Committee for Athletic Directors at the Bankers' Club yesterday. The luncheon was a farewell to Herbert L. Pratt, Vice President of the Standard Oil Company, who is chairman of the committee. Mr. Pratt is soon to go overseas to supervise the canteen work for the Y. M. C. A.

Dr. George J. Fisher, director of the War Work Council, told of the great need for physical directors for the soldiers abroad and read a cablegram in which it was noted that the soldiers were not only short of directors for their sports, but were also short of equipment, in spite of the large amount of athletic paraphernalia that has already been sent abroad.

Application may be made to Dr. George J. Fisher, at the headquarters at 124 East Twenty-eighth Street, or to the secretary of the committee, William H. Edwards, at the Customs House. Men of pleasing personality and with organizing ability are needed. They must be above the draft age and if they have had previous work as physical directors they are all the more welcome. The committee, however, aims to interest a number of men who were prominent in athletics of all kinds during their college days.

There was a large attendance at the meeting yesterday, among them being Bill Edwards of Princeton, W. S. Langford of Trinity, Fred W. Murphy of Brown, Brinkerhoff Thorne of Yale, Perry Trafford of Harvard, James C. Colgate of Colgate, and several others.

TITLE MEET IN NEWARK.

National Indoor Interscholastic Contests at Stake Tonight.

The First Regiment Armory, Newark, N. J., will be the scene this evening of the national indoor interscholastic track and field championships, which will be decided with the sixth annual athletic meet of the Central High School of Newark. The meet, in addition to being the only one held in Newark this season, is the most extensive ever held in Newark, and has attracted entries from practically all of the prominent high and preparatory schools of the East. In the battle for the glory of the competition will be representatives of Mercersburg Academy, Tome School, Lawrenceville Academy, Baltimore Polytechnic Institute, Blair Academy, St. Benedict's Prep School, and Central H. S., and a number of Manhattan high and preparatory schools.

FLUSHING SEVEN NEAR TOP.

Earns Tie for Second in Hockey League by Beating Rivals.

Standing of the Teams.

	Won.	Lost.	Tied.	Pts.
Erasmus	4	0	1	9
Poly Prep	3	0	2	8
Flushing	3	1	2	8
Jamaica	3	1	1	7
Manual	2	1	2	6
New Utrecht	2	4	0	4
Commercial	1	4	1	3
Boys' High	0	5	0	0

Flushing High School's hockey seven defeated the New Utrecht High School representatives at the Brooklyn Ice Palace last night and earned a tie for second place in the standing of the Long Island Interscholastic Hockey League with the seven of Poly Prep. The count was 2 to 0.

Though defeated, the New Utrecht seven gave a good account of itself and spoiled many Flushing chances to score by good, defensive play. The Long Islanders, through Tickells, got their first goal in the opening period, after 7:50 of play, and in the second period Murtha caged the puck in 4:50.

In another game the Manual Training High School seven vanquished the representatives of Commercial High School by the convincing margin of 4 goals to 0. The victorious seven scored all of its goals in the first half, two of them coming toward the close, when there were only five Commercial players on the ice. Asch and Paddock having been penalized two minutes each. Titus scored two tallies in succession, and Jahn and Berry added others.

The lineups:

Flushing, (2.)	Position.	New Utrecht, (0.)
Bleecker	G.	Ritter
Rosenfeld	P.	L. Hart
Goddard	C.P.	Squires
Murtha	R.	Sadler
Shields	C.	Hetrick
Tickells	L.W.	Edwards
Gladding	R.W.	E. Hart

Goals—First period: Tickells for Flushing in 7:50. Second period: Murtha for Flushing in 4:56. Substitution—For New Utrecht: Fredericks for Squires. Penalties—First period: L. Hart, 2 minutes; Hetrick, 2 minutes; Shields, 2 minutes. Second period: Sadler, 2 minutes; Rosenfeld, 2 minutes; Tickells, 2 minutes. Referee—John McGrath, Irish-American A. C. Goal umpires—C. Greenberg, New Utrecht H. S., and G. Stratton, Poly Prep School. Timer—John Murray. Time of periods—Fifteen minutes.

Manual, (4.)	Position.	Commercial, (0.)
Tredwell	G.	Frank
Hill	P.	Otto
Berry	C.P.	Colburn
Titus	R.	Jewell
Sparks	C.	Fleig
Jahn	L.W.	Asch
Kraemer	R.W.	Paddock

Goals—First period: Titus for Manual in 3:10, Titus for Manual in 12:45, Jahn for Manual in 13:40, Berry for Manual in 14:55. Substitutions—For Commercial: Jonassohn for Fleig, Fleig for Jonassohn. Penalties—First period: Kraemer, 5 minutes; Jewell, 5 minutes; Asch, 2 minutes; Paddock, 2 minutes. Second period: Berry, 2 minutes; Sparks, 2 minutes; Berry, 2 minutes. Referee—John McGrath, Irish-American A. C. Goal umpires—C. Greenberg, New Utrecht H. S., and G. Stratton, Poly Prep School. Timer—John Murray. Time of periods—Fifteen minutes.

MRS. MORROW GOLF VICTOR.

Makes 91 to Defeat Miss Morrison in Belleaire Final.

Special to The New York Times.

BELLEAIRE, Fla., March 1.—Mrs. G. K. Morrow of Great Neck won the woman's tournament on the Belleaire links today, when she defeated Miss Helen Morrison of Pittsburgh by 6 up and 5 to play. Mrs. Morrow has gradually improved her game in every round of the tournament, and the final saw her at her very best. The 91 she made was the best score ever turned in by a woman player in this event.

TENNIS DATES ARRANGED.

Tentative Plans Made for Championship Tourneys.

The United States National Lawn Tennis Association yesterday announced tentative dates for the big tournaments of the season. The schedule has been sent to the various clubs interested in holding the fixtures, and final announcements of the dates chosen will be made after the meeting of the Executive Committee this month.

The dates announced are as follows:

June 17—Women's national championship, Philadelphia Cricket Club; July 1—Clay court national championship, Western Lawn Tennis Association, Chicago; Aug. 12—National doubles championship, Longwood Cricket Club, Boston; Aug. 26—National singles championship, junior and boys' championships, West Side Tennis Club, New York.

ELMSLIE BEATS CLARKSON.

Milwaukee Man Victor in Class A Billiard Match.

Special to The New York Times.

DETROIT, March 1.—Alex Elmslie of Milwaukee defeated T. Henry Clarkson of Boston in the ninth game of the National amateur 18.2 balk-line tournament here this afternoon by a score of 300 to 259 in 38 innings. Clarkson led until the nineteenth inning.

The score:

Elmslie—0 1 2 13 14 2 5 0 5 8 0 2 8 3 12 16 5 3. 5 20 1 24 17 15 3 3 1 2 31 6 0 14 6 0 13 10 11 4 23. Total—300. High run—81. Average—7 34-38.

Clarkson—0 0 1 0 1 3 7 13 20 17 16 0 0 1 2 12 0 7 3 0 19 0 23 5 4 0 2 16 13 0 19 17 4 12 7 15 0 0. Total—259. High run—23. Average—6 35-38.

Charles White of Brooklyn outclassed Eugene Milburn of Memphis in the evening match, running out in the thirty-sixth inning with a score of 300 to 150. White showed remarkable execution, scoring a high run of 68, preceded with one of 30, which put him far in the lead.

The score:

White—5 0 3 7 1 0 0 1 0 17 2 0 25 0 8 1 26 19 11 1 0 12 14 7 18 11 0 30 68 3 0 4 0 0 9 7. Total—300. Highrun—68. Average—8 14-36.

Milburn—7 1 17 0 0 3 10 0 2 7 0 0 18 3 0 6 7 11 2 2 16 6 1 0 3 0 0 2 6 5 5 0 2 11. Total—150. High run—17. Average—4 6-36.

Amherst Quintet Winner.

Special to The New York Times.

AMHERST, Mass., March 1.—In a whirlwind game Amherst defeated Mass. Agricultural College at basket ball tonight on the Pratt Gym floor, 29 to 27. The visitors led for the first ten minutes, but Amherst came back in a rush, dazzling the Maroon and White with its shooting and pass work.

St. John's Quintet Is Beaten.

Special to The New York Times.

EASTON, Penn., March 1.—The Lafayette basket ball team defeated St. John's in the Lafayette floor tonight by the score of 60 to 44. Nearly all of the St. John scoring was done from nearly midfield. For Lafayette, Keating and King made most of the points.

Columbia Foilsmen Winners.

Special to The New York Times.

PHILADELPHIA, March 1.—Pennsylvania's team of foilsmen was no match for the fencing squad of Columbia, the latter defeating the Quakers by the one-sided score of 5 to 0 at Weightman Hall this afternoon.

TO REVIVE COLLEGE TRACK TITLE MEET

Executive Committee Will Recommend Championships to I. C. A. A. A. Today.

Intercollegiate track and field championships are practically assured for this Spring by the action of the Executive Committee of the Intercollegiate Association of Amateur Athletes of America at the Waldorf Astoria last night. It was this body which called a halt on the championships of 1917, but last evening it was decided to recommend to the annual meeting of the association at the Waldorf this afternoon and this evening that the championships be held at Franklin Field, Philadelphia, on May 31 and June 1.

This is the acceptance of the bid for the championships from the University of Pennsylvania, which was to have held the title events a year ago. Romeyn Berry of Cornell, a member of the Advisory Committee, which met with the Executive Committee last night, said that no other bid for the championships had been received. For this reason it is considered probable that the recommendation of the Executive Committee that the events be held at Philadelphia will find ready acceptance.

The Executive Committee debated for some time recommendations concerning the abolition of the hammer-throwing event and the substitution of the javelin and discus as competitive features of the championships. It was also suggested that the hand-grenade throwing and wall scaling be added. These proposals came from many sources, one sponsor among the colleges being the University of Pennsylvania. Definite action on the questions was not taken last night, but a recommendation will be made to the annual meeting today that will, if adopted, cut short any argument along such lines. This is to the effect that the Executive Committee be given authority to hold in connection with this year's meeting such events as in its judgment seem wise.

The main argument advanced for abolishing the hammer throw was the old one of danger. On the other hand, it was deemed by some of the members of the committee that there should be events which gave opportunity to the so-called strong men, as well as to the agile and quick, who are provided for in the races and jumps.

The sentiment of the Executive Committee as a whole, however, is that radical changes would be inadvisable this year in the competitive events which count in the scoring. On the other hand it is felt that there is an opportunity to try out some of the proposed innovations and find definitely whether there is a demand for their substitution on the program.

Those present at last night's meeting of the Executive Committee were the President of the association, Robert F. Blair of Yale; Secretary, Herbert L. Larson of Cornell; Treasurer, Joseph A. Esquirol of New York University; Eugene Leinroth of Cornell, Roland Fenner of Pennsylvania, Julian C. Bolton of Harvard, Lucius M. Butts of Princeton, Carleton H. Talcott of M. I. T., and the Advisory Committee, composed of Romeyn Berry of Cornell, Thornton Gerrish of Harvard, and G. T. Kirby, Columbia.

FOUR REACH CHESS FINAL.

Quartet Qualifies for Last Round of Masters' Tourney.

A. Kupchik, with 5 points, O. Chajes, 4, and R. T. Black and A. Schroeder, each with 3½, qualified for the final round of the State Masters' Tournament as a result of the play in the fifth round contested at the rooms of the Brooklyn Chess Club yesterday. Kupchik scored his fifth victory at the expense of McCudden in the first division. The game went to 71 moves, as the Y. M. C. A. player put up a stubborn defense. Chajes failed to finish with Brunnemer, who held the State champion to an even position. The latter, however, is sure of a place in the finals, and, in fact, is the only one now in a position to challenge Kupchik for the first prize. Black and Schroeder both won their games.

Bank Fives in Struggle.

The basket ball team representing the Chatham-Phenix Bank defeated the Brown Brothers quintet in one-sided fashion yesterday on the Trinity Club court by the score of 43 to 23. The contest was played in the Inter-bank Basket Ball League. Geiger, for the victors, played the leading game, accounting for eighteen points.

The first signs of Spring (what a tingle it gives to say it) include not only pussy willows, but medium weight *"Scotch Mist" overcoats, Spring suits, hats, shoes and fixings.

All blooming now!

*Registered Trademark for our rainproofed overcoats of handsome Scotch cheviots.

Army officers' uniforms.

Highest type of tailoring—all of our own manufacture. Ready-to-wear.

"Westpointer" shoes—the last officially approved for West Point Cadets.

ROGERS PEET COMPANY

Broadway at 13th St. "The Four Corners" Broadway at 34th St.

Broadway at Warren Fifth Ave. at 41st St.

John Jameson

Three Star Whiskey

Is sold to the trade at a price which enables all dealers to retail it at

$2.25 Per Bottle

Making it the *best whiskey value* in the market today

PENN WRESTLERS TRIUMPH.

Columbia Grapplers Defeated in Dual Meet, 21 to 6.

Pennsylvania wrestlers defeated a team of Columbia grapplers in a dual meet held in the Morningside Heights gymnasium last night by 21 to 6. The Quaker representatives won four bouts outright and gained a draw in the other three. The best bout of the evening was between Barrish of Columbia and D. Wolf of Penn in the unlimited weight class. Both displayed exceptional knowledge of the mat sport and were so closely matched that no decision other than a draw was possible. Keterer, Hyman, Rose, and McDermott of Penn were victors.

The summaries:

115-Pound Class.—McDermott, Penn, threw Schwarz, Columbia, in 5:25.

125-Pound Class.—Rose, Penn, threw B. Wolf, Columbia, in 5:45.

135-Pound Class.—Keterer, Penn, threw Louria, Columbia, in 8:30.

145-Pound Class.—Hyman, Penn, won from Jensen, Columbia; no decision.

158-Pound Class.—Barrish, Columbia, and Bouty, Penn, wrestled to a draw.

175-Pound Class.—Zyklinski, Columbia, and D. Wolf, Penn, wrestled to a draw.

Unlimited Weight Class.—Barrish, Columbia, and D. Wolf, Penn, wrestled to a draw.

COLUMBIA LOSES IN TANK.

Beaten by Penn in Swimming Races, but Water Polo Ists Win.

Another page of disaster was written in Columbia swimming history last night when the Blue and White watermen in their own tank were overwhelmed in a dual meet with Pennsylvania by a score of 48 to 5. The only bit of consolation for the Morningside Heights collegians lay in the fact that they captured the honors in the water polo game by 20 to 10. In the swimming events the plunge for distance and the fancy diving the Columbia men could not do more than tuck a man in at third place in each.

The summaries:

50-Yard Swim.—Won by Kaiser, Pennsylvania; Watts, Pennsylvania, second; Rogers, Columbia, third. Time—1:04 4-5.

220-Yard Swim.—Won by Kaiser, Pennsylvania; Leopold, Pennsylvania, second; Trankel, Columbia, third. Time—2:48 3-5.

200-Yard Relay.—Won by Pennsylvania; Columbia, second. Time—1:52.

Water Polo.

Columbia.	Position.	Penn.
Kennedy	C.	Kaiser
Hyde	L.F.	Godfrey
Brown	R.F.	Parles
Kindelberger	L.G.	Murdock
Kinzel	R.G.	Strasser
Rosen	G.	Mooney

Goals—Parles, (2,) Kennedy, Hyde, (2.)

YALE WATERMEN VICTORS.

Defeat Princeton in Swimming Meet and Water Polo Match.

Special to The New York Times.

NEW HAVEN, Conn., March 1.—Yale tonight won a stubbornly contested swimming meet from Princeton, 30 points to 23. The two teams are regarded as the strongest in the Intercollegiate League and tonight's victory puts the Elis a step nearer the 1918 title. Yale won the polo game by 25 to 15.

The summary:

50-Yard Swim.—Won by Mayer, Yale; second, Georgie, Princeton; third, Hincks, Yale. Time—0:25 2-5.

220-Yard Swim.—Won by Wagner, Yale; second, Hincks, Yale; third, Twitchell, Princeton. Time—2:49.

Plunge for Distance.—Won by Kennard, Princeton; second, Schenck, Princeton; third, Boyce, Yale. Distance—69 feet 6 inches.

Fancy Dive.—Won by Kazannjian, Princeton, 94.8 points; second, Benjamin, Yale, 94.2; third, Dane, Princeton, 92.

100-Yard Dash.—Won by Johnson, Princeton; second, Wagner, Yale; third, Redfield, Yale. Time—0:63 3-5.

Team Relay Race.—Won by Yale, (Peterson, Archbald, Hincks, and Mayer.) Time—1:46 1-5.

PENN NEARS TITLE BY BEATING YALE

Quakers Practically Assured of Basket Ball Laurels in the Intercollegiate League.

Standing of the Colleges.

	Won.	Lost.	Pc.
Pennsylvania	3	0	1.000
Princeton	5	2	.714
Cornell	4	3	.571
Yale	3	4	.429
Columbia	2	5	.250
Dartmouth	0	7	.000

Special to The New York Times.

NEW HAVEN, March 1.—Pennsylvania tonight defeated Yale's basket ball team 31 to 18. It was the Quakers' eighth consecutive victory of the season, and made the intercollegiate championship practically a certainty. For the Yale five it spoiled a hopeful outlook of attaining a first division rating.

The game was marked by an injury to Sweeney, the brilliant scoring forward of the visitors, who sprained his ankle by slipping on the gymnasium floor during the second half. Sweeney leads the Intercollegiate League as high scorer.

Although Penn scored first, Yale tied up the game, and the lead twice changed hands during the half, which closed with the Quakers ahead, 13 to 7. An unusually long goal by Stannard and Sweeney featured, and the constant scoring by both was the most brilliant feature of the evening's performance.

Van Slyck's all-round game excelled for the home five. Because of the disability of Shedd and R. Hamill, Yale was forced to make two line-up changes, substituting Childs and K. Hamill, the shifts perceptibly taking the Eli defense.

The game marked the final meeting of the season for the two rivals for high-scoring honors, Van Slyck of Yale and Sweeney of the Quakers. By scoring only 7 points to 14 for Van Slyck, Sweeney's lead was slightly decreased, but he still leads the league.

The line-up:

Pennsylvania, (31.)	Position.	Yale, (18.)
Sweeney	R.F.	Augur
Stannard	L.F.	Van Slyck
Davis	C.	Childs
Peck	R.G.	Stradella
Martin	L.G.	Dann

Field goals—Penn: Davis, 3; Martin, 2; Sweeney, 2; Stannard, 4; Peck, 3. Yale: Van Slyck, 3 Stradella, 1; Augur, 1. Foul goals—Van Slyck, 8; Sweeney, 3. Substitutions—Penn: Ramonet for Sweeney, Murphy for Martin. Yale: Stradella for Childs, K. Hamill for Stradella. Referee—Tom Thorp, Columbia. Umpire—Ed Thorpe, De La Salle.

C. C. N. Y. FRESHMEN WIN.

Defeats White Plains H. S. at Basket Ball by 18 to 15.

The City College freshman basket ball team defeated the White Plains High School five by 18 to 15 in a game played at White Plains last night. The C. C. N. Y. Cubs have lost only one game this year but were expected to keep their record intact, when the High School passers started a determined attack in the second period which barely failed of its mission.

Panther Quintet Is Beaten.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, Penn., March 1.—Washington and Jefferson evened the series with Pittsburgh for the Western Pennsylvania basket ball championship tonight by defeating the Panthers, 33 to 26. The contest was a see-saw affair until the windup, when a Washington and Jefferson spurt carried the home team to a seven-point victory.

SYRACUSE MAINTAINS PACE.

Orange Defeats Colgate Five for Fifteenth Victory in Row.

Special to The New York Times.

SYRACUSE, N. Y., March 1.—Syracuse kept up its winning streak here tonight, defeating Colgate by a score of 27 to 18. It was the fifteenth straight victory for the Syracuse passers. Colgate got the jump and led through the first half, being in front, 13 to 12, at half time.

In the second period the Syracuse men pulled together in fine style, and after five minutes of play went ahead and were never ousted from the lead. Joe Schwarzer, Orange Captain, got 13 points.

The lineup:

Syracuse, (27.)	Position.	Colgate, (18.)
Cronauer	L.F.	Cotterell
Dolley	R.F.	Edkins
Schwarzer	C.	Reid
Barsha	R.G.	Cottrell
Marcus	L.G.	Smith

Field goals—Schwarzer, (4,) Barsha, Marcus, Dolley, (2,) Cronauer, (3,) Cottrell, (4,) Edkins, (2,) Cotterell. Foul goals—Schwarzer, (4,) Edkins, (4.) Substitute—Webster for Smith. Referee—Dan Keller of Springfield Training School. Umpire—A. K. Avery of Syracuse. Time of periods—20 minutes each.

PRATT PASSERS IN VICTORY.

New York State Five Defeated in First Game, 44 to 31.

Consistent basket shooting on the part of the Pratt Institute forwards last night enabled the Pratt five to defeat the New York State College quintet in a speedy game by 44 to 31. Van Leyen, Fitelson, and Eschols caged the ball enough times to decide the issue. Fitzgerald for the visitors played a top game.

The lineup:

Pratt, (44.)	Position.	N. Y. State, (31.)
Van Leyen	R.F.	Fitzgerald
Fitelson	L.F.	Barry
Eschols	C.	Nicholson
Meyer	R.G.	Curtin
Davis	L.G.	Polt

Field goals—Van Leyen, (5,) Fitelson, (6,) Eschols, (4,) Meyer, Davis, (2,) Fitzgerald, (6,) Barry, (3,) Nicholson, Curtin. Foul goals—Van Leyen, (10,) Fitzgerald, (5,) Barry, (2.) Umpire—David Yates, St. John's. Time of halves—Twenty minutes.

VICTORY FOR BARNARD FIVE.

Local Team Comes from Behind to Beat Wilson.

Barnard School's basket ball quintet closed its season yesterday with a well-earned victory over the Wilson Academy five of Nyack, N. Y., on the latter's court at Nyack, by the score of 41 to 27. A decided improvement in playing by the Barnard five gave it the victory after trailing the opposition in the opening half. The half ended with the Nyack quintet in the van by 17 to 15.

The line-up:

Barnard (41.)	Position.	Wilson, (27)
Howell	R.F.	Saville
Bolles	L.F.	Conley
Robertson	C.	Pardington
Bigbie	R.G.	Kaupp
Bailey	L.G.	Bush

Field goals—Howell (7,) Bolles, (4,) Robertson, (6,) Saville, (7,) Conley, (3,) Pardington. Foul goals—Robertson, (7,) Saville, (3,) Kaupp, (2.) Time of halves—One of 15 and one of 20 minutes.

HORACE MANN IS WINNER.

Defeats Westfield Five at Basket Ball by 38 to 24.

Horace Mann School's basket ball team was forced to extend itself yesterday to win from the Westfield High School five of Westfield, N. J., by the score of 38 to 24. The contest was decided on the Horace Mann court, and produced some close play. This was particularly true of the first half, when the teams battled along evenly until near the whistle.

The lineup:

Horace Mann, (38.)	Position.	Westfield, (24.)
Bitter	R.F.	Townley
Cushman	L.F.	Murphy
Pulleyn	C.	Baumann
Burbridge	R.G.	Coen
Marks	L.G.	Johnson

Field goals—Eder, (3,) Schaeffer, (2,) Pulleyn, (5,) Barbridge, (5,) Marks, (2,) Townley, (4,) Murphy, Baunmann, (2,) Coen, (2,) Johnson. Foul goals—Eder, (4,) Townley, (3,) Johnson. Substitutions: For Horace Mann—Howard for Eder, Schaeffer for Cushman, Farrell for Marks. For Westfield H. S.—Walsh for Murphy. Referee—Tom Thorp, Columbia University. Time of Halves—Twenty minutes.

TWO MORE YANKS READY FOR SEASON

Gilhooley and Ruel Send in Signed Contracts to Manager Huggins.

Slowly the Yankees are coming to terms. Two more were added to the fold yesterday. Frank Gilhooley, the rightfielder, and Muddy Ruel, one of the young catchers, sent in their signed 1918 contracts. Gilhooley for the past two seasons has been a victim of serious injuries which have kept him out of the game for the greater part of both seasons. He broke his leg sliding to a base in 1916, and in 1917 he was put out of the game with a broken collar bone. On both occasions Gilhooley was playing good ball and showed promise of being one of the best hitters on the club.

Manager Miller Huggins stated that the deal for Tillie Walker, now the property of the Athletics, had not been completed. He confidently expects that the majority of his players will be signed by the end of next week. Frank Baker, Bob Shawkey, and Walter Pipp, three of the mainstays of the club, have contracts which hold over for the present season.

Manager Huggins sent a letter to Derrill Pratt at his St. Louis address, but when the letter gets to the Mound City Pratt will not get it because he has gone to St. Petersburg, Fla., on a visit. It is not known whether Huggins wished him a Merry Christmas or whether Pratt had a birthday.

Pratt announced before going to Florida that the attitude he had taken on his contract had not changed. He stated, however, that he was willing to report to the Yankees just as soon as Manager Huggins ordered him to, so this is taken as an indication that his differences with the club will be adjusted.

Pratt made his deposition in the suit which he has brought against Phil Ball for alleged slander before going South and the case will be heard some time this month. It is stated that one of the reasons that Pratt has not yet signed his contract is that he wants an ironclad clause in the document which will insure him against discrimination because he sued a club owner. Pratt says that he has reason to believe that he is a "marked man" in the American League because of his action, and he wants to be sure that when he comes to this city the trouble he had in St. Louis will not be held against him. The position of the Yankees is that as long as Pratt plays good ball for the club his services will be in demand. What he did when in St. Louis is no concern of President Ruppert.

William J. Manley, formerly secretary to Ed Barrow when he was President of the International League, has jumped the Bush organization and has taken a position as clerk in the office of the National League.

SPLIT EVEN AT SQUASH.

Harvard Club and Crescent A. C. Divide Six Matches Equally.

No decision was reached in the postponed match between the Harvard Club and Crescent A. C. squash tennis teams in the Class B league series yesterday. Harvard won three of the contests and the Crescent racquet wielders a like number. The decisive match between G. E. Cruse of the Crescent A. C and P. H. Frothingham of the Harvard Club has still to be played. It will probably be contested some time next week.

For a time yesterday it looked as if the Crescent A. C. would earn the victory on its home courts. J. Doig, the club's champion, defeated A. E. Ellis, the Harvard Club leader, in a keenly waged three-game contest at 15—11, 8—15, 15—10. The other Crescent winners were M. M. Sterling and Y. Pendas. Had N. F. Torrance, the veteran Crescent A. C. player, been in better stroke he would probably have defeated A. H. Lockett and thereby settled the controversy. As it was he bowed in defeat at 15—7, 15—6. The Harvard Club winners, in addition to Lockett, were H. R. Kuhnhardt and H. S. Kuhnhardt.

The summaries:

M. M. Sterling, Crescent A. C., defeated J. W. Burden, Harvard Club, 15—12, 15—5; J. Doig, Crescent A. C., defeated A. E. Ellis, Harvard Club, 15—11, 8—15, 15—10; Y. Pendas, Crescent A. C., defeated J. W. Lee, Harvard Club, 15—10, 15—9; A. H. Lockett, Harvard Club, defeated N. F. Torrance, Crescent A. C., 15—7, 15—6; H. S. McKee, Harvard Club, defeated J. W. Ivins, Crescent A. C., 2—15, 15—8, 15—1; H. R. Kuhnhardt, Harvard Club, defeated W. Bouck, Crescent A. C., 8—15, 15—10, 15—11.

Ebel Added to Red Sox Roster.

BOSTON, March 1.—Hack Elbel, a pitcher and infielder who played last year with the Richmond team of the International League, has been added to the roster of the Boston Americans. President Harry K. Frazee of the Red Sox, who is in New York, notified his office here today of the purchase.

Gimbel Brothers

32nd ST.-BROADWAY-33rd ST.

Splendid Reasons for MEN to Invest in Clothes ---and to Do It TODAY

A Big Assortment of Suits and Overcoats at $18.50

Suits in plain blues. Plain oxfords, browns and greys. Full, half or quarter linings.

Overcoats in plain oxfords, grey, black, blue and a few fancy patterns.

Mostly staple day-in-and-day-out garments you'll be mighty glad to have next fall (as well as now to next spring).

One Hundred Lightweight Spring Overcoats at $21.50

Full silk lined. Plain model, with self collar. Dark oxford greys. A favorite of big business men, always in good taste.

"Aervento" Raincoats Serve Two Purposes.

A top coat or a guaranteed raincoat in new styles and colors. All sizes, all colors, $10, $15, $19.50, $21.50, $25, $30.

GIMBELS—Fourth Floor

Men's Neckties, 65c.

To say "Spring patterns like regimental stripes, figures, scrolls, flowers and Persian designs, all sorts of novelties"—that doesn't begin to give you an idea of the neckties!

Any more than "large, open-end scarfs of heavy, serviceable silks" does justice to their quality.

You, sir, must see the ties—something over a thousand of 'em—to decide how many you'll want for Easter. Probably at least three at 65c each.

GIMBELS—Main Floor

MURRAY'S

42ND ST. JUST WEST OF B'WAY

SPECIAL SUNDAY DINNER, $1.50

MENU:

Blue Point Oysters.
India Relish. Queen Olives. Radishes.
Cream of Chicken a la Reine.
Consomme Dubarry.
Boiled Salmon, Sauce Hollandaise.
Baked Sea Trout a l'Italienne.
Grilled Bluefish, Maitre d'Hotel.
Prime Rib of Beef, au Jus.
Vermont Turkey, Giblet Sauce.
Cold: Leg of Spring Lamb, String Beans, Salad.
Oyster Bay Asparagus, Drawn Butter.
Salad in Season.
Biscuit Tortoni. Pear Pie.
Cheese. Demi-Tasse.

SPECIAL SUNDAY DINNER, $1.50
SERVED FROM 12 NOON TO 9:00 P. M.
DANCING ON REVOLVING FLOOR
Patrick V. Kyne, Mgr.

Special Table d'Hote Dinner, Served 6 to 9. $1.50
GENUINE OLD-FASHIONED BEEFSTEAK DINNER, $1.50
WITH THE JIM-JAM REVUE Featuring EDITH THAYER.
An Elaborate Production, Staged by Edward P. Bowes, with Music by Louis Silvers.
Presented Nightly at 7:30 and 11:00 in the Main Restaurant.
Nightly Beginning at 9, "DIXIELAND JAZZ BAND" In the 400 Club Room.
With Loretta McDermott in Dance Imitations of Frisco.
JOAN SAWYER in 'Paradise' MISS ALICE KING Hostess.
SPECIAL SUNDAY DINNER $1.50
SERVED FROM NOON TO 9 P. M.
REISENWEBER'S COLUMBUS CIRCLE AND 58TH ST. 'Phone 9640 Columbus.

QUAINTEST PLACE IN AMERICA
30th Street and Broadway
Janssen wants to see you
EXCELLENT KITCHEN
TABLE D'HOTE AND A LA CARTE
BEAUTIFUL MUSIC. DANCING AFTER 8 UNTIL CLOSING.

Hotel Bretton Hall
Broadway, 85th to 86th St.
Subway station at 86th St. corner
NEW YORK
Largest and Most Attractive Transient Midtown Hotel
Convenient to All Shops and Theatres.
TRANSIENT RATES
For Either One or Two Persons
Room & Private Bath, $3 to $4 Per Day
Parlor, Bedroom, Bath, $4 to $7.50 Per Day
Special Rates, Week, Season or Year.
RESTAURANT OF HIGHEST STANDARD AT ATTRACTIVE PRICES.

Special Suburban Service
WHEN you intend being in New York over night—Leave your bag in Mendel's Parcel Room, Grand Central Station, and say: "For the Hotel Ansonia"—
THEN Telephone Columbus 3320 (Hotel Ansonia), ask for Suburban Service; this gives you immediate attention.
WHEN you reach the hotel there is no delay—your room is ready—your clothes waiting for you.
WHEN you leave next morning we return bag to the Grand Central to be called for en your way home. No charge for checking. No charge for messenger. A great convenience without extra cost.
ROOM AND BATH:
1 Person, $2.50 up.
2 Persons, $4.50 up.
HOTEL ANSONIA
B'way at 73rd St.
Six Minutes from Grand Central
WRITE FOR BOOKLET.
Hotel Ansonia Turkish Baths are the most luxurious in the world EXCLUSIVELY FOR WOMEN.

HOTEL RUTLEDGE
LEXINGTON AVE. at 30TH ST.
Exclusively for Women
2 ROOMS and Private BATH WITH MEALS, $25 WEEKLY AND UP

Select Restaurant Popular Prices
ROMA
Table d'Hote
6th Ave., bet. 49-50 Sts.
Tel. Circle 3905

Luchow's
14th Street, near Fourth Ave.

Rooms, single or en suite, With private bath, $2 up.
Hotel Lenox 149 West 44th St.
Heart of shopping & theatrical district.
Ownership Management

HOTEL ANSONIA
FIXED PRICE DINNER
$1.50 Per Cover
Served from 1 to 9 P. M.
SUNDAY
Roast Dinner

A Timely Investment

For the investor who is seeking high yield, safety and early maturity we recommend

TWIN STATE GAS & ELEC. CO.

6% BOND SECURED NOTES

Due Jan. 28, 1919 to yield about

7.58%

Write us for Circular TW

A.H. Bickmore & Co.
11 BROADWAY, N.Y.

Cities Service Securities to yield about 8%

Henry L. Doherty & Company
60 Wall Street

Exempt From All Federal Income Taxes (Normal and Surtaxes)

Eligible to your Postal Savings Deposits

$204,000 CITY OF FLINT, MICH.

5% Water Bonds

Dated March 15, 1918
Due serially Mar. 15, 1928-1937

LEGAL INVESTMENT FOR MASSACHUSETTS AND CONNECTICUT SAVINGS BANKS AND TRUST FUNDS.

Having sold $100,000 of the above issue, we offer the remaining maturities at

PRICES TO YIELD 4.75%

R. M. GRANT & CO.
31 NASSAU ST., NEW YORK
BOSTON CHICAGO

We give the small depositor the same careful attention as the large depositor.

SMALL BANK ACCOUNTS INVITED

Interest allowed on Deposits
Checking Accounts
Time Deposits

BIGELOW & COMPANY BANKERS
25 PINE STREET NEW YORK
Authorized and Supervised by State Banking Department

Great Northern Paper Rights

Buffalo, Lockport & Rochester Ry. 5s
Indianapolis & Louisville Trac. 5s
Georgia Light, Power & Ry. Pfd.
Canadian Conn. Cotton Mills Com.

HOTCHKIN & CO.
Incorporated
34 Pine St., N. Y. 53 State St., Boston.
Phone 4161 John. Private Phone to Boston.

LEE, HIGGINSON & Co.
43 Exchange Place
Boston NEW YORK Chicago

National and State Banks and Trust Companies find Guaranty Collateral Trust Securities provide an ideal short-time investment for their funds. These securities are ABSOLUTELY SELF-LIQUIDATING, the maturities are choice and they are discounted at prevailing Commercial Paper Rates. Full information on request. GUARANTY SECURITIES CORPORATION, 244 Madison Avenue, New York City.

STANDARD OIL STOCKS
C. C. Kerr & Co.
2 Wall St., N. Y. Phone 6780 Rector

FINANCIAL MARKETS

Transactions Small and Price Changes Irregular—Awaiting New Loan Terms.

Dealings on the Stock Exchange yesterday were only about half the volume of those of the previous day, and while the movement of prices was irregular the changes did not go far enough in most of the active issues to excite comment. Most of the issues leading in activity sold off without apparent reason other than the usual week-end reduction of commitments. New York Air Brake lost 3 points on publication of its annual report, traders looking back at the reduced earnings of last year rather than forward to the total of new business now on the books. Steel, ex its dividend, closed at 91⅛, which is ⅝ under the final price on Thursday. Utah Copper responded to the reduction in its dividend by a small loss, and Bethlehem showed some recovery from the selling which followed widespread misunderstanding of Mr. Schwab's prediction regarding future earnings. The list was generally dull as to attract little interest in its movements.

There is evident in brokerage circles a strong undercurrent of optimism which is supported in the main on the failure of the market to give way to selling on the Russian situation and other bad news. The consensus of opinion seems to be that this negative reason should account for a resumption of the interrupted rise once the public again turns it attention to the market. Whether an active period of trading can accompany the forthcoming Government bond financing is another question. The Secretary of the Treasury expects to have the next Liberty Loan out of the way before the first of May, which would indicate that the campaign will be under full swing by the middle of this month. Conditions are much different now from those which prevailed during the last bond selling campaign, and the principal factor which then operated against a strong market, the discussion of new taxes, is out of the way. The banks are not disposed to encourage speculation while funds are being absorbed by a loan campaign, and rates have shown no signs of becoming easier. Call money brought 6 per cent. yesterday for all loans. The conviction obtains in some quarters that the working of the new War Finance Corporation will result in market stimulation.

The soundness of Secretary McAdoo's views on the depreciated position of outstanding Liberty bonds was emphasized by his statement before the House Committee on Ways and Means opposing the proposal that a fund should be set up to provide for Government purchases of the bonds. There is no indication yet of the form which the new issue will take, though the present expectation in the Street is that it will be a short-term 4½ per cent. loan.

SHORT TERM NOTES.

Government and Municipal Loans.

Security.	Rate.	Due.	Bid.	Ask.	Yield.
Am. For. Sec.5		Aug., 1919	96	96½	7.10
Argen. Govt..6		May 15,'20	95	95¾	7.25
City of Mont.5		May, 1918	99¼	99¾	6.50
City of Que..5		Aug., 1920	94	97	6.60
Dom. of Can.5		Aug., 1919	95¾	95⅝	8.00
Fr'chGov.con.5½		Apr., 1919	97¼	97½	8.40
Govt. of N. F.5		July, 1919	94	97	6.60
Norweg. Govt.6		Feb., 1923	100	103	5.30
Russian Govt.6½		July, 1919	41	44	..
Russian Govt.5½		Dec., 1921	38	39	..
Do rubles...5½		Feb.14,'26	84	87	..
Prov. of Que.5		Apr., 1920	94	97	6.60
Swiss Govt..5		Mar., 1918	99¾	100	5.00
Swiss Govt..5		Mar., 1920	100	100¼	4.70

Company Issues.

Am. Cot. Oil.5	Sep., 1918	99¼	99¾	6.00	
Am. Cot. Oil.5	Sep., 1919	95½	96	7.80	
Am. P. & L..6	Aug., 1921	90	96	7.00	
Am. T. & T..6	Feb., 1919	97¼	98	5.85	
Am. Thread..4	Jan., 1919	97¾	98	6.60	
Ark. Val. Ry., L. & P..6	July, 1919	96	99	7.00	
B. & O. R. R.5	July, 1918	99½	99¾	5.50	
B. & O. R. R.5	July, 1919	98	98½	6.10	
Beth. S. Corp.5	Feb.15,'19	98	98¾	7.00	
B. R. T..5	July, 1918	94¾	95¾		
C., B. & Q...4	July, 1921	92½	93	6.00	
C. & W. Ind..6	Sept.,1918	98⅝	99	7.75	
Can. Nor. Pac..6	Sept.,'19	98¾	99¼	7.00	
Can. Pac. R..6	Mar.2,'24	98¼	98⅝	6.20	
Cub.-Am.Sug.6	Jan., 1919	98¾	99¼	6.75	
Cub.-Am.Sug.6	Jan., 1920	97¾	98	7.10	
Cub.-Am.Sug.6	Jan., 1921	96¾	96¾	7.20	
Del. & Hud..5	Aug., 1920	98	98½	5.60	
East. P. & L.5	Mar.1,'18	..	99½	5.50	
Erie R. R....5	Apr., 1919	93¼	94¾	..	
Fed. Sug. R..6	Jan., 1920	95	97	6.65	
Gen. Elec. Co.6	Dec., 1919	99¾	100¼	5.80	
Gen. Elec. Co.6	July, 1920	100	100¼	5.85	
Gen. Rubber..5	Dec., 1918	98¼	98⅝	6.65	
Gt. A. & P...6	June, 1921	96	100	6.00	
G. T. of Can.5	Aug., 1919	98	99½	6.05	
Gt. Nor. Ry..5	Sep., 1920	96¾	97¼	6.25	
Hocking Val..6	Nov., 1918	99½	99¾	..	
Int. Harvest..	Feb.15,'18	99¾	100¼	4.15	
Kan. C. Ry.5½	July, 1918	97¾	98¼	10.00	
K. C. Ter. Ry.4½	Nov.15,'18	98¼	98⅝	5.30	
K. C. Ter. Ry.4½	July19,'21	93	94	6.50	
Louis. G. & E.6	Apr., 1919	99	100	6.00	
Mich. C. R.6	May, 1918	99¾	99¾	5.70	
Mont. T. & P.6	Apr., 1919	..	90	..	
Morgan & W.5	Dec., 1918	98½	100¼	4.50	
N. Y. C. R.R.5	Sep., 1919	96⅝	97¼	7.20	
N.Y.,N.H.&H.5	Apr.15,'18	94	95	..	
Okla. G. & E.6	June, 1919	95	98	6.875	
Penn. Co.....4½	Jun. 15,'21	96¼	96⅜	6.00	
P. S. C., N. J.5	Mar., 1919	95	97	8.70	
Phil. Elec. Co.6	Feb., 1920	97¾	98¼	6.85	
Rem. A. Un. Met. C. Co..5	Feb. 1, '19	88	91	..	
Southern Ry..5	Mar.2, '19	96¾	97¼	7.80	
United Fruit..5	May, 1918	99¾	100¼	4.25	
Utah Sec Cor.	Sep. 15,'22	84	87	..	
W. E. & M..6	Feb., 1919	98¼	98¾	7.10	
Win. R. Arms.7	Mar., 1919	99	99½	7.50	
W.V. T. & E.6	May, 1919	94	98½	6.75	
Win. E. Ry...6	Jan.15,'18	..	100	6.00	

MONEY AND EXCHANGE.

Call Loans.

High	6	Renewals	6
Low	6	Last	6

Time Loans.

MIXED COLLAT'LS.		ALL INDUSTRIALS.	
Sixty days	6	Sixty days	6
Ninety days	6	Ninety days	6
Four months	6	Four months	6
Five months	6	Five months	6
Six months	6	Six months	6

Bank Acceptances.

Eligible for rediscount with Reserve Bank, 60 to 90 days	4½@4¾
Non-member and private bankers eligible, 60 to 90 days	4¼@4½
Not eligible, 60 to 90 days	5 @5½

Commercial Paper.

Best-Known Names.

30 to 60 days	5¾
4 to 6 months	6

Other Names.

4 to 6 months	6

FOREIGN EXCHANGE.

Rates of Change.

Sterling—	High.	Low.	Last.	Ch'ge.
Demand	4.75¼	4.75¼	4.75¼	....
Cables	4.76⅛	4.76⅛	4.76⅛	....
France—				
Demand	5.72½	5.72½	5.72½	....
Cables	5.70½	5.70½	5.70½	....

Closing Exchange.

Normal Rates of Exch.	Yesterday's Close—Demand or Checks.	Cables
4.8665 London	4.75¼	4.75⅞
5.1826 Paris	5.72½	5.70½
China—		
Hongkong	71.25	71.50
Peking	110.25	110.50
Shanghai	108.25	108.50
19.30 Greece	19.40	19.45
40.20 Holland	44.50	45.00
32.44 India—		
Bombay	34.50	34.75
Calcutta	34.50	34.75
5.1826 Italy	8.85	8.83½
49.85 Japan—		
Kobe	51.75	51.875
Yokohama	51.75	51.875
50.60 Philippine Islands—		
Manila	49.875	50.00
51.46 Russia	13.00	13.25
26.80 Scandinavia—		
Stockholm	31.625	32.125
Copenhagen	30.25	30.75
Christiania	30.50	30.876
19.30 Spain	24.25	24.35
South America—		
34.42 Rio	26.01	26.11
42.64 Buenos Aires	43.94	44.04
5.1826 Switzerland	4.48	4.45¾

TIME BILLS ON LONDON.

Bankers. 60 Days.	Bankers. 90 Days.	Commercial. 60 Days.	Commercial. 90 Days.
$4.71¾	$4.69⅞	$4.71¾	$4.69½

Clearing House Exchanges.

Clearing House exchanges, $688,627,029; balance, $81,776,653; Sub-Treasury debit balance, $4,663,400; Federal Reserve credit balance, $58,011,406.

Domestic Exchanges.

Boston, par; Chicago, 5c discount; St. Louis, 15@5c discount; San Francisco, par; Montreal, $10.31250@10.625 premium.

Silver.

Bar silver in London, 42¼d, unchanged; in New York, 85½c, unchanged; Mexican dollars, 69c.

NEW YORK STOCK EXCHANGE

FRIDAY, MARCH 1, 1918.

	1918.	1917.	1916.
Day's sales	331,445	425,373	348,715
Year to date	25,152,371	30,914,968	29,637,858

Closing Bid.	Closing Ask.	Sales.		First.	High.	Low.	Last.	Net Chge.
62	71	100	Adams Express	65	65	63	65	−6
1⅜	1¾	400	Alaska Gold Mines	2	2	1⅞	2	+ ⅛
2	2¼	100	Alaska Juneau	2	2	2	2	...
25½	26	400	Allis-Chalmers Mfg	25⅝	26¼	25⅞	26¼	+ ⅝
85	86	200	Am. Agricul. Chem	85	85	85	85	−1
80¾	81¼	2,400	Am. Beet Sugar	81½	82	80¾	80¾	−1¼
40½	40¾	900	Am. Can	41	41	40½	40⅝	−½
77⅛	77⅜	20,100	Am. Car & Fdry	78¾	79⅝	77	77¼	−1¾
31	32	200	Am. Cotton Oil	31½	31½	31⅝	31⅝	−⅛
80¼	84¼	12	Am. Cotton Oil pf	82½	82½	82½	82½	...
61½	62½	300	Am. H. & Leath. pf	62½	62½	61½	61½	−1
41½	42	200	Am. Ice pf	41½	41½	41½	41⅝	+ ⅝
54½	54¾	100	Am. International	54½	54¾	54¼	54¼	+ ⅛
32¼	32⅝	1,300	Am. Linseed	32¼	32½	32	32⅛	...
66¼	66⅝	4,200	Am. Locomotive	67	67½	66¼	66½	−⅝
81⅝	81¾	2,200	Am. Smelt. & Ref	81⅞	81⅞	81¼	81½	−½
106	107	100	Am. Smelt. & R. pf	106¼	106¾	106¼	106½	+ ⅛
93	95	200	Am. Shipbuilding	92	93¼	92	93¼	+ 3¼
63¼	66	400	Am. Steel F'dries	66	66	65¾	65¾	−⅝
90¼	90⅝	10,700	Am. Sumatra Tob	92⅜	93	90¼	90½	−1⅜
90¼	93½	100	Am. Sumatra T. pf	93	93	93	93	...
107	107⅜	200	Am. Tel. & Tel	107½	107½	107½	107¼	− ¼
97½	99	66	Am. Tob. pf. new	97½	97½	97½	97½	...
54⅝	55	12200	Am. Woolen	54	54⅞	54	54⅝	+1¼
23	27	100	Am. Writing P. pf	25¼	25½	25¼	25½	...
15	15⅝	100	Am. Zinc, L. & S	15	15	15	15	− ½
63	63⅝	3,500	Anaconda Copper	63½	63¾	63	63¾	− ½
12¼	13	100	Asso. Dry Goods	13	13	13	13	− ½
85¼	86	100	Atch., Top. & S. F	86	86	86	86	− ½
81½	82	200	Atch., T. & S. F. pf	81⅞	81⅞	81⅞	81⅞	− ⅛
112¼	112⅝	1,300	At., Gulf & West I	113	113	112⅝	112⅝	− ⅛
60¼	62	100	At., Gulf & W. I. pf	60½	60½	60¼	60½	− ⅛
77¼	77¼	11,600	Baldwin Loco	77⅞	78⅝	76⅞	77⅞	− ⅝
53⅜	53⅝	600	Baltimore & Ohio	53⅝	53⅝	53½	53⅝	− ⅛
55½	56	100	Baltimore & O. pf	55⅞	55⅞	55⅞	55⅞	− ⅛
80	81	200	Bethlehem Steel	80	80	80	80	−1½
78¾	79	19,200	Beth. Steel, class B	78½	79¼	77¾	78⅝	+ ⅝
101	101¼	800	Beth. Steel 8 p.c. pf	101	101⅜	101	101⅜	+ ⅛
24¼	24⅝	400	Booth Fisheries	24¼	24⅝	24¼	24⅝	+ ⅛
38⅝	40	1,600	Brklyn Rapid Tran	39¼	39¾	38½	39¾	...
90	90	100	Brklyn Union Gas	90	90	90	90	−5
119	119¼	200	Burns Brothers	118	119¼	118	119¼	+ ⅝
9¾	9¾	400	Butte Cop. & Zinc	9⅞	9⅞	9⅞	9⅞	+ ⅛
19⅝	20¼	100	Butte & Superior	20⅜	20⅜	20⅜	20⅜	+ ⅛
10½	10¾	100	Butterick Co	10½	10½	10½	10½	−1⅜
39¼	39½	600	California Packing	38⅞	39	38⅝	39	+ ⅛
145¼	146½	300	Canadian Pac. x d	146¼	146¾	146¼	146¾	− ⅛
7⅞	8	2,600	Central Leather Co	71	71¼	70¾	70¾	− ⅜
31½	31¾	300	Cerro de Pasco Cop	31½	31⅞	31¼	31⅝	...
85	89	2,000	Chandler Motor	90½	90½	89	89	−1½
55⅝	56	1,400	Chesapeake & Ohio	55½	55⅞	55½	55⅝	+ ⅛
20¼	21	200	Chi. Great West. pf	20⅞	20⅞	20⅞	20⅞	...
40⅝	41	1,100	Chi., Mil. & St. P	41	41	40	40⅞	+ ⅛
70¼	70⅝	1,700	Chi., M. & St. P. pf	69¾	71¼	69¼	70⅝	+ ⅜
93	94	200	Chi. & Northwest'n	93½	93½	93⅜	93⅜	− ⅜
20⅝	21	700	Chi., Rock Isl. & P	20⅝	20⅝	20⅝	20⅝	− ⅛
65½	66	200	C., R. I.& P.7 p.c.pf	66	66	66	66	+1
54½	55	100	C., R. I.& P.6 p.c.pf	54½	54½	54½	54½	−1
42⅝	43¼	1,800	Chino Copper	43¼	43⅝	42⅞	43	− ⅛
38½	39	100	Col. Fuel & Iron	38½	38½	38¼	38¼	− ⅛
33½	34	300	Columbia Gas & El	33⅝	33⅝	33½	33¼	− ⅛
8	10¼	100	Con. Int. Cal. Min	9¼	9¼	9¼	9¼	− ⅛
70	73½	400	Continental Can	73⅞	73⅞	72	72	−1⅞
65⅝	35⅞	17,700	Corn Products Ref	35⅝	35⅞	35	35⅝	+ ⅛
96	96½	1,000	Corn Prod. Ref. pf	96	96⅝	96	96⅜	+ ⅛
63¼	63½	2,700	Crucible Steel	64¼	64¼	63¼	63½	− ⅛
32½	32⅝	3,600	Cuba Cane Sugar	32⅞	33	32¼	32¼	− ¼
91½	95	500	Cuban-Am. Sug. pf	90	90⅜	90	90¼	−3⅝
178	179	100	Del., Lack. & West	178	178	178	178	+ ½
9	9⅞	100	Den. & Rio Gr. pf	9	9	9	9	+ ⅛
38¾	39¼	500	Distillers' Secur	39	39	38⅜	38⅝	+ ⅛
8⅛	8⅝	400	Dome Mines	8½	8½	8⅜	8⅜	...
28¼	28½	300	Elk Horn Coal	28⅝	28⅞	28½	28⅞	+ ⅝
14⅞	15	800	Erie	15	15⅛	14⅞	15	...
11	12½	100	Federal Min. & S	11½	11½	11⅜	11⅜	−1⅝
35	36	400	Gaston, W. & W	36	36	35¾	35¾	− ⅛
141	142	300	General Electric	141	141	141	141	− ½
117½	117¾	3,600	General Motors	117½	119	116¼	117¾	− ⅛
44	44¼	200	Goodrich (B. F.) Co	44⅜	44⅜	44⅜	44⅜	− ⅛
91½	92¼	500	Great Northern pf	91⅞	92¼	91⅞	92¼	+ ⅜
28⅜	28½	2,400	G. N. ctfs. for O. P	27⅞	28¼	27⅞	28⅜	+ ⅛
40	40¼	5,800	Haskell & Barker	39	40¾	39	40¾	+1⅝
45⅜	45⅞	1,800	Inspiration Copper	46	46	45⅜	46	+ ⅝
29¾	29⅞	3,500	Int. Mer. Marine	29¾	30	29¼	29⅝	+ ⅛
99	99⅝	9,100	Int. Mer. Marine pf	99	99⅝	98¾	99¼	+ ⅝
28¼	28⅜	700	Int. Nickel	29	29	28½	28⅝	+ ⅛
31¼	31½	1,400	Int. Paper	30¼	31⅛	30¼	31½	+1
16¾	17¼	100	Kansas City South	17	17	17	17	− ⅜
46	46⅜	400	Kelly Spring Tire	47	47	46⅜	46⅜	+2⅞
32⅝	33½	2,800	Kennecott Copper	33¼	33½	32⅝	33⅛	− ⅛
78⅜	78½	1,900	Lackawanna Steel	77½	79	77½	79	+2⅝
58½	58¾	200	Lehigh Valley	58⅛	58¾	58⅛	58⅜	− ⅛
113⅝	115	200	Louis. & Nash	113⅝	114	113⅝	114	+1
50	51	100	May Dept. Stores	50	50	50	50	−1⅞
100⅞	101	300	May Dept. St. pf	100⅞	101	100⅞	101	+ ⅛
96	96¼	14,500	Mexican Petroleum	96	96¼	95	95	−1
45	45⅜	2,100	Midvale Steel	45	45⅜	44⅝	45⅛	+ ⅛
23	23	600	Missouri Pacific	22⅜	23	22⅜	23	+ ⅛
50¼	51	400	Missouri Pacific pf	50¼	51	50¼	51	...
15	16	400	Nat. Lead	15	15	15	15	...
49¼	49½	2,200	Nat. Enam. & St	49¼	49¼	49	49	− ½
10	10		Nat. Lead pf	99⅜	99⅜	99⅜	99⅝	...
19	19	700	Nevada Con. Cop	18⅞	18⅞	18⅞	18⅞	−8
132¼	132½	3,100	N. Y. Air Brake	135¼	135½	130½	132	...
72	73	900	N. Y. Central	71¼	71⅞	71	71⅞	+ ⅞
103½	104¼	200	Norfolk & Western	104	104	104	104	...
85⅞	86	500	Northern Pacific	86	86¼	85⅞	86	...
39¼	39¾	700	Ohio Cities Gas	39¼	39⅝	39¼	39⅝	− ⅛
29⅝	30¼	2,400	Pacific Mail	29⅝	30⅞	29⅛	30¼	+1
22⅜	23	200	Pacific Tel. & Tel	22⅜	23⅜	22¼	22¼	−1⅜
43⅝	45¼	800	Penn. R. R	43¼	43¼	43	45	...
41½	42⅛	5,800	Pierce-Arrow	41½	42⅛	41½	42⅛	...
93⅜	93⅝	100	Pierce-Arrow pf	93⅜	93⅝	93⅜	93⅝	+1⅜
57	57½	7,100	Pittsburgh Coal	57	57½	56¼	56¼	−1⅞
66¼	66¼	17	Pitts. & W. Va. pf	66¼	66¼	66¼	66¼	...
60⅞	61⅜	300	Pressed Steel Car	60⅞	61⅜	60⅞	61⅜	−⅜
106	107½	600	Public Service N. J	106	107½	106	107½	−⅜
54⅜	55¼	1,400	Railway Steel Sp	54⅜	55¼	54¼	54½	+ ½
54	54	50	Do. odd lot	54	54	54	54	...
24	24¼	900	Ray Con. Copper	24	24	24	24	+ ¼
78¼	78¼	7,100	Reading	78¼	78¼	76¾	77	− ½
77	77½	800	Rep. Iron & Steel	77	77½	76⅝	77½	...
76	76½	100	Royal Dutch r.	76	76	76	76	− ⅞
153	153	200	Sears, Roeb. & Co	152	153	152	152	−8½
17	17¼	200	Shattuck-Arizona	17	17¼	17	17¼	+ ⅛
35⅜	35⅝	35	Sinclair Oil Refining	35⅜	35⅝	35	35½	+ ⅛
50¾	50¾	200	Sloss-S. Steel & I	50¾	50¾	50¼	50¼	−1½
86	86	300	Southern Pacific	86	86	85⅞	86	...
24¼	24¼	2,100	Southern Railway	24¼	24¼	24	24¼	...
47⅜	47⅝	13,800	Studebaker Co	47⅛	47⅝	47⅛	47⅜	− ⅛
43	43⅛	200	Stutz Motor	43	43⅛	42¾	43⅛	+ ⅝
36⅛	36⅜	800	Superior Steel	36⅛	36⅜	35⅞	35⅞	− ⅝
16⅜	16⅝	200	Tenn. C. & C	16⅜	16⅝	16⅛	16¼	− ¼
152	153	400	Texas Co	152	153½	152	153½	+1
17⅛	18	100	Third Avenue	17⅞	17⅞	17⅞	17⅞	...
51¼	51⅞	7,900	Tobacco Products	54⅜	54⅜	51¼	51¼	−2⅜
39½	40½	100	Transue & Wms	40	40	40	40	...
122¾	123½	3,200	Union Pacific	122¾	123½	122	123¼	+ ½
39	40	100	United Alloy Steel	39½	39½	39½	39½	...
91¼	93	3,000	United Cigar Stores	91¼	93	88½	89½	−1⅝
13	15	100	U. S. C. I. P. & F	14	14	14	14	...
122¼	122¾	1,100	U. S. Indus. Alco	122	122	120⅝	121⅝	− ½
57	57¼	600	U. S. Rubber	57⅛	57¼	57⅛	57¼	+ ½
46	46½	200	U. S. Sm., R. & M	46¼	46¾	46	46	− ⅝
91¾	91⅝	66,300	U. S. Steel x d	91⅞	92¾	91	91⅛	− ⅝
110	110	500	U. S. Steel pf	110	110	110	110	+ ¼
81¼	81⅜	4,500	Utah Copper	81¼	81⅜	80⅝	80⅝	−1¼
40⅞	40⅝	200	Va.-Car. Chemical	40⅞	40⅝	40⅝	40⅝	− ¼
102¼	102½	100	Va.-Car. Chem. pf	102¼	102½	102¼	102½	+ ⅛
8½	8¾	100	Wabash	8½	8½	8¼	8¼	− ⅛
43¼	43¾	300	Wabash pf. A	43¼	43¼	42⅞	42⅞	...
23½	23½	300	Wabash pf. B	23½	23½	23	23	...
15¼	15½	100	Western Pacific	15¼	15¼	15¼	15¼	− ¼
53	54	200	Western Pacific pf	53	54¼	53	54¼	+ ¼
89¼	90	100	Western Union Tel	90	90	90	90	+ ½
41¾	42¼	700	Westingh. E. & M	41¼	42¾	41⅝	42	+ ½
9⅝	10	100	Wheeling & L. E	9⅝	9⅝	9⅝	9⅝	− ⅛
18⅝	18¾	3,400	Willys-Overland	18⅞	19	18⅝	18⅝	− ¼
117	118	100	Woolw., (F.W.,) Co	118⅞	118⅞	118⅞	118⅞	+ ⅝

NATIONAL CITY BANK HAS FEAR OF INFLATION

March Bulletin Again Criticises Some Features of War Finance Corporation Bill.

The National City Bank, in its March Bulletin, to be issued today, comments again upon Secretary McAdoo's bill for a $500,000,000 War Finance Corporation, and says it has had only commendation for that part of the bill which provides Government control of investments and special facilities for financing war work enterprises. It points out, however, that it has deprecated the proposal to admit securities sold to raising more or less permanent capital as the basis of loans and currency issues by the Federal Reserve Banks. The bank explains that it has criticised this feature of the bill because "we are sure there is no necessity for such action, and have misgivings that the grant of power will create strong pressure for its use, and tend to divert attention from the policy of general restraint upon private expenditures, which we believe to be the true one for this time."

In the bulletin the bank supplements its earlier criticism, saying:

"So far as protection of savings banks is concerned, we have stated that provision to pay their depositors, if there is any occasion for so doing, is not open to the objection raised against supplying money for industry, for if depositors want their money for the purpose of buying Government bonds, all payments to them will come into the Treasury and can be returned to the reserve banks as deposits. It is only as loans are made in attempts to enlarge the volume of industry, at a time when by reason of natural limitations it cannot be enlarged, that inflation occurs. Likewise, refunding operations make no demands upon labor or new capital, and, therefore, do not require resort to the reserve banks.

"With a close control over the investment market to restrict the employment of capital to approved undertakings, there is no reason to doubt that there will be plenty of capital to meet the important demands contemplated in the bill. At any rate it is certain that no capital can be created by borrowing of the reserve banks at a time when the working forces of the country are already employed to the limit. The point has been reached then when the relief must come by another method—the method referred to by a member of the Federal Reserve Board (A. C. Miller) in a recent address, in the following language:

"The question which I believe, in view of the situation, the country must soon face, is whether it will be the part of financial prudence for us to attempt to finance our Government loans by an expansion of banking credit with accompanying inflation of prices, or whether it will be better, however drastic the steps necessary to accomplish this result may be, to pursue the course of converting the potential savings fund of the nation into an actual savings fund of sufficient magnitude to absorb the loans of the Government as savings loans.

"The Federal Reserve Board as a body has repeatedly expressed itself in a similar manner."

RAILWAY EQUIPMENT BONDS.

The following are quoted on a percentage basis:

Name.	Maturity.	Rate.	Bid.	Ask.
Balt. & Ohio	1918-'27	4

APPROVE MERGER OF TRUST COMPANIES

Trustees of Central and Union Give Sanction to Plan for Consolidation.

STOCKHOLDERS MUST ACT

Combined Deposits, Around $250,000,000, Exceeded by Only Two Companies in the Country.

Trustees of the Central Trust Company and of the Union Trust Company, at meetings held yesterday, formally approved plans for a merger of the two institutions, subject to final ratification by the stockholders. The consolidated institution is to be called "The Central Union Trust Company of New York," and it will have a capital stock of $12,500,000 and a surplus of about $16,500,000. The combined deposits, which will be around $250,000,000, are exceeded at present by only two trust companies in the United States.

James N. Wallace, who has been President of the Central Trust Company since 1905, will be Chairman of the Board and President of the new company, and Edwin G. Merrill, who became President of the Union Trust Company in 1910, will be Vice Chairman and Vice President.

Under the plan for consolidation shareholders of the Central Trust Company, which is capitalized at $5,000,000 and has a surplus of nearly $16,000,000, will receive 1.84 shares of the stock of the new company for each share of their stock. The shareholders of the Union Trust Company, which has a capital of $3,000,000 and a surplus of $5,000,000, will receive 1.1 shares of stock of the new company for each share of Union stock. Under this arrangement the shareholders of the Central will get $9,200,000 of new stock and shareholders of the Union will get $3,300,000.

The Board of Trustees of the consolidated company is to consist of thirty members, and it is expected that substantially all of the Trustees of both companies will become members of the new board. The main office of the new company will probably be at 80 Broadway in the building owned by the Union Trust Company. The branch operated by the Central Trust Company at Madison Avenue and Forty-second Street and the two branches maintained by the Union Trust Company at Fifth Avenue and Thirty-eighth Street and at Fifth Avenue and Sixtieth Street, will all be continued as at present. No decision has yet been reached in respect to the continuance of the Central Trust Company's main office at 54 Wall Street, but it will probably be maintained for the time being.

In the announcement of the plans for the formation of the Central Union Trust Company, the following statements appear:

The officers and Trustees of both companies believe that, in view of the great changes which have taken place in the banking situation since the entrance of the United States into the war, a merger of the two companies will be advantageous to all concerned. The Central Union Trust Company will be the largest trust company in the United States from the point of view of capital stock and third largest in working capital. The combined deposits, which will be around $250,000,000, are exceeded at present by only two trust companies in the United States.

The consolidated company will be equipped to handle financial business of every kind not inconsistent with conservative banking, but as all the officers and clerks now in the employ of both companies are to be retained the same policy will be followed that the same careful attention as heretofore is given to the special types of business on which each company has laid particular stress in the past. The officers are confident that the business of the larger trust company thus created, conducted upon lines as safe and as conservative as those upon which the two constituent companies have been successfully handled in the past, will develop to the entire satisfaction of stockholders and customers alike.

The Central Union Trust Company will expect to maintain in the future the independence of position and freedom from control that has been characteristic of each company in the past, and it is becoming increasingly evident that a strong independent institution of this kind will be in a position to supply a real need in the financial future of New York City and of the United States.

The merger of the Central and the Union Trust Companies is likely to be followed by other consolidations, the trend of banking both here and in England being in the direction of strong amalgamations. The merger of the Central and the Union is regarded by bankers as ideal, for the former has an unusually desirable line of personal trust business, while in the latter is credited with having a large volume of the best class of corporate trust business. Both institutions enjoy excellent reputations for conservatism and independence.

Trading Quiet on Paris Bourse.

PARIS, March 1.—Trading was quiet on the Bourse today. Three per cent. rentes, 57f. 50c. for cash. Exchange on London, 27f. 18½c. Five per cent. loan, 87f. 90c.

FINANCIAL NOTES.

The Toronto Railway Company has declared a quarterly dividend of 1 per cent. The company has been paying 8 per cent. annually since September, 1917.

The Grasselli Chemical Company has declared the regular quarterly dividends of 1½ per cent. on both the common and preferred stocks and an extra cash dividend of 1 per cent. on the common stock, in March and June last year the company paid the regular cash dividends plus 3½ per cent. extra in cash, in September the regular cash and 3½ per cent. extra in stock was paid, and in December the regular cash and 4.15 per cent. extra in stock.

The Illinois Central has notified its stockholders that it has discontinued the practice of sending them a monthly statement of its earnings. This action is taken on the ground that Federal control has so mingled the operations of all roads that a monthly earning statement would be of little or no value to the security holders.

The Atlantic Gulf and West Indies Steamship Company has declared the full dividend of $5 a share on the preferred stock for 1918, payable in four quarterly installments of $1.25 each.

The United Fruit Company has authorized its bankers, Lee Higginson & Co., to anticipate payment of $10,000,000 notes, due May 1 of this year, provided the proceeds are used to buy United States Treasury 4½ per cent. certificates of indebtedness issued in anticipation of the next Liberty Loan.

The outstanding first mortgage 6 per cent. convertible bonds of the Giroux Consolidated Mining Company, due yesterday, are being paid at the Empire Trust Company.

The Guaranty Trust Company of New York is prepared to deliver definitive Shawinigan Water and Power Company two-year 6 per cent. convertible gold notes, due Dec. 15, 1919, bearing June 15, 1918, and subsequent coupons, in exchange for its outstanding bankers' receipts therefor.

The Peerless Truck and Motor Corporation has sent a notice to holders of its 6 per cent. convertible notes that the company is prepared to expend $750,000 in the purchase of part of the issue. Proposals of the sale of notes will be received from holders up to March 18, payment to be made by the Bankers Trust Company March 26.

T. William Yates, formerly with W. W. Cohen, has become associated with Merrill, Lynch & Co.

The partnership of Starbuck, Van Sant & Legg has been dissolved by mutual consent. Harry L. P. Van Sant and Samuel B. Legg have formed a new partnership and will continue to specialize in New Jersey securities under the firm name of Van Sant & Legg.

Bodell & Co., managers of the syndicate which offered $3,000,000 first mortgage 7 per cent. gold bonds of the Gorham Manufacturing Company a few days ago, announce that the issue was oversubscribed.

Max Bruell, Assistant Treasurer of Duveen Brothers, Incorporated, has been admitted to general partnership in the firm of Abraham & Co.

Markoe, Morgan & Co. announced yesterday that George C. Slemin had become associated with them as manager of the Stock Exchange securities department.

The United Fruit Company has authorized its bankers, Lee, Higginson & Co., to anticipate payment of their $10,000,000 notes, due May 1, 1918, provided the proceeds are used to buy United States Treasury 4½ per cent. certificates of indebtedness issued in anticipation of the next Liberty Loan.

Clarence D. Johnson of the Textile Alliance, Inc., has been appointed a new business representative of the Atlantic National Bank of New York.

Guy Emerson, Director of Publicity for the New York Liberty Loan Committee, will speak today at a luncheon to be held at the Cornell Club, 65 Park Avenue. His subject will be the part publicity played in the first and second Liberty Loan campaigns.

IMPROVED METHODS SAVE $39,500,000

Du Pont Company Reports Decided Progress in Building Up Commercial Business.

The annual report of E. I. du Pont de Nemours & Co., sent to stockholders yesterday, shows decided progress in the upbuilding of after-the-war commercial business on a large scale to take the place of the abnormal war business of the last two years. Profits for last year are reported as $49,112,952, or 16 per cent. on the $240,000,000 capital employed, as against 11½ per cent. on the $51,500,000 of capital prior to the war. The profits for 1916, when prices for military powder were much higher, were $82,013,019. Pierre S. du Pont, the President, says, however, that the low rate of profit is part explanation of the fact that the company is the one corporation able to offer its product to the Government at prices substantially lower than those of pre-war times, despite the fact that the cost of raw materials has increased more than 100 per cent.

Of the earnings for the year, $39,500,000, or 80 per cent., is credited to savings resulting from improved methods of manufacture of military powder. Substantial progress, the report says, has been made in the development of the industries that must eventually furnish a substitute for the military business which the company now has on its books. The manufacture and sale of fabrikoid, pyralin, lacquers, soivents, and a variety of chemicals have all developed and become a part of current business.

The purchase of the Harrison Brothers and other paint and chemical companies is reported as a valuable line of industry. The report says that the recent acquisition of a large interest in the General Motors Corporation and the Chevrolet Motor Company opens up a new line of activity of great promise, for the motor companies are large consumers of fabrikoid, pyralin, paints, and varnishes manufactured by the du Pont Company.

Purchases of nitrate lands in Chile have been made to such an extent that "it is expected that the company will soon be in position to produce all of the nitrates used by it in normal times."

All of these industries, the report suggests, warrant the continued expectation that the 18 per cent. dividend declared last year can be maintained under normal conditions after the war.

Of the 5,409 stockholders of record last year, 2,445, or 45 per cent., were employes.

The company's subscription of $57,525,000 to the Liberty Loans, its declaration of a Red Cross dividend, and its contribution of $250,000 to the Y. M. C. A. war fund are reported with the comment that the company "is deeply interested in the success of the war in every particular."

UNITED STATES GOVT. BONDS

Inasmuch as the bulk of business in United States Government bonds is done over the counter, and not on the Stock Exchange, THE TIMES gives the following quotations, obtained from bond dealers:

	Bid.	Ask.
2s, registered, 1930	97½	98
2s, coupon, 1930	97	98
2s, coupon, '38, reg	97	97¾
3s, registered, 1918	99	100
3s, coupon, 1918	99	100
3s, registered, 1948	84	88
3s, coupon, 1948	84	88
3s, conversion, 1947	84	88
4s, registered, 1925	104¾	105¼
4s, coupon, 1925	104⅞	
2s, Panama, '38, coupon	97	97¾
3s, Panama, '61, reg	84	87
3s, Panama, '61, coupon	84	87

NEW YORK CITY BONDS

	Yester-day. Bid.	Thurs-day. Ask.	Bid.
4½s July, 1967	96	96¼	96
4½s June, 1965	96	96¼	96
4½s Mar., 1963	96	96¼	96
4½s Nov., 1957	96¼	96¾	96¼
4½s May, 1957	96¼	96¾	96¼
4½s Mar., 1960-30	90	90⅝	90
4½s April, 1966	90¼	90⅝	90¼
4½s Mar., 1964	90¼	90⅝	90¼
4½s May, 1962	90¼	90⅝	90¼
4½s Sept., 1960	90¼	90⅝	90¼
4s May, 1955	86¾	87	86¾
4s Nov., 1958	86¾	87	86¾
4s May, 1957	86¾	87	86¾
4s Nov., 1956	85½	86¼	85½
4s Nov., 1955	85½	86¼	85½
4s Nov., 1936	90	..	89
4s May, 1911-31	98½	..	98½
4s Nov., 1918	90	..	99
3½s Nov., 1954	77	79	77

The following are quoted on a percentage basis:

3½s May, 1954	77	79	77
3½s Nov., 1955	..	80	..

4½s 1924-1931	4.90	4.60	4.90
4½s 1921-1923	4.90	4.60	4.90
4½s April, 1920	4.90	4.60	4.90
4½s 1918-1919	4.90		4.90
4½s 1924-1932	4.90	4.60	4.90
4½s 1918-1923	4.90	4.60	4.90
4½s 1918	5.00		5.00
4½s 1940-1953	4.90	4.75	4.90
4½s 1930-1939	4.90	4.70	4.90
4½s 1922-1929	4.90	4.70	4.90
4½s 1919-1921	4.90	4.70	4.90
4½s 1940-1953	5.00	4.70	5.00
4½s 1926-1930	5.00	4.70	5.00
4½s 1918-1925	5.00	4.70	5.00

OUT-OF-TOWN EXCHANGES

BALTIMORE.

Stocks.

Sales.	High.	Low.	Last.
10 Arund.S.& G.	35	35	35
4 Con. Power	99	99	99
147 Cosden	7¾	7¾	7¾
35 Davison	34¾	34¾	34¾
260 Elkhorn	29	28¾	29
80 Houston Oil	47¼	46	47¼

Bonds.

$1,000 Con.C.ref.5s	84½	84½	84½
2,000 Con.Pow.4½s	83¼	83¼	83¼
5,000 Ga. 4s	93	93	93
1,000 Do 6s, nts.	96¾	96¾	96¾
21,000 H.Oil div.ctf.	95¾	95¾	95¾

BOSTON.

Mining.

Sales.	High.	Low.	Last.
30 Am. Zinc	15¼	15¼	15¼
5 Allouez	54	53½	54
235 Ariz. Com'l	13	12¾	13
65 *Cal. & Ariz	87	87	87
52 Con. Range	45⅞	45½	45¾
100 Daly-West	2⅜	2¼	2⅜
50 Davis-Daly	5⅜	5⅜	5⅜
180 East Butte	3⅜	3⅜	3⅜
100 Franklin	6	6	6
20 Greene	40⅜	40⅜	40⅜
300 Helvetia	22c	20c	20c
175 Island Creek	61	60½	60¾
50 *Kerr Lake	5⅞	5½	5⅝
5 Mohawk	63	63	63
60 Nipissing	8½	8¼	8¼
25 North Butte	15⅝	15⅝	15⅝

Railroads.

10 Boston & M.	23	23	23
545 Boston Elev.	48¼	45	47
5 B. & M. C. pf	10¼	10¼	10¼
5 C. & M., C.	80	80	80

Miscellaneous.

30 Am. A. C. pf	94	94	94
25 Am. Pneu. S	1¾	1¾	1¾
6 Do pf	14	13¾	13¾
10 *Am. Sugar	105½	105½	105½
247 A. T. & T.	107¼	107¼	107¼
80 Am. Wool	53⅜	53⅜	53⅜
50 Do pf	94	93	93½
5 A., G. & W.	113	113	113
250 Booth Fisheries	24½	24½	24½
460 East Boston	5⅛	5	5
3 Mass. Gas	80	80	80

Bonds.

$8 A. T. & T. 4s	82	82	82
3,000 M. R. P. 5s	70½	70½	70½
1,000 West. Tel. 5s	90¾	90¾	90¾

*Ex dividend.

CHICAGO.

Stocks.

Sales.	High.	Low.	Last.
3 Am. Radi	260	260	260
815 Am. Ship	94	90¾	94
15 Booth Fisheries pf	85	85	85
215 City Gas Com.	16¼	16	16
30 Com. Edison	108	107¼	107¼
30 Deere pf	96½	96	96
21 Dia. Match	108½	108½	108½
10 Hankell & Kel	40½	40½	40½
35 Lindsay Lt.	21¾	21¼	21¼
87 M. Ward pf.	105	104¾	104½

Bonds.

$600 Lib. 3½s	...	97.70	97.70

97.70	$3,900 Lib. 2d 4s	...	96.40	96.36

PHILADELPHIA.

Stocks.

Sales.	High.	Low.	Last.
25 Am. Gas	85	85	85
40 Bald. Loco	78	78	78
10 Buf.&Sus.pf.	43	43	43
50 Balt. & Ohio	53⅜	53⅜	53⅜
308 Elec. Storage	49¾	49¼	49¾
120 Gt. Nor. Ore	28⅜	28¾	28¾
49 Ins. N. A.	25½	25¼	25½
340 L. Sup. Cor.	16¾	16	16¾
23 Lehigh Nav.	63¾	63¾	63¾
7 Lehigh Val.	59	59	59
6 Minehill	...	51¼	51½
655 Pennsylvania	45½	45	45¼
162 Phila. Elec.	25¼	25¼	25¼
140 Phila.R.T.t.c.	26½	26¼	26⅜
550 Pitts. Coal	56⅜	56¼	56½
16 Reading	77⅜	77⅜	77⅜
160 Un. Gas Im.	68½	68¼	68½
1,065 U. S. Steel	92	91¼	91¾
110 W.Cramp&S.	82¾	82¾	82¾

CONSOLIDATED EXCHANGE

With a few special exceptions, the market on the Consolidated Stock Exchange closed heavy in tone. The firmness of money exerted an influence, the call rate declining to 6 per cent. throughout the day. Irregularity marked the dealings. The action of the House in passing the Administration Railroad bill by a nearly unanimous vote was reflected but slightly in the railroad list.

Sales.	High.	Low.	Last.
10 Alaska Gold	1⅞	1⅞	1⅞
10 Allis-Chalm	25⅞	25⅞	25⅞
50 Am. B. Sug	81¼	80¾	80¾
250 Am. Can	41¾	40¾	40¾
1,820 Am. C. & F	79⅝	77¾	77½
10 Am. Cot. Oil	31¾	31¾	31¾
50 Am. Loco	67	67	67
280 Am. S. & R	51¾	51¾	51¾
350 Am. Sm. Tob.	92	90¾	91
290 Anac. Cop.	63½	63	63⅜
2,930 Bald. Loco	78¼	76¾	77½
70 Balt. & Ohio	53⅜	53¼	53⅜
2,750 Beth. St'l B.	79¼	78¼	78¾
10 B'klyn R. T.	39	39	39
1,010 Studebaker	48½	47	47⅝
550 Tob. Prod	54	51¾	51⅝
500 Union Pac.	125¼	122	123¼
150 Un. Cig. St.	90⅜	88¼	89¾
10 U. S. Ind. A.	121¾	121¾	121¾
9,540 U. S. Steel	92¼	91	91¼
430 Utah Copper	81¾	80¾	81
360 Willys-Over	15¾	15⅜	15⅝

Bonds.

$2,350 Liberty 3½s	98.98	97.94	97.98
1,650 Do 1st 4s	97.14	97.06	97.12
10,850 Do 2d 4s	96.58	96.42	96.46

MINING STOCKS.

900 Atlanta	.11¼	.11¼	.11¼
1,500 Cashboy	.10	.10	.10
300 Jim Butler	.63	.63	.63
300 Round Mt.	.33	.33	.33
200 Ton. Ext.	1.60	1.60	1.60
200 West End	.79	.79	.79

STANDARD OIL STOCKS

	Yester-day. Bid.	Thurs-day. Ask.	Bid.
Anglo-Am. Oil	12¾	13¼	12¾
Atlantic Refining	900	920	900
Borne-Scrymser	430	440	430
Buckeye Pipe Line	93	96	93
Chesebrough Mfg.	315	*340	315
Colonial Oil	10	20	10
Continental Oil	460	485	470
Crescent Pipe Line	31	33	31
Cumberland P. L.	145	155	145
Eureka Pipe Line	185	195	190
Galena Signal Oil	430	435	430
Galena Sig. Oil pf.	118	123	118
Illinois Pipe Line	185	195	185
Indiana Pipe Line	95	99	95
Int. Pet. Co., Ltd.	12¾	13¼	12¾
National Transit	13	14	13
N. Y. Transit	210	220	210
Northern Pipe Line	103	107	104
Ohio Oil	335	340	338

*Ex dividend.

MUNITIONS STOCKS

	Yester-day. Bid.	Thurs-day. Ask.	Bid.
Aetna pf	51	53	50½
American Brass	240	240	240
Atlas Powder	172	174	172
Do pf	94¼	96	94½
Babcock & Wilcox	111¾	113	111
Bliss	360	420	360
Do pf	..	78	..
Can. Pumd'r F	140	160	140
Colt's Arms	63	66	60
Du Pont	258	260	244
Hercules	248	250	248
Do pf	112¼	113¼	112
Niles-Bem't-Pond	127	130	127
Scovill Mfg	460	470	460
Wisebester Arms	700	820	700

CURB TRANSACTIONS

INDUSTRIALS.

Sales.	High.	Low.	Last.
11,000 ‡Aetna Exp.	9⅝	8¾	9¼
200 Do pf	55	53	55
200 B.-A. T. Co., coupon	17	17	17
1,000 Chic. Motor	120	116	120
500 Cuprite Sul	1¾	1⅝	1⅝
800 Curtiss Aero.	37	36¼	36½
1,700 ‡Elec. Gun	¾	¾	¾
200 ‡Emerson Gun	3¼	3⅛	3⅛
350 ‡Hurl. Mot.	20¼	*19½	20
100 ‡Int. T. Cp.	⅛	⅛	⅛
50 ‡S. S. Kresge	80	80	80
200 ‡U. A. P.	2¾	2¾	2¾
15,000 Smith M. T.	2¼	2⅛	2⅛

STANDARD OIL SUBSIDIARIES.

4,200 Ang.-Am. O.	13¼	12¾	13
10 Ind. P. L.	96	90	96
27 Stand. O. of Cal	229	225	225
10 Stand. O. of Ind	229	225	225

MISCELLANEOUS OIL STOCKS.

12,500 ‡Am. Ventu.	16	15	16
2,500 ‡Barn't'n.&G.	1	1	1
15,000 ‡Bos.-Wyo.	24	23	24
2,000 ‡Cos. & Co.	7⅞	7⅞	7⅞
3,500 ‡Crown Oil	7	6¾	7
1,600 ‡Dixie Gas	10¾	10⅝	10⅝
500 ‡Elk Basin	6⅝	6⅜	6⅜
11,400 ‡Esmeralda	3⅞	3⅝	3⅝
1,000 ‡Federal Oil	3⅝	3⅝	3⅝
2,500 ‡GlenrockOil	3⅜	3⅜	3⅜
600 ‡Hanover	6	5¾	6
2,500 ‡Houston Oil	47¾	45¾	47½
3,500 ‡Int'l Petro.	4	3¾	3⅞
9,600 Kenova Oil, (a pros.)	..	..	..
500 ‡Merritt Oil	2⅜	1¾	2⅛
4,000 Mex. Petro.	1	⅞	1
1,000 ‡Midw. Oil	109	107	108
500 ‡ Do pf	1¾	1¾	1¾
127 ‡Midw. Ref	111	109	110

MINING STOCKS.

1,100 Al-Brit.Col.	⅞	⅞	⅞
Metals	..	..	11¼
3,500 ‡Alaska	12	11	11½
1,300 ‡Auro S. M.	3¼	3	3¼
1,000 ‡Austin Am.	¼	¼	¼
1,150 Big L. Cop.	1¼	1⅛	1⅛
200,000 ‡Boss Min.	94	75	81
800 ‡Brad. C. M.	½	½	½
1,800 Butte Det.	⅛	⅛	⅛
200 Butte-N. Y.	⅛	⅛	⅛
7,500 ‡Caledonia	52	50	52
18,000 ‡Cal. & Jer.	1⅞	1⅞	1⅞
1,560 Canada Cop.	2½	2½	2½
5,500 ‡Cashboy	10	9½	10
350 ‡Coco R. M.	1¾	1¾	1¾
1,400 Con.Ariz.Sm.	11	10¾	11
1,500 Con. Ely	5¾	5¾	5¾
500 ‡Con.-H'st'd.	22	22	22
200 ‡Copper Val.	1	1	1
400 Cres.Com.G.	5½	5	5½
8,000 ‡Emma	2	1¾	2
875 ‡Gibson Cop.	2	2	2
500 ‡Gold D. C.	⅜	⅜	⅜
2,500 ‡Gt. Bend	10	8	8½
700 ‡Green M. M.	⅜	⅜	⅜
1,000 ‡Inca Cop.	4¾	4¼	4¼
200 Howe Sound	4¼	4¼	4¼
14,000 ‡Inter. Min.	18	18	18
1,800 ‡Jer.-Pres.C.	3	2¾	3
1,500 ‡Jer. Verde, (a pros.)	⅝	½	⅝
1,200 ‡‡Jim Butler	64	62	62
5,000 Jose.-Kenne., (a pros.)	¼	¼	¼
1,500 ‡Jumbo Ext.	16	15	16

BONDS.

$3,000 ‡Am. T. & T. 1-y. 6s, w.i.	98½	98½	98½
4,000 ‡Beth. S'l 5s 2-yr. notes	98	98	98
8,000 ‡Can. G. 5s	95¾	95¼	95¼
3,000 ‡Cons. G. E. deb. 5s	98½	98⅜	98⅜
5,000 ‡Gen. El. 6s 2-yr. n., '19	100	100	
Do nts., '20	100¼	100¼	100¼

*Odd lot. †Sell cents per share. ‡Unlisted.
Note.—Friday 100 Aetna certificates sold at 8¾.

CLOSING QUOTATIONS.

Bid and asked quotations of stocks not traded in compared with those of the previous day:

INDUSTRIALS.

	Yesterday. Bid.	Ask.	Thursday. Bid.	Ask.
Am.-Brit.Mfg.	7	8	7	8
Do pf	15	20	15	20
Am. Tin & T.	⅝	⅞	⅝	⅞
Am. W. P.	2½	3	2½	3
Atlantic Fruit	11	12	11	12
Carwen Steel	8	9	8	9
Chal. Motors	5	6	5	6
Do pf	30	45	30	45
Corp of Fla.	7⅛	8	7⅛	8
Cramp Ship	83	87	83	87
Curtiss A. pf.	60	75	60	75
Charcoal Iron	104½	105	104½	105
Do pf	6¾	6¾	6¾	6¾
Free. Texas	40	42	40	42
Grant M. Car	2	4	2	4
Havana Tob.	1¾	1⅞	1¾	1⅞
Havana Tob. pf.	3	5	3	5
Hall Signal	5	7	5	7
Do pf	17	18	17	18
Holly Sugar	33	43	33	43
Holly S. pf	94	98	94	98
Hul. Mot. pf.	100	105	100	105
Int'canst. Rub.	9	11	9	11
Int. Mangan.	9½	10	8¾	10
Key. T. & R.	16	16¼	16	16½
Kresge pf	95	105	95	105
Lake Torpedo Boat 1st pf.	3	6	3	6
Lake T. Bo.	3	3¼	3	3¼
L. Val. C. S.	77	82	77	82
Marc. of Am.	3⅜	3¾	3⅜	3¾
Man. Transit	⅛	⅜	⅛	⅜
Marlin Arms	73	83	80	81
Nash Motors	75	85	75	85
Nat. Motors	5	10	5	10
N. Y. Ship	39	41¼	38	41
N. Y. Transit	15	16	14	16
Peer. T. & M.	17¼	18	17¼	18
Perf. T. & R.	47	49	47	49
Pocahontas-Logan Coal	2¼	3¼	2¼	3¼

INDUSTRIALS. *Continued.*

	Yesterday. Bid.	Ask.	Thursday. Bid.	Ask.
Poole E. & M.	50	70	50	60
Prud. Pict	5⅜	6	5⅜	6
Pyrene Mfg	10¼	10½	10¼	10½
Rep. Truck	38	43	38	43
Smith (A. O.)	15	20	15	20
Do pf	85	90	85	90
St.L.,R.M.&P.	32	37	35	38
Todd Ship	75	78	75	78
Un. Prof. Sh.	¼	¾	¼	¾
U.S.L.&Ref. pf.	1¾	2¾	1¾	2¾
Wright-M. pf.	43	52	43	52

OIL STOCKS.

Cum. P. & R.	⅞	1	⅞	1
Duthie Oil, (a pros.)	.53	.55	.53	.55
Inter. Petro.	12½	13	13	13¼
Overland Pet.	20	22	20	22
Pierce Oil	9¾	10¼	9¾	10¼
Sapulpa Ref.	1¾	2	1¾	2
Simonin Gulf.	19½	20½	19½	20½
Un. West. Oil	1½	1¾	1¼	1½

MINING STOCKS.

Booth	4	5	4	5
Eur. Oroesus	⅞	1	⅞	1
Fortuna	35	40	35	40
Gold. Merger	3½	4½	3½	4½
Iron Blossom	½	¾	½	¾
La Rose Con.	½	¾	½	¾
Lane Star	4½	5	4½	5
Magma Chief	½	¾	½	¾
Magma Cop.	38	38	37	38
Portland Con.	30	34	30	34
Sil.Ky.of Ar.	⅛	⅜	⅛	⅜
Silver Pick	6	7	6	6
Superior Cop.	2	2¼	2	2¼
Washoe Cop.	1¼	1½	..	..
Yukon G. M.	1	1¼	1	1½

BONDS.

Pierce Oil 6s	75	78	74	77
Rus. Gov. 6½s	42	44	38	40
South. Ry. 6s	97	97¼	97	97¾

TOBACCO STOCKS

Closing quotations of stocks not quoted elsewhere:

	Yester-day. Bid.	Thurs-day. Bid.
American Cigar	95	100
Do pf	88	92
Conley Foil	200	250
J. S. Young	130	150
Do pf	100	106
MacAndrews & F.	175	190
Do pf	98	100
P. R.-Am. Tob.	135	145
R. J. Reynolds	275	325
Do pf	101	103
Do rights	80	110

UNLISTED INVESTMENTS.

The Open Security Market published in The Annalist every Monday gives prices of first-class investments not quoted elsewhere. The Annalist, 10 cents on all news stands; $4.00 a year by mail. Times Square, New York.

THE COTTON MARKET

Buying Less Active, with Irregular Fluctuations — Day's Net Gain 1 to 6 Points.

Despite a renewal of trade demand in the cotton market yesterday the buying was less active and fluctuations were irregular. Sharp rallies followed an opening decline, with March and October deliveries making new high ground for the movement, but the advance met realizing, and the close was barely steady at a net gain of 1 to 6 points. After selling off to 31.09c early, May contracts touched 31.35c and close at 31.20c.

The reactionary impulses which had shown themselves on the setback of Thursday afternoon were in evidence at the opening. The cables made a barely steady showing, while there were further reports of light rains in the Southwest, which promoted the tendency to take profits on long contracts. Offerings were well absorbed on a decline of 4 to 13 points, however, owing to the continued demand from Liverpool and domestic trade interests. There also seemed to be disappointment that the Western belt forecast held out no promise of further rains in Texas, and there was covering by early sellers on the rally, which established a net advance of 11 to 18 points. Part of the selling on this advance was attributed to hedging against low-grade cotton in the South, and as soon as the demand slackened prices turned easier under renewed realizing. The close showed reactions of some 10 to 15 points from the best.

Private reports suggested that rains had been quite general, if light, in Northeast, Central, and South Texas. Otherwise there was little change in the

PIERRE JAY REPORTS BUSINESS IMPROVED

Chairman of Directors of Federal Reserve Bank Believes Crisis Is Past.

DUE TO MILDER WEATHER

Building Operations Light, but Materials Firm Because of Shipyard Demands.

Pierre Jay, Chairman of the Board of Directors of the Federal Reserve Bank of New York, in his monthly report on business conditions, issued yesterday, says that while industry has not yet fully recovered from the hardships of fuel shortage, transportation tie-ups and enforced holidays, the crisis appears to have been past and the outlook is much improved.

"With mild weather which began early in February," he says, "distinct improvement has come in the fuel and transportation situation. Rail congestion has been relieved, the Regional Director of Railroads reporting a 44 per cent. reduction of car congestion on railroad lines east of the Mississippi River between Feb. 6 and Feb. 19. Fuel deliveries have increased and are coming through fairly satisfactorily as indcated by the dumping of 90,000 tons at tidewater on Feb. 19, the largest arrival of coal in New York for any day this year. Ships have been coaled and dispatched."

Discussing the various industries, Chairman Jay says:

"Though building operations are lighter than ever before, and are expected to be only about half as extensive in 1918 as in 1917, the prices of materials continue firm, apparently because of the extent to which such materials are needed for use in shipyards, which require not only many of the materials which would ordinarily go into building construction, but also the same sort of labor. Business in the hardware trade is quiet, especially as to builders' lines. Stocks are selling slowly, and orders are on a limited scale. Glass factories, under agreement with the Government, are to curtail production 50 per cent. during the current year. Steel production for January was only about 80 per cent. of that for December, and the rate of production in early February was even lower, but milder weather has permitted quick recovery to about 80 per cent. of capacity.

"The machine tool industry continues to operate at maximum capacity, which is hardly equal to the demand for the heavier line of machine toois, as the Government is taking, directly or indirectly, almost the entire production along these lines, which is little more than adequate to meet the shipbuilding and munitions program. Since Jan. 1 railroads have come into the market for increased motive power equipment and equipment for maintenance and repair shops. Indications therefore point to a high level of activity in this business for many months to come. Commercial orders for electrical equipment are reported in good volume, though not quite as extensive as a year ago.

"Rubber manufacturers in spite of continued demand expect an enforced decrease in tire production because of the need of the Government for a large proportion of the output in the cotton mills, employed on tire fabrics, though the large number of mills engaged in this class of work insures a supply of fabric not greatly below normal.

"Business in drugs and chemicals is running in fairly steady channels, though production and sales for February have been curtailed by fuel shortage and transportation difficulties, which appear to have proved particularly embarrassing to this industry.

"The volume of trade in the shoe industry is smaller than for the same period last year. Dealers are well stocked, and retail business in recent weeks was been dull, so that the tendency is to buy only for immediate needs. Scarcity of labor and materials is expected to maintain prices."

Mr. Jay reports that conditions in the rural districts have not been uniformly of the best, and that transportation difficulties, resulting in slow movement of products to market, had been keenly felt.

"Retail merchants," he says, "are buying carefully because of extremely high prices, especially as extreme cold weather, transportation and fuel difficulties have made for light retail business. Farmers are planning for heavy plantings and a very busy Spring, but anticipate much difficulty in obtaining farm labor. High prices of seed and scarcity of potash for fertilizer are also troublesome factors.

"The ice crop from the Hudson River valley, amounting to about 2,000,000 tons, has been harvested, a tonnage considerably above the total of natural ice sold last year having been stored against possible shortage of artificial ice."

Labor is reported scarce throughout the district. Collections in some lines are said to be somewhat slower than last month.

COPPER DIVIDENDS REDUCED

Action of Utah and Chino Companies Expected in Wall Street.

The Utah Copper Company and the Chino Copper Company reduced their quarterly dividends yesterday. The former declared a payment of $2.50 a share, compared with $3.50 paid last quarter and each quarter last year. The latter ordered a disbursement of $1.50 a share, against $2 in the preceding quarter. The smaller payments were not unexpected in financial circles. The companies at present have need of ample cash resources in order to meet the Federal taxes and carry forward a comprehensive development campaign.

The Nevada Consolidated and Ray Consolidated, other members of the so-called porphyry copper group, declared dividends of $1 a share each, unchanged from the previous quarter. These corporations are well intrenched in cash. All the dividends will be paid March 30 to shareholders of record March 9.

Surplus Profits More Than Doubled

The pamphlet report of the National Enameling & Stamping Company, issued yesterday, showed that surplus profits at the end of 1917, together with two special reserve accounts, amounted to $9,845,916, an increase of nearly $4,000,000 during the year. Working capital on Dec. 31 was in excess of $10,000,000, compared with $5,487,716 a year before.

Changes in Enemy Trading List.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, March 1.—The War Trade Board announced today that the following name has been removed from the enemy trading list: Juan Font & Co., Havana, Cuba. The following names have been added to the enemy trading list: Mexico—Alberto Lenz, Mexico City; "La Reforma," Tampico; and Alfredo Quinones, Tampico.

INSTRUCTION.

N.Y. SCHOOL OF SHORTHAND
366 FIFTH AVENUE
OPPOSITE ALTMANS
We train you in 6 to 8 weeks at small expense
Day and evening
Personal instruction
Enroll Now

Bookkeeping, Shorthand, Secretarial and Stenotype Departments.
Day & Night Sessions.
Eastman Schools
Call or write for Catalogue.
123d Street and Lenox Avenue.

Languages
Berlitz School, 28 West 34th St.
Brooklyn: 218 Livingston St.
Terms may be begun at any time.

PRATT SCHOOL, 62 West 45th St.
Secretarial training, individual instruction.

Amy Grant
THE SPEAKING VOICE—the training essential for social or business success. 74 W. 55th St. (457 Circle.)

PARISIAN TEACHER, experienced; private lessons, preparation for college, conversation. J 52 Times.

COMMODITIES PRICES.

Drop in Those of Eggs and Butter a Feature of the Week.

The variations of foodstuffs prices supplied the feature of Dun's list of wholesale commodities this week. The tone of the list in general was not quite so strong as last week, though there was quite an excess of advances over declines. Sixty-seven of the 325 commodities quoted on showed change during the week, and forty of these changes were upward. Last week the changes totaled the same figure, but then there were forty-nine advances.

The following list gives the minimum wholesale prices quoted on forty-one standard commodities this week at this city, unless otherwise specified. They are corrected to yesterday, and with them are given the comparative prices for last week and the corresponding week a year ago:

	This Week.	Last Week.	Year Ago.
Beans, mar., ch., 10 lbs..	$15.50	$15.25	$12.75
Coffee, No. 7 Rio, lb.....	.09½	.09⅝	.09¼
Coffee, Santos No. 4.....	.10¾	.10¾	.10⅝
St. brown sheetings, yd...	.21	.21	.11½
Printcloths, 38½-in., 64x60	.14½	.14	.07⅝
Butter, crmy., extra, lb...	.48¾	.51	.40¼
Cheese, f.c., held, sp., lb..	.26¼	.26¼	.26½
Eggs, West. lsts, doz....	.41½	.62½	.33½
Apples, evap., ch., lb.....	.15½	.15¾	.08½
Peaches, Cal., dried, lb....	.11½	.11¾	.05½
Prunes, 30-40 Cal., lb....	.14¼	.15¼	.10
Raisins, lb.	.10½	.09½	..
Flour, Spring, 196 lbs....	10.55	10.55	..
Wheat, No. 2 red, bush...	2.25	2.25	2.08
Corn, bush.	1.91½	1.88½	1.20⅝
Oats, No. 3 white, bush..	1.05	1.04	.77
Hay, pr. timothy, 100 lbs.	2.00	2.00	1.15
Hides, Chi., pack, No.1,lb.	.28	.28	.30
Hides, Chi., cows, nat.,lb.	.23	.28	.30
Leather, hemlock sole, lb.	.45	..	..
Leather, union backs, lb..	.60	..	..
Iron, pig, F.No.2,Phil.,ton.	34.25	34.25	33.00
Steel billets, Pitts., ton...	47.50	47.50	70.00
Copper, Lake, N. Y., lb...	.23½	.23½	.37¼
Copper, Electro, N. Y., lb.	.23½	.23½	.37¼
Lead, N. Y., lb.	.07¼	.07	.10¾
Tin, N. Y., lb.	.85	.85	.51
Petroleum,ref., gal. in bbl	.16	.16	.12
Beef, live, Chi., 100 lbs..	8.85	8.65	8.00
Hogs, live, Chi., 100 lbs..16.75		16.75	13.15
Sheep, live, Chi., 100 lbs.10.25		10.00	10.75
Lard, pr. str.,Chi.,100 lbs.26.60		26.22	19.10
Short ribs, loose, 100 lbs..24.15		24.40	16.50
Mess pork, Chi., bbl.....	50.00	49.50	32.75
Rice, fancy head, lb.....	.06¾	.06¾	.06¼
Rubber, up-R. Para, lb....	.57	.57½	.80
Sugar, fine, gran., 100 lbs.	7.45	7.45	7.00
Tea, Formosa, fair, lb....	.28	.27	.19
Tea, Japan, low, lb.....	.24	.24	.20
Potatoes, 100 lbs.....	2.00	2.22	5.00
Wool, av., 100, Phila., lb..	.754	.754	.379

While the price trend in the major provisions at Chicago was strongly upward this week, local quotations on dairy products failed to show an advance for the first time in a very long while. The best butter again dropped quite sharply, and this time there was also a decline in medium-priced stock. Cheese prices were quotably unchanged, but there was marked weakness in eggs. Near-by fancies fell from 64 cents a dozen at wholesale to 60, while the best Western dropped from 62½ cents to 41½. A year ago at this time, there was also a sharp drop in egg quotations, and as a result current prices are still several cents a dozen higher than the corresponding 1917 figures. As for the provisions at Chicago, short ribs supplied the only decline. Live beef, hogs, and sheep, together with mess pork and prime lard, all went up.

Choice marrow and choice red kidney beans advanced again, and white turnips that were higher also. Onions were cheaper than last week, and potato prices declined for the second week in succession. They are now held at $2 a hundred pounds, against $5 a hundred a year ago at this time. Scotch peas and rice both advanced. Fresh fruits showed no revisions either way, while changes in the dried ones were confined to a rise in dried raisins and a drop in choice evaporated apples. Other foodstuffs changes included advances in cloves, nutmeg, and black and white Singapore pepper, as well as in No. 4 Santos coffee and fair Formosa tea. In the grains all the changes were upward, and were shown by corn, oats, rye, and malting barley.

The combined list for drugs, chemicals, dyestuffs, and oils showed sixteen changes, of which seven were upward. Among the features was a break in the price of opium, in jobbing lots, amounting to $2 a pound. It is still $8 a pound higher than last year. In the metals the only changes consisted of a rise in lead and a decline in spelter, leathers continued quotably unchanged, but in the hides price weakness was again quite general. No. 1 Texas, heavy native, branded, and No. 1 heavy cows, No. 1 buffalo hides all were lower. In the miscellaneous changes were included a rise in tallow and reductions in hemp, jute, turpentine, and crude rubber.

Cottons again held the centre of the stage in the textiles. Prices continued to mount through the week to such an extent that toward the close many mills withdrew their goods until the market had a chance to settle down. Printed goods, bleached goods, gray printcloths, and brown sheetings all were higher. In the woolen trade, too, higher prices were established on 36-inch all-worsted serges and Panamas. Active buying of lightweight burlaps, coupled with scant supplies and a poor outlook for replenishment resulted in higher prices for them. There was also a slight easing off reported in the prices got for some of the heavy goods.

THE CONDITION OF TRADE.

Commenting on the condition of trade and the business of the banks, Dun's Review says:

With the restraints on business further diminished, evidences of recovery from the recent practically general interruption of activities are both more numerous and more clearly discernible. In widely separated sections of the country, and in various branches of trade and industry, a decided change for the better is now perceptible, and financial obligations are met with greater promptness as the moderated weather renders deliveries of raw materials and products less tardy. That the congestion in transportation has measurably subsided is indicated by the continued revival of manufacturing, with operations on a more nearly normal basis, and not only are there fewer labor controversies than usual, but no single strike of far-reaching importance is in progress.

Total bank exchanges this week at the principal cities in the United States amount to $4,576,430,751, a decrease of 3.9 per cent. as compared with the same week last year. Compared with two years ago, however, there is an increase of 7.0 per cent.

Bradstreet's says:

Winter wheat crop news is more favorable, propaganda to increase the growing of foodstuffs is being transformed into action, industrial outputs give evidence of being unchanged, labor disturbances are negligible, war production is ahead of schedules, trade in staple goods is expanding and marked by considerable individual betterment, jobbers, being especially true of textiles, paucity of which is noteworthy, and demand for which looms large, notwithstanding upward-bounding prices.

Weather in Cotton and Grain States.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, March 1.—Forecast:

N. Car.—Rain Sat.; fair and warmer Sun.

S. Car.—Fair and colder Sat.; fair and warmer Sun.

Ga.—Fair and colder Sat.; fair Sun.

Fla.—Fair Sat. and Sun.

Ala. and Miss.—Fair and colder Sat.; fair Sun.

Tenn., Ohio, Ky., Ind. and Mich.—Fair and warmer Sat.; fair Sun.

La.—Cloudy and cooler Sat.; cloudy and warmer Sun.

Ark. and Okla.—Fair and warmer Sat.; Sun. fair.

Tex.—Unsettled and warmer Sat.; fair Sun.

Ill., Mo., Wis., Minn., Iowa, N. Dak., S. Dak., Neb., Kan.—Fair Sat. and Sun.

MINING STOCK QUOTATIONS.

SAN FRANCISCO.

Alpha	.03	Jacket	.07
Aita	.03	Justice	.01
Andes	.04	Mexican	.04
Belt & Belcher	.01	Ophir	.10
Caledonia	.05	Potosi	.05
Challar	.04	Savage	.01
Confidence	.03	Seg. Belcher	.01
Con. Virginia	.10	Sierra Nevada	.01
Gould & Curry	.01	Union Con.	1.00
Hale & Norcross	.01	Mexican dollars	.67½

TONOPAH.

Belmont	3.00	Florence	.14
Cash Boy	.09	Goldfield Cons.	.38
Jim Butler	.08	Goldfield Merger	.04
McNamara	.13	Great Bend	.08
Midway	.08	Jumbo Extension	.15
Mizpah	.05	Kewanas	.07
Monarch Pitts	.08	Silver Pick	.05
Montana	.01	Spearhead	.05
North Star	.05	MANHATTAN.	
Rescue	.09	Consolidated	.10
Tonopah Divide	.08	Morning Glory	.04
Tonopah Extension	1.62½	Union Amalg	.05
West End	.78	White Caps	.52
West Tonopah	.15	OTHER DISTRICTS.	
GOLDFIELD.		Nevada Hills	.05
Atlanta	.11	Packard	.20
Booth	.04	Rochester	.40
		Round Mountain	.32

COLORADO SPRINGS.

	Bid.	Asked.		Bid.	Asked.
Cresson	5	5½	Portland	108	115
Granite	40	50	Fanny R.	..	4
Dr. J'pot	3¾	4½	U. Gold M.	15	15¾
Isabella	7	7½	Golden C.	173½	176
Elkton	6	8	Vindicator	35	45
MacKinney	6¼	10	Gold Sov.	2	3
El Paso	15	20			

IMPORTS DECREASE BY MANY MILLIONS

Marked Falling Off in January Receipts, Compared with Those of a Year Ago.

EUROPE IS SENDING LESS

Greece the Only Nation to Gain—Normal Production Abroad Apparently Not Maintained.

As in the case of exports from New York in January, imports also in that period slumped heavily when compared with receipts here from abroad in January, 1917. Total imports at New York in January from all the world as tabulated in a statement given out last night by Collector Byron R. Newton showed entries here had a value of $88,878,688, against $128,344,239 in January of last year. This was a loss of $39,465,551 in the comparative period and approximately $3,000,000 below the December record.

The greatest decrease in imports in January from any one grand division was in the value of entries from Europe, the Collector's report showing that imports here last January from Entente and neutral countries were less than one-half those of the corresponding month in 1917. Only $20,747,120 worth of merchandise was credited as coming from Europe in January, whereas in the like period of 1917 the entries reached a value of $45,224,272. The decline thus amounted to $24,477,152, notwithstanding that in the first month of this year the harbor was filled with steamships from European ports waiting for bunker coal before starting for home ports with American supplies. Last January's imports were also $13,000,000 lower than receipts in December, the preceding month.

It was figured out at the Custom House that the decrease in European shipments was not to be attributed to a lack of tonnage, but rather to the inability of both belligerents and neutrals to maintain anything like normal production at home. Great Britain, which in January, 1917, shipped merchandise here worth $17,685,644, was officially reported as landing goods in New York in January last valued at only $7,379,-768. This was also $3,000,000 less than in December. French imports in January were down to $3,392,806, against $10,437,378 in the same month of 1917. Italian entries were effected in lesser degree, as the January imports from that country were set down at $2,273,-124, compared with $3,000,483 in the corresponding period of 1917.

Greece was the only country in the Entente group having larger imports in January than one year ago, the Custom House figures crediting Greece with having brought here in the first month of this year merchandise appraised at $1,026,387, against only $145,842 in January, 1917. Raw materials received from European Russia in January were valued at $506,777, or $900,000 less than in the like period of year ago. Incoming trade from the European neutrals showed in each case a decrease from one year ago.

South American receipts in January were $30,987,847, a decrease of $10,-000,000 compared with the like period in 1917, while Asiatic entries, which in January, 1917, had risen to $22,652,080, were reported as $16,892,150 twelve months later. Imports from Oceania also declined. African imports jumped to $3,576,788 in the first month of this year, comparing with $2,586,900 in January, 1917. So-called North American imports, comprising for the most part raw supplies from Canada, West Indies, Mexico, and Central America, had a value in all January aggregating $15,376,143, a gain of $200,000 over the same month last year.

TALKS TO CURB ON TAXES.

Collector Edwards Tells Brokers of Receiving One Check for $2,500,000

Collector William H. Edwards of the Second Internal Revenue District addressed the members of the New York Curb Market Association yesterday in the dining room of a Broad Street restaurant on the subject of the income and excess profits taxes. Incidentally, the Collector, who hopes to gather in revenue in his district this year to the extent of $500,000,000, announced that the Government's war chest had already been enriched by the receipt of a single check for $2,-500,000. Mr. Edwards declined to reveal the identity of the payer of this large sum.

Collector Edwards reminded the members that when he was Street Cleaning Commissioner under Mayor Gaynor the first spot cleaned in New York after a fall of snow was that section of Broad Street where the Curb brokers meet. Now that he was Collector of Federal taxes Mr. Edwards asked the brokers to reciprocate by filing their returns promptly and then meet their obligations to the Government before June 15. George W. English, a Government tax expert, also spoke.

$5,750,000 CONTRACT LET.

Two Big Buildings to be Erected for Army and Navy in Washington.

The Turner Construction Company of New York has received a general contract from the Bureau of Yards and Docks, United States Navy Department, for the erection on a cost plus percentage basis of two temporary reinfoced concrete office buildings—one for the army and the otherd to the navy—to be built on Government property, between the Washington Monument and the Lincoln Memoial, south of B Street and west of Seventeenth Street, Washington, D. C.

The navy building is to consist of nine wings, 500 feet by 60 feet, with headhouse, connecting all nine wings, 60 feet by 860 feet. The building for the army is to be similard to the navy except that there will be eight wings, 500 feet by 60 feet, with head-house 60 feet by 760 feet. The buildings are to be three stories high, reinforced concrete, and fireproof throughout. Work is to be started about March 25 and is to be completed about Aug. 15, at an estimated cost of $5,750,000.

PITTSBURGH COAL EARNINGS

Gross Receipts Increase $20,649,219 and Profits $10,932,927 in 1917.

The Pittsburgh Coal Company's gross receipts last year amounted to $50,025,-017, an increase of $20,649,219 over the preceding year. Of this expenses and taxes absorbed $31,555,468, according to the income account issued yesterday, and the balance, income after interest and depreciation charges had been met, was $14,076,853, a gain of $10,932,927. This was far and away the best profit the company ever had, the balance for dividends being equal to $20.66 a share of stock outstanding.

The executive committee at a meeting in Pittsburgh on Thursday decided to recommend to the Directors that dividends at the rate of 5 per cent. a year be started on the common stock. After 6 per cent. had been paid on each class of stock under the by-laws, both common and preferred share equally in any further division of profits.

S. H. Kress & Co. Earn $1,465,460.

The balance sheet and statement of S. H. Kress & Co. for the year ended Dec. 31, 1917, which was issued yesterday, shows net profits for the year of $1,465,460. The company operated a total of 144 stores at the end of the year, and its sales totaled $17,633,100, compared with $15,969,882 in 1916. The increase in the sales amounted to 17.08 per cent., and the ratio of profits to sales was 8.31 per cent.

BUSINESS RECORDS

In Town.

K. BLOOM CO.—Two petitions in bankruptcy have been filed against Kalman Bloom, trading as K. Bloom Company, cloaks and suits, at 18 West Twenty-seventh Street, by these creditors H. Greenstein, $360; Bedford Wooien Company, $100; Columbia Woolen Company, Inc., $100; S. & L. Cloak and Suit Company, Inc., $100; E. Dobkin, $300; B. Siegel, $400, and L. Cardmal, $300. Judge Mayer has appointed F. W. Stelle receiver in $500 bond. Liabilities are said to be $10,-000 and assets $1,000.

CARRIE S. LYONS of 223 East Thirtieth Street has filed a petition in bankruptcy, with liabilities of $66,870, of which $65,000 is a secured claim, and assets of $1,000, represented by real estate at 76 West 113th Street, said to be mortgaged for $65,000.

ARNHEITER & STEINER.—Edward Arnheiter and Mathias Steiner, trading as Arnheiter & Steiner, cafe, at 146 Sixth Avenue, have filed a petition in bankruptcy, with liabilities of $7,925 and no assets.

OLGA McKENZIE, housewife, at 353 West Fifty-eighth Street, has filed a petition in bankruptcy, with liabilities given as unknown and no assets. There are only two creditors: Mary Felch, claim on deficiency mortgage, amount unknown, and Goodwin P. White, claim on deficiency mortgage, $8,-750.

MORRIS A. FORGOTSON. — Judge Mayer has appointed Maurice Meyer receiver for Morris A. Forgotson, retail jeweler at 1,432 Broadway, in $2,000 bond.

OSCAR ROTHSTEIN.—Judge Mayer has signed an order effecting a composition of creditors with Oscar Rothstein, dry goods, at 1,330 Wilkins Avenue, on a 25 per cent. cash basis.

Weekly Failure Sheet.

Bradstreet's reports 250 failures in the United States for the week against 340 for the previous week and 277, 352, 416 and 266 for the corresponding weeks, 1917 to 1914. The Middle States had 58, New England, 34; Southern, 46; Western, 75; Northwestern, 16, and Pacific Coast, 22. Canada had 21, against 14 for the previous week. In the United States about 84 per cent. of the total number of concerns failing had $5,000 or less and 10 per cent. had from $5,000 to $20,000 capital.

JUDGMENTS.

The following judgments were filed yesterday, the first name being that of the debtor:

In New York County.

(Amounts of $100 and over.)

American Rubber Corp.—C. Turnbull	$363.80
Berwin, Siegfried—M. Shapiro	851.53
Babighian, Pierre—E. S. Smith et al	333.72
Andrews, Albert W.—M. M. Andrews, costs	135.50
Butler, Nora—D. Kehn	125.07
Bustanoby, Jacques—Cook & Bernheimer Co	1,245.53
Bancker, Abram—C. D. Meyer	549.80
Brownstein, Julius B.—Wilson & Co	158.42
Benson, Ernest T.—John Boyle & Co	158.91
Bloom, Bernard and Henry—admrs., and Henry Bloom, indiv.—H. N. Tifft	9,270.11
Colorado Realty Co. and Wm. J. Hyland—J. G. Bickley et al	3,272.86
Same—Same	3,942.09
Brenner, Helen, and Benj. Green—People, &c	500.00
Caprioli, Joseph A.—E. Noyer	2,543.55
Comstock, Chas. H.—W. H. Harrison Sons	522.81
Cooke, Geo. J.—C. H. Baechler	585.77
Commercial Delivery Co.—N. Shulman	300.00
Same—J. Saz et al	102.41
Same—L. Saz	102.41
Dickinson, Arnell—Wittemore-Sims Co	208.64
Delaney, Annie—No.thern Grain Co	776.83
Deutsch, Anna and Louis—D. Klein et al	292.81
D. A. Calhoun & Co.—J. J. Wallace	115.76
David A. Maxwell—Atlantic Paint Co	253.64
Engelhart, Charles—L. Silverman	135.76
Elkin, Rosa—S. Levi et al	105.50
Equitable Navigation Co.—New York Telephone Co	118.97
Fischer, Virginia B.—Groller Society of London	113.87
Fox Costume—New York Telephone Co	291.88
Four Hundred and Sixty-one Eighth Avenue Co.—Childs Co., costs	369.86
Feinstein, Harry, & Charles Globus—Sidney Blumenthal & Co	2,331.56
Garrison, Rose G.—Sun Printing and Publishing Co., costs	129.72
Greenberg, Lotte (Trina Phonograph Co.)—Benjamin S. Alder Co	206.70
Gordon, Esther—Palestine & Seigel	107.87
Haddad, John—Hotel Claridge	102.80
Isaacs, Jennie—C. Baron	119.44
Howard, Grace, & May Wolff—People, &c	300.00
Jacob Hyman Co.—Whol South Co	1,746.39
Jewell, William H.—E. V. Harman	108.43
Jacobs, Max—F. Unterberg et al	11,538.62
Knochenhauer, Rudolph—H. White	3,045.16
Lalor, Sarah—A. C. Prest	261.90
Madero Bros., Inc. — Maltbie Chemical Co	453.60
Moellern, Lillian G.—Charles R. De Bevoise	433.02
Mulligan, Thomas F.—Rudolph Wurlitzer Co	252.24
Mallon, William—A. L. Miller	209.25
Murphy, James—J. Ruppert	877.63
McColgan, Ann E., as administratrix—Castle Co	484.22
Newman, Joseph—Times Square Auto Supply Co	119.90
Natoli, John—D. Silverman et al	111.83
Owens, Mark—J. Kerns	153.20
Politziner, Abraham—J. London et al	1,343.85
President Const. Co., Eagle Plumbing Co. & Samuel H. Raphael—F. W. Blauvelt et al	1,331.13
Powell, George H.—International Magazine Co	886.65
Quincy, Chas. E., executor, and Louis B. Laridon, executor—J. H. Emery, costs	150.51
Pesaco, Louis—Hencken & Willenbrock Co	390.20
Schacht, Wm. A.—G. W. Lindsley	239.96
Spencer, George, and George Morton—People, &c	300.00
Steinberg, Charles—B. Stattner	145.17
Stoneham, Wm. J.—Encyclopaedia Britannica Corp	121.70
Trolo, Frank—Albert Seligman & Co	434.03
Stoloff, Julius, and Morris Kronovetet—H. Hastorf	10,830.18
Schwanemann, Friederike—H. S. Sisson	1,820.25
Schwenk, Catherine M., Irving Lattin, and Irving L. Coffin—N. Y. Mortgage Co	472.56
Thirty-three Union Square Corp.—D. Lager	104.51
Tremont Const. Co.—M. R. Lewis	7,630.21
Wittmeyer, Harry L.—B. Ashlyn	262.70
Wilkes, Peter—G. H. Boyce	330.40
Warfield, Sam—State Industrial Commission of the State of N. Y	126.94
White, Wm. de C.—Essex County Nat. Bank of Newark, N. J	327.03
Wolcott, Henry W.—I. Kendall	218.80
Weinstein, Abraham D. — Equitable Trust Co. of N. Y	391.95
Zuckerman, Morris—C. Levinson	241.81
Zimmerman, Helen, and Benj. Green—People, &c	500.00

In Bronx County.

Connolly & Co.—M. Alpers	$1,362.67
Epstein, Louis—City of N. Y	103.50
Goldberg, Leon, and Lise—Bankers Trust Co., as trustees	19,524.08
Krantz, Morris—E. B. Koscherak	101.20
Kuper, Theodore F.—Fire Co. Bldg. Corp	185.70
Lehman, Carl—S. Sisson, as com	1,820.25
Quinn, James—Klosk Cont. Co	312.75
Streat Coal Co.—B. Turetzkin	10,135.55
Same—L. Turetzkin	2,135.55
Stanton, Fred—The Olde Wayside Inn—G. Ringler & Co	637.71
Weinstein, William—J. Davis	112.22

SATISFIED JUDGMENTS.

The first name is that of the debtor, the second that of the creditor and the date when the judgment was filed.

In New York County.

Commercial Union Assurance Co., Ltd., of London, England—A. Miesto, April 20, 1917, renewal	$4,049.68
Myers, J. Franklyn—C. H. May, Jan. 11, 1913	140.67
Same—Same, Jan. 11, 1913	141.54
Same—Same, Jan. 23, 1913	140.61
Same—Same, May 31, 1913	274.04
Macy, Sylvanus J., and Louis Dougherty—H. P. Hall, March 3, 1915	1,165.07
Meyers, J. Franklin—Tyson & Co., March 18, 1918	233.51
Redmand, W. Rossiter—C. B. Toole et al. Dec. 7, 1917	8,248.90
Warner, William H.—J. Pile, Nov. 21, 1916	672.95
Lewis, Philip, and Thomas Fitzpatrick—People, &c., Sept. 24, 1918, vacated	3,000.00
Eddy, Ezra B.—J. Imrie, Feb. 5, 1918, vacated	2,427.71
Sterling Brass Co.—S. S. Friedman, Oct. 20, 1917	437.37
J. H. & C. K. Eagle—Raw Silk Trading Co., Feb. 7, 1918	22,576.91
Haley-Hammond Co.—J. Star, Feb. 27, 1918	3,911.53
Haegele, Charles—T. J. Talley, Jr., et al, Oct. 19, 1915	642.08
Goldsmith, Paul J.—M. A. Fitzgerald, June 12, 1917	847.51
Farson, William; John, Jr., and John A. McElroy—B. D. McCalmont et al, May 25, 1915	6,019.09
Foote, Julie E.—U. S. Realty and Improvement Co., May 8, 1917	547.77
Sterling Brass Co.—S. S. Friedman, Oct. 9, 1917	220.99
Annis, Winslow, and Fidelity and Deposit Co. of Md.—People, &c., Feb. 8, 1918	1,000.00
Born, Phillipp—Johnson & Bullock Co., Nov. 18, 1917	462.28

In Bronx County.

Becker, Isabella, and Fredericka L. Becker—R. Hitter, Jan. 31, 1918	$1,855.74
Dreyfus, Carl—M. Smith, Dec. 28, 1917	509.72
Figge & Wulkower Co.—A. Singer, April 7, 1916	3,648.26
White, Evelyn H., and Joseph J. White—Newman Mfg. Co., March 22, 1915	193.81

Moses Goodman, counselor, at 287 Broadway, notified THE TIMES yesterday that the judgment for $374.10, recorded on Feb. 28 in favor of Warner & Frankard was not obtained against him.

BUSINESS WORLD

Buyers' Wants

50 Cents per agate line each insertion.

COATINGS Wanted.—Kerseys, velours, heavyweights. Louis Cohen, 1,182 Broadway. Madison Square 5636.

COATINGS Wanted.—Heavyweight American velours; all grades; highest price. Farragut 2357.

COTTON PIECE GOODS Wanted.—Bought for cash; hours 3 to 5 P. M. 4th floor, 69 Worth St.

DRESSES Wanted.—Jobber placing orders silk gingham dresses, better kind; show samples after 10, all week. Wolfert, 1,133 Broadway.

DRESSES Wanted.—Jobber placing orders on ladies' silk and cotton dresses. Eleventh floor, 72 Madison Av., after 3 P. M.

DUVETYN, FORSTMANN & HUFFMANN Wanted.—Colors tan and gray silk and wool cashmere. Lichtenstein Millinery Co., 584 5th Av.

FRENCH LINENS Wanted.—Open for any quantity. Phone Madison Square 1404.

GEORGETTE Wanted.—Open for very heavy quality Georgette; large quantity. Joseph Rothcardt Co., 27 West 24th St.

PEAU DE CYGNES Wanted.—Messalines; odd shades; cash. Klein, 28 East 28th.

PEAU DE CYGNES Wanted.—White and colors. Rashkind & Soloff, 244 5th Av.

PLAIDS Wanted.—Velour plaids and velour checks; also mixtures. L. Finkelstein & Sons, 696 Broadway.

POM POM Wanted.—American, all shades; highest cash paid. Shapiro & Davis, 33 West 35th.

POPLINS Wanted.—6709½, cotton warp; also 9610, black and high shades. Telephone Chelsea 6018.

POPLINS Wanted.—American poplins, black; cash. Leventhal & Hurwitz, 56 West 22d St.

SERGES Wanted.—Poirets, tricotines. J. Heit & Sons, 99 Madison Av. Madison Square 8585.

SERGES Wanted.—54289 and navy, tan, gray, black. Greeley 876.

SILKS Wanted.—Striped tub silk; quantity no object; spot cash. Mutual Waist Co., 162 5th Av.

SILK AND WOOL Wanted.—Paisley, poplin; quantity; submit samples. H 160 Times.

SILVERTONE VELOUR Wanted.—Will pay best market price; Spring shades; quantity. Telephone 2137 Greeley.

SILVERTONE AND VELOUR DU NORD wanted for cash. H. D. Brous, 134 W. 29th.

TRICOTINE Wanted.—Open for F. & H. 527. Mad. Square 9415.

TROUVILLE LINENS Wanted.—All shades; any quantity. I. & L. Chauser, Farr. 3990.

VELOUR CHECKS Wanted.—Fall coatings; cash. Excel Woolen, 11 West 25th. Farragut 9337.

WOOL JERSEYS Wanted.—Immediate delivery, in all colors. Farragut 8830.

Offerings to Buyers

50 Cents per agate line each insertion.

COATS. — Flappers for hard - to - fit girls. Julius Goldstein, 153 West 23d.

COATS.—Winter velours, plushes, for sale purposes. Hutner, 48 West 25th.

DOMET CLOTH.—6,000 yards, immediate shipment. Stuyvesant 2460.

DRESSES.—Desirable jobs, including road samples at reductions. King & Appelbaum, 39 West 32d St.

DRESSES.—Close out all-wool jerseys, all-wool serge and silk dresses. I. Rand & Co., 37 West 28th.

DRESSES, SERGE.—Better made, to close out. Orchard 6713.

DRESSES.—Job dress georgette and taffeta at a price. S. Simon Co., 137 West 27th.

DRESSES. — Uptown showroom, Blate Brothers & Love, 32 East 31st St.

HATS.—Imported China straw hats; about 200 dozen Hinoki lace hats for sale. Inquire John 6116.

HOSIERY.—2, 2½, 3 pound wool, and army rejects, for immediate delivery. Murray Hosiery Co., 467 Broadway.

PANAMAS, SERGES.—B. & W. checks; immediate delivery. Wellington Woolen Co., 1,133 Broadway.

PANAMA-PACIFIC tan and copen to close out cheap. 5376 Chelsea.

POM POM. — American, green and taupe. Friedman & Peppercorn, 12 East 33d.

POPLINS.—Also velours, Americans, high colors, for sale. Farragut 5166.

POPLINS.—10 pieces magenta and burgundy. Haft, 104 West 27th St.

POPLIN.—Lightweight; tan, gray, Copen., 5 pieces each. Farragut 602.

POPLINS to sell; tan, gray, and Pekin. Madison Square 3477.

POPLIN.—90610 gray. Farragut 587.

SERGES.—Jullliard's navies, 4059, 54221, 54289, Gers, high colors, 10525, navies 10453, tan, coverts, and other grades of French serges. Madison Square 1755.

SERGES.—7120, 54289

STEEL MEN CONFER ON NEW WAR PRICES

Request for Higher Rates Believed Sure as Result of Meeting Here.

TO PRESENT UNITED FRONT

E. H. Gary Says Claims of Manufacturers Will Be Presented to War Industries Board.

Following an all-day meeting yesterday at the Waldorf-Astoria, attended by fifty leaders of the country's steel and iron industry and called to consider the new schedule of prices which will go into effect on or about April 1, it was regarded as a certainty that the War Industries Board would be asked to recommend to President Wilson the adoption of prices for the ensuing period higher than those made effective Sept. 24 last and reaffirmed Jan. 1.

Yesterday's meeting, which was held under the auspices of the General Committee on Steel and Steel Products of the American Iron and Steel Institute, differed somewhat from two preceding ones held to consider prices, in that Elbert H. Gary, Chairman of the Board of Directors of the United States Steel Corporation and Chairman of the General Committee, invited fifteen or twenty additional men, representative of the iron and steel industry in the principal lines, to take part in the deliberations.

Judge Gary presided at the sessions held in the morning and afternoon. The other members of the General Committee present included James A. Farrell, E. A. S. Clarke, J. A. Burden, H. G. Dalton, A. C. Dinkey, Eugene G. Grace, W. L. King, Charles M. Schwab, John A. Topping and Thomas F. Huston. The others present were the executives of many of the chief iron and steel plants of the country, while there was a scattering of heads of some of the small concerns. The sessions, which were held behind closed doors, were interrupted just long enough for the conferees to partake of a simple luncheon.

Plan to Present United Front.

A general expression of opinion was obtained at the meeting in the matter of relative prices of various products with a view to thrashing out differences so that the General Committee might go to Washington with a united front. It was understood that the representatives of several lines asserted that higher prices than the present ones were necessary. What action, if any, on these assertions was taken when the doors closed on the statement issued by Judge Gary at the close of the afternoon session. Increasing costs and alleged unprofitable contracts would, it was thought, result in the General Committee advising the War Industries Board that a substantial upward in prices would be warranted for the new period of fixed prices to prevail on or shortly after the beginning of next month.

At the end of the meeting Chairman Gary gave out the following statement:

The General Committee on Steel and Steel Products of the American Iron and Steel Institute expects to be invited in the near future to appear before the War Industries Board at Washington to discuss prices for the various iron and steel products, commencing March 31, when the term for the present prices, as approved by the President, expires.

The meeting today of representatives of the various lines was held for the purpose of examining the cost sheets of manufacturers and for the discussion of the relative readjustments of prices to be in force in order intelligently to present to the War Industries Board the facts necessary to a determination of future prices.

After the presentation of facts and figures it was finally decided to allow the claims of the manufacturers in the hands of the General Committee for submission to the War Industries Board in such a manner as the committee may determine.

Will Oppose Lower Schedule.

While members of the conference were unwilling to add anything to the statement made by Judge Gary, it was understood that the trade as a whole would be opposed to any lower schedule than the one now in force. There were many producers, it was said, particularly the owners of small plants, who desired the General Committee to plead for higher prices, but this plea will be based on the fact that the cost of materials and labor has risen considerably since the old schedule was made.

In some quarters, it was said, a sliding scale of prices was favored in place of a fixed scale for the ensuing period. This method, it was asserted, would give greater elasticity all around, while making it possible to take cognizance of charged conditions arising in the period.

The sentiment in favor of a higher scale of prices for the next period was more marked among the small manufacturers than among the big producers. Some discussion was said to have taken place at the meeting dealing with the Government taking over control of a number of the smaller steel plants, owing to the difficulty of the owners in procuring materials. Relative to this, a member attending the conference said nothing could be given out.

J. P. Morgan & Co. was represented at the meeting by Waddill Catchings, while James B. Bonner, who represents the General Committee on Steel and Steel Products of the American Iron and Steel Institute at Washington, was also present.

ROCKEFELLER'S PRICE CUT.

Westchester Fuel Officials Take $1.32 a Ton from Coal He Gave Up.

OSSINING, March 1.—Federal fuel officials in Westchester County, it was learned today, in fixing the price limit for the coal which John D. Rockefeller sacrificed recently from his Pocantico Hills homestead to keep Ossining families from freezing, have just cut Mr. Rockefeller's asking price $1.32 a ton. Mr. Rockefeller asked that $8.75 per ton of coal mine be paid for the fifty tons he gave up.

J. H. Buckhout, official distributer for Ossining, notified Fuel Administrator Walter Law, Jr., of Briarcliff that the price of coal taken from the Rockefeller bins had been agreed upon at $7.43 per ton when it was delivered in bins and that he would settle with Mr. Rockefeller at this price.

AMERICANA SOLD FOR $1,251

"A General History of Connecticut," 1782, Brings $32.50.

The sale of Americana by Charles F. Heartman, 36 Lexington Avenue, yesterday realized $1,251.85. Among the items sold were the following:

No. 159 — Jamaica Viewed," by Edmund Hickingwill, London, 1661; Robert H. Dodd.....$37.50

No. 219—" A General History of Connecticut," by Samuel Peters, London, 1782; Lathrop C. Harper..... 32.50

No. 251—" An Enquiry into the Causes of the Alienation of the Delaware and Shawanese Indians from the British Interest," by Charles Thomson, London, 1759; Lathrop C. Harper..... 32.25

She Sues Allan A. Ryan for $3,242.

Mrs. Alice Hoffman, owner of the private house at 17 East Fifty-fourth Street which she leased for five months to Allan A. Ryan, son of Thomas F. Ryan, filed suit in the Supreme Court yesterday against the latter to recover $3,242. Mrs. Hoffman sues for $2,000 damage to furniture which, she alleges, wasn't kept in good repair, and also for four tons of coal a large supply of wood, an electric light bill of $8, and a telephone bill of $3, which, she says, she had to pay. Mr. Ryan's answer has not yet been filed, but he makes a general denial of the allegations.

Chicago Tribune says: "The greatest book of the war that I have read."

UNDER FIRE

By Henri Barbusse (Le Feu)

$1.50 net. Postage Extra. All Bookstores

E. P. Dutton & Co., 681 Fifth Av., N.Y.

WOULD BUY MAIL TUBES.

Commission So Reports to Senate Post Office Committee.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, March 1.—The Government should own and operate pneumatic tube systems used in the postal service in New York, Brooklyn, and four other cities, the commission investigating tube service reported today to the Senate Committee on Post Offices. The report was laid before the Senate. These recommendations were made by the commission:

1. That pneumatic tubes as now installed for carrying letter mail are necessary for proper postal service, and should be continued in the cities of New York, Brooklyn, Philadelphia, Boston, Chicago, and St. Louis, but that extensions are necessary in St. Louis to obtain adequate tube service.

2. That, being an exclusive postal facility, the systems should be owned and operated by the Government.

3. That combinations of tube and automobile service tend to promote efficient postal service in large cities.

4. That the Post Office Department should operate tube service with its own employes, thereby insuring greater co-operation.

5. That the purchase of tube systems extend over a period of years in such a manner that partial payments, together with 4 per cent. interest on unpaid balances, including costs of operations as reported by the commission's engineers, shall not exceed the present annual expenditure of approximately $976,000 for tube service.

6. That the purchase price for the systems now in use be determined by a reference to the Interstate Commerce Commission, which shall fix a physical valuation for each of the systems in New York, Brooklyn, Philadelphia, Boston, Chicago, and St. Louis at a sum not to exceed $4,432,622 for the entire systems.

STRIKE IN COTTON MILLS.

Workers at Baltimore Walk Out Despite Plea from the Army.

BALTIMORE, March 1.—To enforce a demand for a "100 per cent. closed shop," the majority of the 2,000 operatives employed at the cotton duck mills of the Mount Vernon Woodberry Mills, Inc., here went on strike today. Seven mills were affected. The company is engaged on "preparedness" contracts for tentage, uniform cloth, and other textile equipment for the army.

John Thomas, national organizer of the United Textile Workers of America, said that 1,700 employes went out. Besides the closed shop, the strikers also demanded a 10 per cent. increase in pay and a fifty-five-hour working week. The company, it is understood, offered a 12½ per cent. increase in wages, a fifty-four-hour week with sixty-hour pay, but insisted on an open shop.

The management of the company said that despite the fact that a telegram from the office of the Quartermaster General of the army had been sent to the officers of the union, stating that the production of cotton duck was vital to the Government at this time, the strike was called. The management added that approximately one-third of its employes, in response to this telegram, remained loyal.

NEW INCORPORATIONS.

Special to The New York Times.

ALBANY, March 1.—Thirty new corporations, with an aggregate capital stock of $1,629,000, were chartered today. They include:

The Main Billiard C., Buffalo, $20,000; L. Bernstine, G. and S. Goldberg, Buffalo.

Brown Car Wheel Works, Buffalo, $500,000; G. M. and J. C. Trefts, H. G. Brown, Buffalo.

Variety Music Co., Buffalo, $10,000; L. Gust, E. and H. F. Schorb, Buffalo.

William Jay, Brooklyn, trunking and storage, $6,000; H. Schwartz, A. L. and W. C. Moehlich, 407 Third St., Brooklyn.

Ritz & Bergman, Rochester, hats and furnishings for men and women, $10,000; A. Ritz, N. C. and M. A. Brown, Rochester.

Murphy Bros., Bronx, hay, straw, and grain, $10,000; J. A. Rose, W. E. and E. D. Murphy, 2,707 Dalton Av.

Dorfman Realty Co., Brooklyn, $10,000; M. Reid, M. Solomon, S. Marlon, 412 Jerome St., Brooklyn.

Automotive Eng. Corp., Buffalo, 1,000 shares preferred stock, $100 each; 5,000 shares common stock, no par value; active capital, $125,000; H. R. H. Richards, E. McM. Mills, M. C. Spratt, Buffalo.

National Products Mfg. Co., Manhattan, $100,000; G. Pontecorvo, R. Piperno, C. Arezzo, 426 Washington St.

R. Merrel's Sons, Manhattan, nautical and optical instruments and ship supplies, $10,000; B. H. Mautner, W. Abramson, R. Shiller, 60 Wall St.

Copenhagen Milk and Cream Co., Copenhagen, $20,000; W. J. Twining, R. A. Ross, G. S. Roberts, Copenhagen.

Fonda Hosiery and Tubing Co., Fonda, $5,000; E. Beverley, M. E. and W. J. Sullivan, Fonda.

The Bacardi Corp. of New York, Manhattan, liquors and products, $5,000; D. S. De Jongh, J. R. Roth, M. E. Klein, 1,384 5th Av.

Ocean Engine and Boiler Works, Brooklyn, $50,000; J. C. Wilcox, J. Cardinal, F. B. Johnson, 1,611 Foster Av., Brooklyn.

J. J. McCabe Lathe and Machinery Corp., Manhattan, $200,000; P. F. Sheeran, H. P. and J. J. McCabe, 429 West 147th St.

Rocky Mountain Tire Service, Manhattan, $10,000; Goldman, A. G. Thaanum, A. Foley, 120 Broadway.

The Tabaline Co., Troy, tabular systems for linotypes, $15,000; T. J. Sheeran, J. J. Holland, W. J. Zent, Troy.

CAPITAL INCREASES.

Elandes Ribbon Co., Manhattan, $68,000 to $100,000.

Jamestown Ice Cream Co., Jamestown, $200,000 to $600,000.

Schneider Bros. Instrument Co., Manhattan, $1,000 to $101,000.

The Cochran Const. Co., Manhattan, $2,000 to $140,000.

Pierce Auto Truck Repair Co., Manhattan, $2,000 to $4,000.

Evans & Sons, Utica, $16,000 to $30,000.

Marden, Orth & Hastings Corp., Manhattan, stated capital to $4,500,000; number of shares first preferred to 10,000, at $100 each; 30,000 shares second preferred, $100 each, and 100,000 shares common stock, no par value.

Barr & Co., Manhattan, $5,000 to $25,000.

White, Wile & Warner, Buffalo, $30,000 to $300,000.

Marcona Steamship Corp., Manhattan, $200,000 to $500,000 and 100 shares no par value to 3,000 shares $100 each and 100 shares no par value.

AUTHORIZATIONS.

Ratner Realty Corp., Del., $1,000,000. Representative, J. B. Ratner, 61 Broadway.

Odoriess Perfumer Mfg. Co., Del., 25,000 shares $100 each; active capital, $10,000. Representative, J. H. Kershaw, 150 Broadway.

A. C. Frost & Co., Del., lumber, $100,000. Representative, A. C. Frost, 30 East 42d St.

The Glidden Co., Ohio, paints, varnishes, and oils, $2,500,000. Representative, C. I. Phillips, 636 West 34th St.

Commercial Acetylene Supply Co., New Jersey, $500,000. Representative, G. Mayer, 80 Broadway.

Storage Battery Distributing Co., New Jersey, $6,500. Representative, H. C. Chase, 1,124 St. Nicholas Av.

REVOCATION.

The Glidden Varnish Co., Ohio.

CHANGE OF NAME.

Shea, Donnelly & Giberson Co., Ind., to Shea & Donnelly Co.

DISSOLUTIONS.

A. Busch Bottling Co., Brooklyn.

Spiro Hair Shop, Manhattan.

Dunkirk Shirt Co., Dunkirk.

Jorth Oil Co., Jamestown.

60 Liberty Street Corp., Manhattan.

New Jersey Charters.

Special to The New York Times.

TRENTON, March 1.—Charters filed:

B. E. Motor Eng. Co., Newark, $100,000; E. R. McGlynn, S. C. Delxel, M. J. Zucker, Newark.

Sexton Motor Car Co., Perth Amboy, $100,000; Clarence A. Sexton, Emma Sexton, William D. Voorhees, Perth Amboy.

Paterson Wrecking and Building Co., Paterson, $25,000; Henry M. Post, Samuel Frederick, James E. Frederick, Paterson.

Kraver Chemical Co., Elizabeth, $5,000; Dr. Stephen E. Kraver, A. Kraver, H. Jacobs, Clarence S. Myer, Elizabeth.

Butler Ice Cream Co., Pitman, $100,000; Leslie R. Butler, Martha D. Butler, Pitman; Stephen Butler, Bridgeton.

Delaware Charters.

Special to The New York Times.

DOVER, March 1.—Charters filed:

British American Metallurgical Corp., $5,000,000; S. B. Howard, A. W. Britton, George V. Reilly, all of New York.

Compagnie Generale Des Transports Transatlantiques, $1,500,000; Harry McDaniel, J. B. Bailey of Dover.

United West Indies Corp., $1,000,000; C. L. Rimlinger, M. M. Clancy, F. A. Armstrong, of Wilmington.

United States Wyoming Oil Co., $1,000,000; F. D. Buck, M. L. Horty, K. E. Longfield, of Wilmington.

New York Financing Corp., $200,000; William A. Wallingford, T. Dolder, Morris Perlman, all of New York.

David J. Conroy, to build and operate boats, $100,000; James A. Martin, George V. A. McCloskey, Oscar E. Jackson, all of New York.

INCREASE IN CAPITAL.

The Standard Commercial Export and Finance Corp., New York, $100,000 to $200,000.

American Speiter Co. of New York, from $25,000 to $100,000.

BILL FOR LUMBER CONTROL.

Gives President Powers to Help Airplane Manufacturing.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, March 1.—The Senate Military Affairs Committee today reported favorably a bill giving President Wilson the broadest powers to take control of the timber and lumber business of the country. The full significance of this measure is found in the serious situation regarding the production of war airplanes. The committee received the fullest information on this situation from Walter S. Gifford, Director of the Council of National Defense, who was summoned to tell committee members whether alarming reports reaching them were true.

Mr. Gifford's testimony was given in executive session, and no details of what he told were allowed to get out. But two Senators, leaving the committee room after the hearing, acknowledged that the story told by Mr. Gifford bore out reports that the situation required drastic and immediate corrective action.

"I can say only this—the situation is serious," said one of them. The other very gravely declined to discuss Mr. Gifford's testimony, but his manner in putting aside questioners indicated that he shared the view of his associate. Secretary Baker this week made a personal effort to solve the difficulties confronting the department in its efforts to get airplanes and to get them quickly by calling a meeting of the principal airplane manufacturers in his office. He referred to this meeting as a "report on progress," but others in the department frankly acknowledged that it was a "speed-up" session.

The chief trouble now lies in the inability of manufacturers to get the right sort and sizes of spruce for airplane frames. It is to correct this that the bill favorably reported to the Senate today was introduced by Senator Chamberlain on Jan. 8. At that time it was apparent that the spruce question was one around which the success or failure of the airplane production program centred. The committee let the bill sleep, however, until an urgent request came this week from the War Department that it be acted on as soon as possible.

The measure empowers President Wilson to commandeer any or all standing timber he may consider necessary for the use of the army and navy in construction of airplanes, or for the shipping board—which also has had trouble in getting the right sort of lumber—or for any other Governmental agency that needs timber or its lumber products. In addition, it requires sawmill men to cut boards and other products in the sizes prescribed by Executive order, and imposes a fine and imprisonment for violations of the order.

The labor situation in the Western and Northwestern lumber camps has had considerable influence on the production of suitable timber. I. W. W. agitators and other disturbing factors have worked against the necessary quantity production.

CALENDARS AND DECISIONS

CASES WILL BE CALLED IN THE ORDER GIVEN BELOW.

(C) This character means *versus* or *against*.

FEDERAL.

Southern District.

DISTRICT COURT—Mayer, J.—Courtroom No. 1, 12th floor, Woolworth Bldg. At 11 A. M. Motion. Re J. C. Wilton.

Eastern District.

DISTRICT COURT—Chatfield, J.—At 10:30 A. M., in Room 325, P. O. Bldg., Brooklyn.—Criminal.

Us(George Hoffman, Same(J. McNaughton, Same(Andrew J. Duffy, Same(I Silverstein, Same(Aug Boettjer, Same(John Weinegol, Same(Chester Steyett, Same(J Hackett, Same(Joseph Ginn, Same(Wm A Walter, Same(James Kelly, Same(Charles Cody, Same(Charles Kapps, Same(Jos Reycraft, Same(Jas Smedley, Same(Jos Bick, as trustee(Robinson Amuse Co.

NEW YORK COUNTY.

Supreme Court.

APPELLATE DIVISION—First Department.

DECISIONS.

In the matter of Abraham Gray, decd.—Decree affirmed, with costs. No opinion. Order filed.

Columbia Chemical Works, aplt., vs. Royal Chemical Works, respt.—Judgment affirmed, with costs. No opinion. Order filed.

Chautauqua Planing Mill Co., plff., vs. Felix N. de Luca, aplt., Lawyers Title and Trust Co. and another, respts.—Judgment affirmed, with costs. No opinion. Order filed.

Franklin O. King, respt., vs. Texas Coast Development Co., aplt.—Judgment and order affirmed, with costs. No opinion. Order filed.

Max Steigman, respt., vs. Wagaraw Silk Dyeing Co., aplt.—Judgment and order affirmed, with costs. No opinion. Order filed.

Selig Wyscope Co., aplt., vs. Mutual Film Corp., impld. respt.—Judgment affirmed, with costs. No opinion. (Dowling, J., dissenting.) Order filed.

Marden, Orth & Hastings Co., respt., vs. Elsie F. Baldwin, aplt.—Order affirmed, with costs. No opinion. Order filed.

Rosa Wulff, aplt., vs. Interboro Rapid Transit Co., respt.—Order affirmed, with costs, unless plaintiff stipulates to reduce verdict to $10,000, in which event the order is reversed without costs and judgment directed to be entered on the verdict as so reduced, with costs. No opinion. Settle order on notice.

James H. Dowd, aplt., vs. National Life Ins. Co., respt.—Judgment and order affirmed, with costs. No opinion. Order filed.

Banco Di Roma, respt., vs. Francis Gilbert, as assignee, aplt.—Judgment affirmed, with costs. No opinion. Order filed.

Philip Rosenbaum, respt., vs. Globe Indemnity Co., aplt.—Judgment affirmed, with costs. No opinion. (Dowling, J., dissenting.) Order filed.

Benjamin Fishings, Sons & Kirkwitt, respt., vs. N. Y. Rys. Co., impld., aplt.—Judgment affirmed, with costs. No opinion. Order filed.

Maria Vichiarelli and another, aplts., vs. City of New York, impld., respt.—Judgment affirmed, with costs. No opinion. Order filed.

Bernard Lowenthal, respt., vs. Harry A. Samwick, impld., aplt.—Judgment affirmed, with costs. No opinion. Order filed.

In the matter of Adolph Vietor.—Order affirmed, with $10 costs and disbursements. No opinion. (Davis, J., dissenting.) Order filed.

Valoria de McKenzie, respt., v. Richard H. Lane, aplt.—Order affirmed, with $10 costs and disbursements. No opinion. Order filed.

William H. Faulhaber and ano., respts., v. J. Cotter Limpl. aplt.—Order affirmed, with $10 costs and disbursements. No opinion. Order filed.

James J. Feeney, respt., v. R. Lawrence Smith, impl., aplt.—Order reversed, with $10 costs and disbursements, and motion granted with $10 costs. No opinion. Order filed.

Albert M. Stadler, aplt., v. Union Trust Co. and ano., respts.—Order affirmed, with $10 costs and disbursements. No opinion. (Clarke, P. J., dissenting.) Order filed.

Baldwin Cooke, respt., v. William R. Riley, aplt.—Order reversed, and motion granted. No opinion. (Scott and Davis, JJ., dissenting.) Order filed.

Alice Cooke v. same.—Order reversed, with $10 costs and disbursements, and motion granted. No opinion. (Scott and Davis, JJ., dissenting.) Order filed.

In the matter of Jens Nelsen, aplt., v. Courtney Hyde, respt.—Order affirmed, with $10 costs and disbursements. No opinion. Order filed.

Interocean Forwarding Co., respt., v. Charles R. McCormick & Co., aplt.—Order affirmed, with $10 costs and disbursements. No opinion. Order filed.

John Czajka, as admr., respt., v. Henry C. Lampka, aplt.—Order affirmed, with $10 costs and disbursements. No opinion. Order filed.

In the matter of Conrad Henrich.—Order affirmed, with $10 costs and disbursements. No opinion. Order filed.

In the matter of Ignacio de la Torre, re Solomon C. Sugarman.—Order affirmed, with $10 costs and disbursements. No opinion. Order filed.

Thomas S. Wilson, respt., v. Philip B. La Roche, aplt. Same v. same.—Orders reversed, with $10 costs and disbursements, and motions denied, with $10 costs. No opinion. Orders filed.

Isaac M. Cato, suing, &c., respt., v. Pliny Fisk et al., aplts.—Order reversed, with $10 costs and disbursements, and motion granted on payment in full bill of costs to date; service of supplemental answer to be without prejudice to the position of the case on the calendar. No opinion. Order filed.

In the matter of the Lodge Principle and Civility, &c., and ano.—Order affirmed, with $10 costs and disbursements. No opinion. Order filed.

Samuel Weidenfeld, respt., v. Mollie Weidenfeld, aplt.—Order reversed, with $10 costs and disbursements, and motion granted to the extent of allowing the defendant $150, payable $50 on the 1st day of each defendant to renew her motion for alimony upon proper papers showing the necessity for her support and the means of the plaintiff. Order filed.

Samuel Jotter and ano., respts., v. Boys Blouse Co. et al., aplts.—Order affirmed, with $10 costs and disbursements. No opinion. Order filed.

Samuel W. Marvin, Jr., respt., v. Frederick K. Ream, aplt.—Order modified by limiting the examination to the manner in which the tooth was extracted and the exact manner in which the defendant treated the plaintiff for the hemorrhage. No opinion. Time for examination to proceed to be fixed on settlement of order. Settle order on notice.

Marian K. Clark, respt., v. William B. Thom, aplt.—Order modified so as to limit the examination to proof of the allegations contained in the complaint, treated as the Time for examination to proceed to be fixed on settlement of order. Settle order on notice.

Constance Gaulocher, aplt., v. U. S. Fidelity and Guaranty Co., respt.—Order affirmed, with $10 costs and disbursements. No opinion. Order filed.

Katz Andrew, respt., v. George Herman, impld., aplt.—Order affirmed, with $10 costs and disbursements. No opinion. Order filed.

Jennie Skillon v. N. Y. Rys. Co.—Motion granted unless aplt. complies with terms of order. Order filed.

Bessie Ishie v. A. E. Norton Co.—Motion granted unless aplt. complies with terms of order. Order filed.

Matter of Bohr, decd.—Motion granted unless aplt. complies with terms of order. Order filed.

Joseph Lilley, Battles v. William S. McCleevy et al.—Motion denied. Order filed.

Sara A. G. Chapman v. William P. Weiss. —Application denied, with $10 costs, and stay vacated. Order signed.

E. Vogel, Inc., v. Mercantile Lunch Co.—Application denied, with $10 costs. Order signed.

Realty Advising & Supply Co. v. Richard J. Hickson.—Application granted. Order signed.

Matter of Eliza S. Kernochan.—Motion denied, with $10 costs. Order filed.

Herman Steiner v. American Alcohol Co.—Motion denied, with $10 costs. Order filed.

J. Monroe Coleman v. Abrahams Stein.—Motion denied, with $10 costs. Order filed.

City v. Fifth Avenue Coach Co.—Motion granted. Order filed.

Grace Humiston v. Universal Film Mfg. Co. Motion denied, with $10 costs. Order filed.

Sarah Bollard v. N. Y. Life Ins. Co.—Motion granted. Order filed.

Elfriede L. Barden v. N. Y. Central R. R. Co.—Motion denied, with $10 costs. Order filed.

George H. Diehl, Jr., v. Amalie M. Becker. —Motion denied, with $20 costs. Order filed.

Max Pinkin v. Samuel G. Siegel and another.—Motion for stay granted on condition that the pending appeal from the order denying leave to serve the supplemental answer be argued or submitted on March 6. Settle order on notice.

Interocean Forwarding Co. v. Charles R. McCormick & Co.—Motion denied and stay vacated. Order filed.

Northwestern Terra Cotta Co. v. J. F. Starkey & Co.—Motion granted and stay vacated. Order filed.

Rebecca Schrager v. Roger Foster.—Motion denied, with $10 costs. Order filed.

Max Dorfman v. Robert Harris and another.—Decision reserved until determination of motion for rehearing at Special Term, after which additional affidavits may be submitted by each party.

Valentine E. Macy et al., as Substituted Trustees, &c., respts., v. Kate M. Ladd, respt., impleaded with Valentine E. Macy et al., respts.—Judgment modified as stated in opinion, and as so modified affirmed, with costs to all parties who have appeared on this appeal out of the fund. Opinion by Shearn, J. Settle order on notice.

SPECIAL TERM—Part II.—Whitaker, J.—at 10:30 A. M. Ex parte business.

Surrogates' Court.

CHAMBERS—Cohalan, S.—At 10:30 A. M. Will for probate. Amelia A. Purdy.

City Court.

SPECIAL TERM—Part II.—Zeller, J.—At 10 A. M. Ex parte business.

Referees Appointed.

SUPREME COURT—Whitaker, J.—City R. E. Co.(Cook—Joseph K. Inness. Rudden(Stelbach—Richard Lace.

SUPREME COURT—Erlanger, J.—Ausbacher (Herman, Steinbuehler, Inc.—Thomas W. Churchill. East River Sav. Inst.(Furrer—Samuel B. Hamburger. Stone(Spivak—William M. Hills. Heinsheimer(53d St. Realty Co.—Abraham R. Keve. Re Velt—Jacob Eilperin.

SUPREME COURT—Lehman, J.—Snedecor(Babcock—James A. Lynch.

SUPREME COURT—Cohalan, J.—Costello(Moran—Philip J. Sinnott.

Receivers Appointed.

SUPREME COURT—Whitaker, J.—Abraham C. Quackenbush(Ruth Hosinsky—Clement F. Burnap. Margaret J. Becker(Ryspan—Henry Brady.

BRONX COUNTY.

Supreme Court.

SPECIAL TERM—(Chambers)—Mullan, J.—At 10 A. M.—Ex parte business.

Surrogate's Court.

CHAMBERS—Schulz, S.—Ex parte business.

County Court.

SPECIAL TERM—(Chambers)—Gibbs, J.—Ex parte business.

Referee Appointed.

SUPREME COURT—Mullan, J.—Bristow(Green & ano—Julius D Tobias.

KINGS COUNTY.

Supreme Court.

APPELLATE DIVISION—Second Department.

DECISIONS.

T. Baker et al., aplts., v. E. H. Griffith and another, respts.—Motion for leave to appeal to the Court of Appeals denied.

N. Briganti, an admr., &c., respt., v. F. Szemko and another, copartners, &c., and another, aplts.—Motion for leave to appeal to the Court of Appeals denied with $10 costs.

A. R. Burtis(Jefferson Bjewing and Malting Co., aplt.—Platt and Washburn Refining Co., respt., v. same.—Motion to add above causes to the present calendar granted and placed at the foot of calendar.

Jas. Cass & Son Mfg. Co., aplt., v. Young Imp. Corp. and S. Brill, respts., et al., defts.—Motion denied.

R. Duckman, plff., v. L. Black and another, defts.—Motion denied on condition that plff. perfect the appeal, place the case on the April calendar, and be ready when reached. Otherwise motion granted with $10 costs.

Carroll et al., aplts., v. J. M. Brady(M. E. T. Dunn and A. R. Moore as exrs., &c., respts.—Motion to dismiss appeal denied without costs.

A. Garofolo, an infant, &c., respt. v. R. H. R. R., aplt.—Motion granted with $10 costs.

J. Gordon, an infant, &c., plff., v. J. I. Grady, deft.—Motion denied without costs.

A. Engle et al., plffs., v. A. E. Freeman et al., defts.—Motion denied with $10 costs.

D. Lewis, applt., v. N. Y. Title and Mortgage Co., respt.—Motion denied.

A. S. Peterson, respt., v. L. Hartog, aplt. —Motion granted on condition that deft. perfect the appeal, otherwise motion granted with $10 costs.

The People, &c., respt., v. W. H. Hale, aplt.—Motion denied.

The People, &c., respts., v. M. or L. Nicchia, aplt.—Motion for leave to appeal to the Court of Appeals granted.

The People, &c., respt., v. S. Turner, aplt. —Motion denied on condition that deft. perfect the appeal. Otherwise motion granted.

R. L. Scott, aplt., v. Belle Harbor-Edgemere Realty Co., Inc., and another, respts.—Motion for leave to appeal to the Court of Appeals denied.

Brooklyn, Queens County & Suburban R. R. Co., respt., v. C.N.Y., aplt.—Judgment reversed and new trial granted. Costs of this appeal to abide the final award of costs.

F. Busto, aplt., v. Rockaway Park Estates, Inc., and another, respts.—Judgment affirmed with $10 costs and disbursements.

J. Buynofsky, respt., v. Lu V. R. R., aplt. —Judgment and order affirmed, with costs.

P. Carney, aplt., v. Penn Realty Co., respt.—Judgment affirmed, with costs.

P. R. Cutbill, indiv. and as admr., &c., and another, aplts., v. J. C. Scott, &c., et al., defts.; J. Emmeluth and S. V. Meeks, respts.—Order affirmed, with $10 costs and disbursements.

M. E. Dejonge, respt., v. E. W. Zentgraf et al., aplts.—Judgment reversed and complaint dismissed, with costs.

J. W. Greenwood, respt., v. L. A. Burke & Sons Co., aplt.—Judgment and order affirmed by default.

S. D. Hurd, respt., v. Hotel Astor Co., aplt. —Judgment and order reversed and new trial granted. Costs to abide the event.

In re Estate of J. L. Housman, decd., P. S. Jones as executor, &c., respt. and aplt., v. L. B. Housman, aplt.-respt.—Decree of Surrogate's Court of Richmond County modified and affirmed, without costs.

In re application of the People's Surety Co. &c.; C. Frederick, aplt., v. J. S. Phillips and ano., as receivers, &c., respts.—Judgment affirmed by default, with costs.

Mechanics' Bank of Brooklyn, respt., v. C. N. Y., aplt.—Judgment and order affirmed, with costs.

D. Metz, aplt. and respt., v. Woodward Brown Realty Co., respt.-aplt.—Order setting aside verdict in granting new trial reversed, without costs, and complaint dismissed.

National Surety Co., aplt., v. Manhattan Mortgage Co. respt.—Order affirmed, with $10 costs and disbursements.

The People, &c., aplts., v. American Sugar Refining Co. of N. Y., respt.—Order affirmed, with $10 costs and disbursements.

F. L. Skelly, as trustee, respt., v. Jamaica Bay Mfg. Co. et al., defts.; F. Chamberlain and J. Jamieson, aplts.—Judgment modified and affirmed with $10 costs of motion.

H. D. Snyder, aplt., v. L. J. Snyder, as trustee, and others, respts.; L. J. Snyder, indiv., and S. F. Engs, aplts.—Judgment affirmed, with one bill of costs.

F. Tully, respt., v. Cranford Co., aplt.—Judgment and order affirmed with costs.

United States Title and Guaranty Co., respt., v. C. M. Sipser, aplt.—Judgment and order reversed and new trial granted. Costs to abide the event.

J. Zweifel, indiv. and as exr., respt., v. Title Guarantee and Trust Co., aplt.—Order denying aplt.'s motion for judgment affirmed, with $10 costs and disbursements.

DECISIONS BY THE PRESIDING JUSTICE.

Upon application to appeal from the Appellate Term.

M. Goldschlag, respt., v. L. B. Schindler Shoe Co., aplt.—Application denied, with $10 costs.

M. B. and A. Judisky, respts., v. Smith & Nesle Co., aplt.—Application denied, with $10 costs.

H. L. Latshaw, respt., v. J. Blum, aplt.—Application denied, with $10 costs.

The Quaker Oats Co., plff., v. W. H. D. North, deft.—Application denied, with $10 costs.

P. Spalletta, respt., v. A. Smith, aplt.—Application denied, with $10 costs.

S. Spier, aplt., v. F. Buskin, &c., respt.—Application denied, with $10 costs.

LANDLORDS GATHER TO TELL THEIR WOES

Mayor's Committee Called for Grievances and Was Then Deluged with Them.

JEERS FOR SINGLE TAXER

Edward P. Doyle Declares the Tax Rate for 1918 May Reach 2.37.

All the woes that have attended real estate ownership in this city within recent years had a thorough airing last night at the Hotel Majestic, where the Mayor's Committee on Taxation and Investigation of Mortgage Loans had invited every landlord with a grievance to speak up and be heard. They flocked from all parts of the city to tell the many hardships which fell to the lot of the property owner. The iniquities of previous administrations were denounced in outbursts of oratory, and the steadily mounting tax rate and the inequitable distribution of the tax burden roundly scored. The ballroom was crowded with protesting landlords.

Matters progressed smoothly until a single taxer from Brooklyn named Meyer, who was introduced as the representative of the Allied Boards of Trade of that borough, began to advocate the adoption of the single tax.

Local property owners have been bitterly opposed to the Henry George theory, and no sooner did he make his purpose clear than a wave of protest arose which threatened to break up the meeting. Notwithstanding the efforts of the Chairman to obtain order, the crowd refused to be calm, and Mr. Meyer was forced to beat a retreat in a storm of jeers.

Robert E. Dowling and Edward P. Doyle appeared for the Real Estate Board of New York in support of the Boylan bill, seeking to fix the tax rate on New York real estate at 1.75, the additional sources of revenue required to meet the deficit being provided for in the bill by the levying of a tax of 2½ mills per thousand on personal property.

"If the new tax rate for 1918, which from present indications will reach 2.37, is levied, declared Mr. Doyle, "real estate will be required to pay 33 1-3 per cent. of its total income return in taxes. It is manifestly unfair to burden any form of wealth with such an excessive and disproportionate share toward the support of the Government."

He placed the responsibility for the failure of the personal tax levy upon the former head of the Tax Commission, Lawson Purdy, whom he called a single taxer, and for that reason opposed to any tax on personalty.

Mr. Dowling asserted that citizens of New York had been "bunooed on the tax proposition for the last fifteen years.

"Ever since Mayor Low's administration in 1903, when property began to be assessed at full value, realty's troubles began, he said. Prior to that time taxes were based on valuations representing 65 per cent. of the property value and the debt limit of the city was restricted to 10 per cent. of its total assessed valuation. When assessments were raised to full value the borrowing capacity doubled and the city debt consequently increased."

Dr. Henry Berg, speaking for the United Real Estate Owners' Association, declared that the present real estate situation had reached its most critical stage, and that unless the burdens now upon it were lessened city growth would be checked, no new buildings erected, and capital driven out of the field.

"Present conditions," he said, "are driving countless numbers of small owners into unearned paupers' graves."

RESULTS AT AUCTION.

By Samuel Marx.

Lexington Av, 77, s e corner of 26th St, 24.8x62, three-story tenement and stores; Johanna McManus against Lexington Corporation et al.; H. S. Cook, attorney; due, $31,512.39; taxes, &c., $365; to the plaintiff for $30,000.

1210 E. 16 East, s s, 120 ft w of Madison Av, 30x99.11, five-story tenement; Edw. Ridley et al., trustees, &c., against Rachel Moses et al.; Uterhart & G., attorneys; due, $17,397.39; taxes, &c., $782.10; to the plaintiff for $17,200.

By Henry Brady.

45th St, 311 East, n s, 175 ft e of 2d Av, 25x100, five-story tenement and stores; M. Zimmerman against Nicola Rimorl et al.; J. C. Kadane, attorney; due, $4,282.74; taxes, &c., $300; prior mtg $16,000; to the plaintiff for $1,000 over prior liens.

Monroe St, 262, s s, 150.6 ft w of Jackson St, 25.1x99.10, five-story tenement and stores; Isaac Katz et al. against Malka Lasky et al.; M. S. Hyman, attorney; due, $1,563.96; taxes, &c., $722.29; prior mtg $20,000; to Edward C. Burns, a party in interest, for $20,500.

By Joseph P. Day.

145th St, 468 West, s s, 95.4 ft e of Amsterdam Av, 17.4x30.11, three-story dwelling; G. G. Baker against L. D. C. Wallin et al.; H. I. Coggeshall, attorney; due, $3,257.98; prior mtg $14,000; to the plaintiff for $250 over prior liens.

Minetta St, e to 10, w s, 153.1 ft n of Bleecker St, 44.1x75x irregular, three three-story brick and frame tenements; H

RECORDED MORTGAGES.

With name and address of lender and lender's attorney. Interest is at 5 per cent. unless otherwise specified.

Manhattan.

BANK ST, 108-110, s s, 117 ft w of Greenwich St, runs s 72.5x e 26.3x n e 12x n 60 to street x w 31.3 to beginning; Greenwich St, 709, w s, 99.4 ft s of Bank St, 34x17.6x irregular; Greenwich St, 702, w s, 82 ft s of Bank St, 23.6x17.6x irregular, Feb. 28; Greenwich Associates, Inc., to Metropolitan Savings Bank, 59 Cooper Square, building loan, due Feb. 28, 1920; attorneys, A. S. & W. Hutchins. 84 William St.....$17,000

SAME PROPERTY, Feb. 28; same to same, due Feb. 28, 1920; attorneys, same..$28,000

BROAD ST, 86, w s, 16 ft n of Stone St, 27.8x98.5x25.9x96.2, Feb. 26; S. M. Robins Co. to Lucie Jay, Katonah, N. Y., et al, due Mar. 1, 1923; attorneys, Jay & Carter, 48 Wall St. $90,000

COLUMBUS AV, w s, 73 ft n of 88th St, 27.8x95, Mar. 1; Eugene Kahn and another to Emil Bachanheimer & Hortense Eulan, White Plains, N. Y., 5 years, 5½ p. c.; attorney, Israel V. Werbin, 1 Madison Av. $2,000

FRONT ST, 130, w s, 40.10 ft s of Pine St, 23.4x72.1x22.10x73.6, Feb. 28; James J. & J. Winters Kane to Emma Breidenbach, New England Terrace, Orange, N. J., 1 year, prior mtg $16,000; attorney, New York Title and Mortgage Co., 135 Broadway $5,000

17TH ST, s s, 237 ft w of 1st Av, 23x92, July 2, 1914; Wm. F. Flynn to Hy Schneider, 139 East 16th St, due July 2, 1918, 6 p. c., prior mtg $15,000; attorney, Geo. B. Post, 505 5th Av.....$500

24TH ST, 261 West, n s, 125 ft e of 8th Av, 23x98.9, Feb. 27; Marie Albright to Title Guarantee and Trust Co., 176 Broadway; due and interest as per bond..$23,000

49TH ST, n s, 187.6 ft w of 1st Av, 18.9x100.5, Feb. 1; Henrietta Adler to Bowery Savings Bank, 128 Bowery, due Mar. 1, 1923, 4½ p. c.; attorneys, Cadwalader, W. & T., 40 Wall St.....$3,800

55TH ST, 105-113 West, n s, 100 ft w of 6th Av, 83x100.5; William J. Spain to 103 West 55th Street, Inc., 1,036 6th Av, one year; attorney, Title Guarantee and Trust Co., 176 Broadway $80,000

76TH ST, 39 West, n s, 227 ft e of Columbus Av, 22.11x102.2, Feb. 28; Elsa L. Curtis to M. K. L. Realty Corp., 253 5th Av, 3 years 6 p. c.; attorney, New York Title and Mortgage Co., 135 Broadway $4,000

96TH ST, 226 East, s s, 369 ft e of 3d Av, 32x100.8, Feb. 24; Charles H. Horn to Geo. M. Bernheim, trustee, 148 West 86th St.; attorneys, Holm, W. & S., 35 Nassau St. $19,500

Bronx.

ANDREWS AV, e s, 545.8 ft s of 183d St, 60x100; Samuel F. Moran to Nellie L. Vaught, 92 Young Av, Pelhamwood, N. Y., March 1, 3 years; attorney, Title Guarantee and Trust Co., 176 Broadway $15,000

ARTHUR AV, 2,064, e s, 16.8x116.6; Nunzio Montalbano to Jacob Bauer, East Hamilton, Conn., Feb. 28, 5 years; attorney, Title Guarantee and Trust Co., 176 Broadway $2,200

BROOK AV, n w corner of 156th St, 25.9x99.11; D. Hy. Waltemade to Benenson Realty Co., 401 East 152d St, prior mtg $20,000, Feb. 28, due Aug. 28, 1919, 6 p. c.; attorneys, Elfers & A., 277 Broadway. $1,500

LOTS 132 to 151, map of William O. Giles; Cannon Place Construction Co., Inc., to Elizabeth H. Sullivan, 411 West 28th St, Feb. 17, 1 year, 6 p. c.; attorney, F. J. Sullivan, 27 Cedar St.....$1,302

PROSPECT AV, n w corner of 168th St, 31.5x100; Eva Karol to Israel Zabrowsky, 3,554 Broadway, Feb. 28, 5 instruments, 6 p. c.; attorney, C. Bisberg, 119 Nassau St..$1,500

SCOFIELD AV, West, s s, at n w corner of lands of Michael McWheeny, 110x100x120x100; Edgecombe Realty Corporation to Robert Kelly, 67 West 104th St, prior mtg $4,000, March 1, due Nov. 15, 1918, 6 p. c.; attorney, Title Guarantee and Trust Co., 176 Broadway. $2,000

TIEBOUT AV, 2,483, w s, 50.4x105; Frederick Benzer to H. G. Morgenthau Co., 30 East 42d St, prior mtg $3,000, 5 years, 6 p. c.; W. M. Wechsler, 30 East 42d St.....$11,000

WEBSTER AV, 1,340, e s, 25x90; Clara B. Penz to Charles L. Neff, 714 Courtlandt Av, March 1, 5 years; attorney, R. H. Bergman, 3,219 3d Av. $3,000

131ST ST, n s, 120.3 ft e of Morris Av, 25x117.3x24x117.4; Florinda Zingaro to Giovanni Zingaro, 266 Wayne St, Jersey City, N. J., Feb. 5, 5 years; attorney, L. J. Messani, West Hoboken, N. J.....$5,500

ASSIGNMENTS OF MORTGAGES.

Manhattan.

ATTORNEY ST, w s, 156.3 ft s of Grand St, 18.9x100, mtg $4,000; Frederick E. Klein et al., executors, &c., to Frederic E. Klein, 72 West 119th St., or 271 Broadway....$100

1ST AV, 1,554; Daniel Underhill and another, executors, to Maria L. Moore, 64 Hoyt St, Brooklyn; attorney, W. M. Powell, 71 Wall St. $14,000

10TH ST, 371-373 East, ½ part, mtg $5,500; Dora Robins to Marion T. Adler, 134 Henry St; attorney, George P. Foulk, 38 Park Row $1

SAME PROPERTY; Marion T. Adler to Rose Saberski, 45 Gouverneur St; attorney, same $2,250

24TH ST, 411 East, mtg $8,000; Theresa K. Janssen to Pierre Janssen, 323 East 49th St; attorney, E. F. Clark, 165 Broadway..$1

88TH ST, 59 West, mtg $25,000; Fulton Trust Co. of N. Y., trustee, to Ernest L. Simpson, 59 West 88th St; attorneys, Harrington, B. & E., 64 Wall St. $15,000

88TH ST, 156 East, mtg $21,000; Bertha M. Baake et al., executors, to Bertha M. Baake, 444 East 140th St, et al.; attorneys, Thompson, K. & W., 256 Broadway.....$20,000

Bronx.

BATHGATE AV, 1,596 and 1,598; Edw. H. Hedden, administrator, to Maria del Pino Egan, 441 Park Av; attorney, Title Guarantee and Trust Co., 176 Broadway.

BOSTON ROAD, 1,063 and 1,065; Matilda Osinisky et al., executrix, &c., to Charles M. Friedrich, 789 Beck St; attorney, Title Guarantee and Trust Co. $1,200

BOSTON ROAD, w s, 280.4 ft s of 166th St; William A. Pratt to Lawyers Mortgage Co.; attorney, Lawyers Mortgage Co., 59 Liberty St $28,000

147TH ST, 436 East; Edw. H. Hedden, administrator, to Maria del Pino Egan, 441 Park Av; attorney, Title Guarantee and Trust Co., 176 Broadway $1

164TH ST, s s, 76.4 ft e of Boston Road; Gus Field and another to Lawyers Mortgage Co., 59 Liberty St; attorney, Lawyers Mortgage Co., 59 Liberty St. $29,000

169TH ST, 353 East; North Side Mortgage Corporation to Hedwig Leach, 2,310 Valentine Av, and another; attorneys, Clocic, K. & R., 391 East 149th St. $4,000

LIS PENDENS.

Manhattan.

HAMILTON PLACE, 101; Sarah Davis against Henry Salinsky et al., foreclosure of mortgage; attorneys, Guggenheimer, Untermyer & Marshall.

127TH ST, 544 East; Margaret J. Becker against Moses Ryshpan et al., foreclosure of mortgage; attorneys, Geller, Rolston & Horan.

67TH ST, 306 and 308 West; Mary J. D. Morehouse against Morris Zuckerman et al., foreclosure of mortgage; attorney, W. L. Morehouse.

Bronx.

BROOK AV, 1,528; Esther Moskowitz against Joseph Gordon et al., foreclosure of mortgage; attorney, E. Mead.

LOTS 3 and 4, Block 5, map of Morris Park; Morris Park Estates against John R. Peterson et al., foreclosure of mortgage; attorney, H. Baer.

LOTS 39 and 40, Block 3, map of Morris Park; Morris Park Estates against John R. Peterson et al., foreclosure of mortgage; attorney, H. Baer.

LOTS 29 and 30, Block 69A, map of Morris Park; Morris Park Estates against Fannie Freedman et al., foreclosure of mortgage; attorney, H. Baer.

LOT 36, Block 55, map of Morris Park; Morris Park Estates against John R. Peterson et al., foreclosure of mortgage; attorney, H. Baer.

LOTS 19 and 20, Block 49A, map of Morris Park; Morris Park Estates against Fannie Freedman et al., foreclosure of mortgage; attorney, H. Baer.

LOT 30, Block 55, map of Morris Park; Morris Park Estates against John R. Peterson et al., foreclosure of mortgage; attorney, H. Baer.

LOTS 39 and 40, Block 3, map of Morris Park; Morris Park Estates against John R. Peterson et al., foreclosure of mortgage; attorney, H. Baer.

LOTS 29 and 30, Block 69A, map of Morris Park; Morris Park Estates against Fannie Freedman et al., foreclosure of mortgage; attorney, H. Baer.

LOT 36, Block 55, map of Morris Park; Morris Park Estates against John R. Peterson et al., foreclosure of mortgage; attorney, H. Baer.

PROSPECT AV, n w corner of 187th St, 25x100; Jacob Cooper, as committee, against Mary Kane, foreclosure of mortgage; attorney, M. Cooper.

TINTON AV, e s, 22 ft s of 166th St, 19x80; Joshua Silverstein against Mary E. Dolan et al., action to set aside conveyance; attorneys, Morrison & Schiff.

WALNUT ST, n w corner of Cornell Av, 100x100; Frank G. Banister against Frederick E. Bauer et al., foreclosure of mortgage; attorney, G. P. Fall.

WALNUT ST, w s, 330 ft s of Boston Road, 100x100; Frank G. Banister against Frederick E. Bauer et al., foreclosure of mortgage; attorney, G. P. Fall.

BUILDING LOAN CONTRACT.

Manhattan.

BANK ST, 108 and 110, and Greenwich St, 705 and 762; Metropolitan Savings Bank loans Greenwich Associates, Inc., to erect a one-story and basement garage and stable, payments.....$17,000

BANKRUPTCY SALES.

IN THE DISTRICT COURT OF THE United States for the Southern District of New York.—In Bankruptcy.—In the matter of JACOB KAPLAN, Bankrupt.—Chas. Shongood, U. S. Auctioneer for the Southern District of New York in bankruptcy, sells this day, Saturday, March 2, by order of the Court, at 10:30 A. M., at Harlem Garage, 110 East 130th St., Borough of Manhattan, assets of the above bankrupt, consisting of one Chalmers 6-cylinder automobile. MYLES PURVIN, Receiver.

ARCHIBALD PALMER, Attorney for Receiver, 320 Broadway, New York.

BANKRUPTCY NOTICES.

U. S. DISTRICT COURT, SOUTHERN DISTRICT OF NEW YORK.—Bankruptcy.—No. 25498. Notice is given that SOL JAKEEL, alleged bankrupt, has filed his petition, dated February 27, 1918, praying for the confirmation of a composition, and that all creditors and parties interested are ordered to attend before this Court in Post Office Building, Manhattan, New York, on March 13, 1918, at 10:30 A. M., there to show cause why such confirmation of composition should not be granted. WILLIAM H. WILLIS, Referee in Bankruptcy.

Dated, New York, March 1, 1918.

Advertisements and subscriptions are received at the new Harlem office of The New York Times, 2,109 Seventh Avenue, just north of 125th Street, for The New York Times and all other publications of The New York Times Company.

REAL ESTATE.

Manhattan—For Sale or To Let.

Why pay rent? Chance secure good income property, unfurnished, for sale or exchange, telephone, telegraph, or write William E. Morrell, Inc., 23 Orawaupum St., White Plains, N. Y. Tel. 1286.

Long Island—For Sale or To Let.

Desirable dwelling plot, Jamaica Heights; sacrifice. Owner, Meeks, 53 Vesey St., N. Y.

New Jersey—For Sale or To Let.

TELEPHONE ME NOW.—If sold immediately, beautiful new suburban home goes for $250 and small monthly payments, less than rent; 20 minutes from New York, 7 1-3c. commutation fare; 6 rooms, tiled bath, parquet floors, beamed ceiling, brick fireplace, built-in bookcases, bedrooms in white enamel; steam heat, water, gas, electricity, handsome fixtures; near schools and station; 70 trains daily. John A. Baldwin, 80 Maiden Lane. John 5047.

For sale in Bernardsville, N. J., gentleman's estate of 113 acres, containing master's house, combination stable and garage, complete set of farm buildings; any reasonable offer considered; terms attractive. J. E. Hulsbizer, 200 5th Av., New York.

FARMS.

New Jersey—For Sale or To Let.

Farm property worth $4,000, at $3,200 to quickest buyer; 30 or more acres at Seaville, Cape May Co., N. J., on main shore boulevard running from Cape May City to Ocean City; 230 yards to Reading R. R. sta.; about 14 acres good cleared ground, 5 acres woodland, 10 acres meadow with outlet into inland waterway, and 32 acres of growing oak; farmhouse, 6 rooms, with cellar, outbuildings, &c. S. T. Godfrey, Hammonton, N. J.

Farms Wanted.

Wanted—Small farm to rent, privilege to buy, 3 hours from New York. Z 329 Times Annex.

BANKRUPTCY NOTICES.

UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT, Southern District of New York.—In the matter of DAVID LAUTERBACH, trading as CHICKASAW SKIRT COMPANY, Alleged Bankrupt.

It appearing to my satisfaction by the petition of JOSEPH L. GOODMAN, verified the 21st day of February, 1918, that a petition was filed in this Court on the 21st day of September, 1917, praying that the above-named David Lauterbach be adjudged a bankrupt, and that a subpoena directed to said alleged bankrupt was duly issued out of this Court to the Marshal of this District, and that the said Marshal has been unable to serve the same, and that said alleged bankrupt is not now within this District, so that personal service may be made upon him, and that diligent efforts have since been made to ascertain the whereabouts of the said alleged bankrupt, but that he is not now within the jurisdiction of this Court, it is

On motion of MAURICE L. SHAINE, attorney for the petitioning creditors,

ORDERED that the above-named alleged bankrupt plead, answer, or demur on or before the 12th day of March, 1918, to the petition herein filed in the office of the Clerk of this Court, and in case of his failure to plead, answer, or demur thereto adjudication shall be made, granting the prayer of said petition, and it is further

ORDERED that this order be published in The New York Times once a week for two consecutive weeks, said publication to commence not later than the 23d day of February, 1918, and that a copy of this order be mailed to the said alleged bankrupt at his last known residence in the Borough of Manhattan, City of New York, on or before the day of the first publication.

Dated, New York, 21st day of February, 1918.

J. M. MAYER, U. S. D. J.

UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT, Southern District of New York.—No. 25624. —In Bankruptcy.—DOMENICK W. BONELLI and PHILIP M. LOSITO, individually and as copartners, carrying on business under the firm name of ROSEGRAPH FILM CO., and the firm of ROSEGRAPH FILM CO., bankrupts.

Domenick W. Bonelli and Philip M. Losito, individually and as copartners, doing business under the firm name of Rosegraph Film Co. and the firm of Rosegraph Film Co., were duly adjudicated bankrupts on February 25, 1918. The first meeting of creditors will be held at my office, No. 31 Nassau Street, City of New York, on March 12, 1918, at 11 A. M. Creditors may prove claims, appoint a trustee, examine the bankrupts, and transact such other business as may come before said meeting.

JOHN J. TOWNSEND, Referee in Bankruptcy.

UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT, Southern District of New York.—No. 25544. —In Bankruptcy.—STAR CONFECTIONERY CO., INC., bankrupt.

Star Confectionery Co., Inc., was duly adjudicated bankrupt on February 13, 1918. The first meeting of creditors will be held at my office, No. 31 Nassau Street, City of New York, on March 12, 1918, at 2 P. M. Creditors may prove claims, appoint a Trustee, examine the bankrupt, and transact such other business as may come before said meeting.

JOHN J. TOWNSEND, Referee in Bankruptcy.

U. S. DISTRICT COURT, SOUTHERN DISTRICT OF NEW YORK.—Bankruptcy.—No. 25034. Notice is given that HARRY ARONSON has applied for a discharge from all his debts. Creditors and parties interested are ordered to attend before this court in Post Office Building, Manhattan, New York, on April 8, 1918, at 10:30 A. M., there to show cause why discharge should not be granted. JOHN J. TOWNSEND, Referee in Bankruptcy.

U. S. DISTRICT COURT, SOUTHERN DISTRICT OF NEW YORK.—Bankruptcy.—No. 25038. Notice is given that MARY F. DUNN, bankrupt, has applied for a discharge from all her debts. Creditors and parties interested are ordered to attend before this court in Post Office Building, Manhattan, New York, on April 8, 1918, at 10:30 A. M., there to show cause why discharge should not be granted. JOHN J. TOWNSEND, Referee in Bankruptcy.

SUMMONSES.

THE PRESIDENT OF THE UNITED States of America, to VINCENZO SCOCO, Greeting:

You are hereby commanded that you personally appear before the Judge of the District Court of the United States of America, for the Southern District of New York, in the Second Circuit in Equity, within sixty days after service hereof, wherein over the said Court shall then be, to answer a bill of complaint exhibited against you in the said Court by the United States of America, and to do further and receive what the said Court shall have considered in that behalf. And this you are not to omit under the penalty on you of two hundred and fifty dollars.

Witness, Honorable LEARNED HAND, Judge of the District Court of the [Seal.] United States for the Southern District of New York, at the City of New York, on the 5th day of February, in the year one thousand nine hundred and eighteen, and of the Independence of the United States of America the one hundred and forty-second.

ALEX. GILCHRIST, Jr., Clerk.

FRANCIS G. CAFFEY, United States Attorney, Solicitor for United States of America.

The defendant is required to enter appearance in the above cause in the Clerk's office of this Court, within sixty days after service hereof, or the bill will be taken pro confesso against you.

ALEX GILCHRIST, Jr., Clerk.

UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT, Southern District of New York.—THE UNITED STATES OF AMERICA, Plaintiff, vs. VINCENZO SCOCO, Defendant.

To Vincenzo Scoco, the defendant above named: The foregoing writ of subpoena is served upon you by publication pursuant to an order of Honorable Julius M. Mayer, Judge of the United States District Court for the Southern District of New York, dated the 11th day of February, 1918, and on that day filed with the writ of subpoena and bill in equity herein, in the office of the Clerk of the said United States District Court for the Southern District of New York at the United States Court House and Post Office Building, Borough of Manhattan, City and State of New York.

Dated February 14, 1918.

FRANCIS G. CAFFEY, United States Attorney for the Southern District of New York, Attorney for Plaintiff, Office and Post Office address: U. S. Court House & P. O. Bldg., Borough of Manhattan, City of New York.

TO LET FOR BUSINESS.

Furnished—West Side.

Rare opportunity to secure beautiful corner space, about 900 feet, Broadway and 18th St.; excellent light; thoroughly up-to-date building; space suitable for offices and showroom; entirely fitted out with oak partitions; this space can be sublet at a very low figure; can be leased for two years. Apply Harry Feller, 873 Broadway.

BUSH TERMINAL SECTION.
Along the First Av. freight line, close to Pennsylvania R. R. to 65th St. car floats, 39th St. Ferry to Manhattan and Richmond Boroughs, convenient to 4th Av. subway, all trolleys and elevated. For space of any kind for sale or rent,
SEE SEAVER,
6,806 3d Av., Brooklyn.

An Entire Floor in the
NEW YORK LAW SCHOOL BUILDING,
174 Fulton St., N. Y.
Near Broadway and Hudson Terminal.
Suitable for offices. Exceptional light.
WARREN & SKILLIN, Agents,
On premises.

LIGHT LOFT TO SUBLET
for two years, where lease may be continued, 11th floor, 25x125; light on 4 sides; 2 passenger and 2 freight elevators; adapted to showroom or light manufacturing; price $2,500. The Gill Engraving Co., 140 5th Av.

GARAGE TO LEASE, 225 WEST 60TH ST.; ACCOMMODATES 20 CARS; ALL CONVENIENCES; ABUNDANT DAYLIGHT; SUITABLE FOR OTHER BUSINESS PURPOSES. TELEPHONE COLUMBUS 4772.

972 SIXTH AVENUE.
Light Lofts, about 20x50,
Rental $80 per month.
APPLY L. J. PHILLIPS & CO.,
148 West 72d Street.

Furnished offices and desk room, with telephone and stenographic service; high-class office building directly connected with subway express station. Room 212, 51 East 42d.

Loft, about 2,400 square feet; very light; passenger and freight elevator service, electric power and light. Apply 24 North William St., opposite Municipal Building.

48th, St., near 5th Av.—Parlor floor, 2 large rooms, extension bath; parquet floor; suitable doctor or private business. Tel. 8059 Bryant.

Top loft, 7,500 square feet; daylight; steam heat, power; low rent. Engineer, 540 West 23d. Telephone Franklin 1895.

Have buildings in different sections of city suitable for storage or warehouse purposes. B. Kassewitz, 3 Beekman St.

Artistic Studios, high class office building, $15 to $30; also other very light, desirable space. 110 West 40th St.

52d, 57 West.—Parlors; parquet floors; four rooms, all or part; doctor or clean, light business.

Front of carpentry and woodworking shop; reasonable. Field, 40 Manhattan St.

Sublet, whole or separate, newly furnished office; reasonable. Address 425 5th Av., Room 411.

Beautifully furnished uptown offices to sublet; will sell furnishings. J 113 Times.

Light, large office to sublet, $25. Room 1816, 21 Park Row.

Part of desirable office with desk and service; rent $12. Room 1117, 299 Broadway.

Bronx.

CORNER store; two 20-foot show windows; tiled, electrified, toilet, large basement. Southwest corner Elton Ave. and 155th St. Janitor.

Brooklyn.

Light, sprinkler building, 22,000 sq. ft.; good labor section; larger, smaller spaces. Baffa & Dixon, 228 B'way, B'klyn; Williamsburg 72.

Wanted for Business Purposes.

About 250 sq. feet in loft building located near Canal St.; storage and light manufacturing. Address C 283 Times Downtown.

HOUSES FOR SALE OR TO LET.

Manhattan.

313 WEST 139TH ST. to
321 WEST 139TH ST.
Private houses; 11 rooms; in first-class condition.

J. ROMAINE BROWN,
299 Madison Av.
Tel. Murray Hill 1481.

Westchester.

MOUNT VERNON.—Owner will sell beautiful new stucco and granite dwelling of 8 rooms and 3 baths; plot 50 by 190, situated in the finest residential section of Mount Vernon; stucco garage for two cars; house has every modern improvements and within a few minutes of New Haven Railroad and Westchester trains; price $11,000; principals only. Edward Crone, 26 East 22d St., store. Telephone Gramercy 529.

Dutch Colonial house, eight rooms, two baths; garage, garden; Colonial Heights, half hour from Grand Central. Dr. F. B. Carpenter, 35 Park Av., New York. Telephone Murray Hill 880.

LOOK!—I MUST
sell my White Plains house, 10 rooms, bath, all improvements; large corner plot; no reasonable offer refused. Address
Widow, Box 176, White Plains, N. Y.

Long Island.

Just completed, ideal new 7-room house, on plot 40x100; very high ground; beautiful view; several trees on premises; North Shore, Long Island, 23 minutes from Pennsylvania Station; 4 minutes walk from station; Hy-tex brick fireplace, parquet floors, hardwood finish, beamed ceilings, panelled walls, extra breakfast room with built-in Dutch table and benches; exceptional kitchen facilities; steam heat; tiled bath; large clothes presses and linen closet; open attic; small cash payment down and $45 a month; telephone, call, or write at once. Bayside Homes Co., Inc., 47 West 34th Street, New York City; telephone Greeley 563.

For Sale, Lynbrook, L. I.—Bargain; house good condition; 9 rooms and bath, all improvements, electric lights; porch inclosed glass; garage; lot 94x145; fine location; near schools; price $7,000. Lynbrook, Phone 833W.

New Jersey.

Will sacrifice modern home, on acre plot, with garage, at beautiful Chatham, N. J.; all conveniences; 11 rooms, 2 baths; 10 minutes from depot, (D., L. & W.;) could not be duplicated for $20,000 today; will consider any reasonable offer, your terms; rental basis, $100. Address P. O. Box 337 or phone Chatham 643.

At Mountain Station, South Orange.—Two houses, 10 rooms each, all improvements; $3,800; rent $55. O. S. Thompson, 257 4th Av., N. Y. Telephone 3163 Gramercy.

HOUSES TO LET—FURNISHED.

Manhattan.

Old-fashioned cottage, yard 75x100, adjoining tennis court; flowers, shade trees, garden; modern conveniences, sleeping porch; garage for two cars if required; rental $200 per month from April to November. Phone 7493 Lenox, or write Z 372 Times Annex.

Brooklyn.

Flatbush.—For rent, furnished seven rooms in private house. Phone Kenmore 3605.

Long Island.

AT WOODMERE, L. I.
Several furnished cottages to rent for season. Telephone 1511 Morningside.

Furnished Houses Wanted.

Furnished house, Forest Hills Gardens; six rooms, bath; $100 monthly; excellent care; occupancy April 1 or 15. K 46 Times.

HOUSES TO LET—UNFURNISHED

New Jersey.

Modern 8-room house for rent; large brick porch, plate glass windows, hardwood floors; Haworth, N. J., 14 miles from N. Y., T. State road, beautiful views; country club, golf, tennis; tenant leaving town; must lease at once. C. H. Morian. Phone Dumont 162M.

APARTMENTS TO LET.

Furnished—East Side.

307TH ST., (Lexington Av., 163.)—Attractively furnished two rooms and bath, including excellent meals, $25 weekly up; also one room and bath, with meals, $19 weekly up; women only; complete hotel service; beautiful atmosphere. Hotel Rutledge.

34TH, 64 EAST.—Nicely furnished, two, three rooms, bath, every convenience. Murray Hill 9281.

37TH, 21 EAST.—Sublet beautifully furnished 3-room apartment, bath, and kitchenette.

APARTMENTS HANDSOMELY FURNISHED CLARK REALTY, 30 E. 42d. Vanderbilt 1450.

ATTENTION!—Apartments, furnished; two rooms and bath; full hotel service; one block from subway; $14 to $17.50 weekly. Hotel St. Louis, 34 East 32d St.

TWO-ROOM APARTMENT for bachelor in private house. Telephone Plaza 2200.

Furnished—West Side.

457TH, 341 WEST, (just off Broadway.)—New elevator building; 1-2-3 rooms, bath, kitchens or kitchenettes; $50 up monthly; references indispensable. Tel. Bryant 8255.

48TH, NEAR 5TH AV.—SITTING ROOM, ALCOVE BEDROOM, KITCHENETTE, BATH; COMPLETELY FURNISHED. PHONE BRYANT 9779.

55TH ST.—Handsomely furnished 5-room apartment; immediate possession; $210; six or seven months. Telephone Circle 3884.

APARTMENTS TO LET.

Furnished—West Side.

59TH, 100 WEST.—Sublet, furnished, beautifully appointed three-room and kitchenette apartment, overlooking Central Park; open fireplace. Mason.

89TH, 243-245 WEST, (The New West End.) —Two, three room apartments, bath, kitchenette, $55 to $90; completely furnished; satisfactory references necessary; open evenings.

71ST, 206 WEST.—Three-room suite, kitchenette; suitable for two, three bachelors or doctor's office; near Broadway.

75TH, 14 WEST.—Three rooms, bath, kitchenette; parlor floor; select residence; maid; improvements.

84TH, 17 WEST.—Delightful 4-room suite, completely furnished; piano; one flight; $53. Tel. Schuyler 1807. Baldwin.

89TH ST., 305 WEST.—Private house; two rooms, bath, kitchenette; electricity, service; $55-$65.

90S.—Seven rooms, two baths; very handsomely furnished; reasonable. Col. 3974.

91ST, 27 WEST.—High-class furnished apartments, 1 and 2 rooms, bath, $30 to $90; maid service; references necessary.

92D, 214 WEST.—Facing Broadway; six spacious, light rooms; completely furnished. Headrick.

95TH, 330 WEST, (Apartment 42.)—Five light rooms, kitchen, bath; elevator; references.

96TH, WEST, (Near Park.)—Floor; beautiful house, 2 baths, 2 baths, electricity, suitable two gentlemen. Phone River. 5413.

97TH, (Riverside Drive.)—Six front rooms; piano; immediate possession; $100. Riverside 8098.

97TH, (West End.)—Five rooms, 2 bedrooms, attractively furnished. Tel. Columbus 3974

111TH ST., 605 WEST, (just off Riverside Drive.)—Five-room furnished apartment for rent immediately; short or long lease; references required. Call Apartment 33.

111TH, 506 WEST.—Unusually attractive 4 rooms, all light; responsible couple. Phone mornings, Cathedral 6396.

115TH ST., 517 WEST.—Beautiful apartments, 2, 4 and 5 rooms, complete in every detail; very high class apartment house. Telephone 8240 Morningside.

130TH ST., 615 WEST.—4-room apartment, handsomely furnished, to sublet; $85. Inquire Supt., on premises.

APARTMENTS, Beautifully FURNISHED 2 TO 5 ROOMS AND BATH, with or without kitchen; attractive restaurant, table d'hote and a la carte; best food, reasonable prices; complete hotel service; $60 monthly up; near Riverside Drive, Central Park; 2 blocks from 96th subway.
HOTEL SCHUYLER ARMS,
305 West 98th St., Near Broadway.
Telephone Riverside 6100.

APARTMENTS, handsomely furnished; unusual opportunities; subleases a specialty; choice localities. Wickliffe Gray, Agent, 269 West 73d. Columbus 9974.

Attractive and Exceptionally Clean Apts.
THE WILSONIA,
225, 227, 229 West 69th St., near Broadway.
1 room and bath, $35.
Phone; elevator service, maid service optional; exceptionally clean apartments; no objectionable or questionable tenants; near subway and elevated express stations, three car lines, 5th Av. bus, Park and Drive; references absolutely essential.

BEAUTIFULLY FURNISHED seven-room apartment to sublet; strictly modern; unequaled view of Hudson and Drive; will sell furnishings at sacrifice; leaving city. J 112 Times.

CENTRAL PARK SOUTH, 100.—Sublet two room and kitchenette apartment, exquisitely furnished; overlooking Central Park; building just completed; restaurant; thoroughly reliable party only. Mason.

CENTRAL PARK WEST, 302.—Two rooms and bath furnished, apartment hotel; all service; very neat apartment. Apply Housekeeper.

FOUR SUNNY ROOMS.—Near subway; furnished mahogany, complete; linen. St. Nicholas Rink.

HOTEL JOSEPH, 205 West 101st St., near Broadway.—Beautifully furnished large, warm, sunny six, seven, and eight rooms; bountiful closets, extra large kitchen, electric lights, linen, maid service, all night elevator, telephone and bell-boy service; immediate possession. Phone 9575 Riverside.

MACDOUGAL ST., 137.—Furnished apartment for rent now-Oct. 1; 5 rooms and bath; $60. Reber.

RIVERSIDE DRIVE, 258.—Furnished apartment to sublet; 6 rooms, 2 baths; beautifully decorated; living room and two bedrooms; on Riverside, in 90s; modern improvements; new furniture. Phone 791 Riverside.

RIVERSIDE DRIVE, 790.—Beautifully furnished 8-room apartment, 2 baths and laundry; overlooking the Hudson; near 157th St. subway; must be seen to be appreciated. A. J. Odell, Audubon 5400.

RIVERSIDE DRIVE, 790.—Completely furnished apartment, 8 rooms, to sublet for two months; immediate possession; very reasonable rental.

RIVERSIDE DRIVE. — Exceptional two rooms, bath; business men preferred; references required. Morningside 9599.

SIX-ROOM apartment to sublet at Gotham Hotel. Inquire at hotel.

TWO SMALL INDEPENDENT SUITS, (one housekeeping), gas, electricity, telephones, linen, private family, Manhattan Av., 105th, inclusive, (without maid,) $55 each; references exchanged. Telephone Academy 2928.

WELL furnished six rooms, outside, facing Central Park, 104th St., March 15-Sept. 15, $90. 6342 Riverside.

WEST END AV. AND 105TH.—High-class apartment, luxuriously furnished, seven rooms, 3 baths; rental $300 per month. Phone 3185 Academy or appointment.

WEST END.—Eight rooms, 3 baths, 3 master bedrooms, beautifully and completely furnished; long, short lease. K 110 Times.

WEST END AV.—Mother and daughter will share beautiful West End Av. apartment. Riverside 3332.

Atlantic City.

To rent, by month or season, 6-room furnished apartment, Pennsylvania Av. South. Particulars, Circle 250.

Unfurnished—East Side.

64TH, 21 EAST.—Two rooms, bath, suitable for business, studio, or residence. Spiegel.

57TH, 128 EAST.—Very desirable two rooms, kitchenette, bath, $70. Plaza 6143.

78TH ST., 42 EAST.—New elevator apartment, 2 or 3 large, light rooms, with bath. Agent on premises.

Unfurnished—West Side.

16TH, 5 WEST.—Skylight studios, bachelor apartments, $30 to $80. Phone Chelsea 3106.

57TH, 200 WEST, (opposite Carnegie Hall.)—New building; duplex studio and housekeeping apartment, 2 to 8 rooms, $1,800 to $4,500; studio living rooms, 25x30. Payson McL. Merrill Co., 9 East 44th. Telephone Murray Hill 8300.

NO. 53 WEST 72D ST.
APARTMENT OF 7 ROOMS AND BATH.
Passenger and serv. elevator. Moderate rental.
Apply L. J. PHILLIPS & CO.,
148 West 72d St.

84TH, 15 WEST.—7 large, light rooms and bath; $55; immediate possession.

106TH ST., 65 WEST, (Central Park.)—Six, seven room light apartments, $38 up.

113TH, (near Drive.)—Two rooms and bath; furnished or unfurnished; rent $600-$960. R. A. McEntee Co., 544 West 113th.

115TH ST. and Broadway.—Six rooms, two baths, in high-class elevator apartment house; attractively and completely furnished; seen by appointment. Phone Morningside 3864.

159TH, (3,810 Broadway.)—Beautiful six-room apartment. Apply at once, Apartment 35.

161ST, 522-528 WEST.—Elegant, large, light 4 and 5 room apartments; steam heat; hot water; electric light; telephone service and all modern improvements; rent very reasonable. Apply agent on premises.

HAMILTON PLACE, 37.—Five rooms, front, seventh floor; elevator. Lecoq.

WASHINGTON SQUARE.
9 West 9th.—Two or three rooms and bath; also four rooms and two baths; electric light; open grates; steam heat; service.

WEST END AV, 393, (Corner 79th.)—Seven unusually large, light rooms; convenient subway. Roosa.

4-5 ROOMS AND BATH,
$840 and $960.
409 Edgecombe Av., near 155th St.
New 14-story fireproof apartment house.

APARTMENTS WANTED.

Furnished.

THREE OR FOUR ROOM furnished apartment wanted to sublet for three or six months, for young married couple, within twenty minutes of Grand Central; must have real kitchen; prefer one with grand piano; proper care of apartment guaranteed; immediate possession preferred. Telephone Vanderbilt 8562, or address Box H 146 Times.

GENTLEMAN AND WIFE, 1 or 2 rooms; twin beds; bath, kitchen or kitchenette; elevator; between 45th-125th; high-class references; state price and particulars. Write only, Taylor, Room 82 St. Luke's Hospital.

Responsible party wants 4, 5 room nicely furnished apartment to October, $100 to $125 per month, 59th to 116th Sts. Telephone CLARK REALTY, Vanderbilt 1450.

FURNISHED ROOMS.

East Side.

11TH, 10 EAST, (near 5th Av.)—Attractive, steam-heated room; electricity, running water.

16TH, 206 EAST.—Single room, private house, telephone; references required.

30TH, 124 EAST.—Very attractive, large front room, bath; telephone; gentlemen; select.

31ST, 114 EAST.—Large, small, newly furnished; private bath; telephone; electricity; gentleman.

FURNISHED ROOMS.

East Side.

34TH, 128 EAST.—Attractive furnished room; French board optional; piano, elevator.

43D, 16 EAST.—Large comfortably furnished room, private bath; also small room; references.

61ST, 27 EAST.—Large, light rooms; steam heat and electricity. Telephone 2828 Plaza.

66TH, 46 EAST.—Nicely furnished rooms, running water; references exchanged.

GRAMERCY PARK, (145 East 21st.)—Furnished rooms; steam heat, electricity; board optional; references.

IRVING PLACE, 71.—Attractive suite of rooms, all conveniences; also front parlor; running water; references. Gramercy 1978.

LEXINGTON AV., 244.—Business men; large front room; also studio and alcove; large closets; near bath; electricity.

West Side.

85TH, 134 WEST.—Large, light room, also small, together, separately; electricity. Schuyler 6721.

40TH, 66 WEST.—Small front parlor; overlooking park; north light studio; references.

49TH, 47 WEST.—Comfortable room, electricity, private bath; su

Classified Advertising Rates
The New York Times
Count six words to a line.
Telephone Bryant 1000. Per Agate Line.
Agents Wanted.....60c
Apartments to Let and Wanted.....45c
Automobile Exchange.....45c
Boarders and Board Wanted.....30c
Business Opportunities.....50c
Country Board.....40c
Employment Agencies.....30c
For Sale.....50c
Furnished Rooms and Rooms Wanted.30c
Help Wanted.....40c
Lost and Found.....50c
Mortgage Loans.....50c
Real Estate and Houses to Let.....42c
Situations Wanted.....25c
OFFICES:
Times Building.....Times Square
Times Annex, 43d St., west of Broadway
Downtown.....7 Beekman Street
Wall Street.....7 Rector Street
Harlem.....2,309 Seventh Avenue
Bronx.....2,914 Third Avenue
Washington Heights.....3,525 Broadway
Brooklyn.....Room 905, 367 Fulton Street

HELP WANTED—Female.

COLLEGE GRADUATES.
Laboratory work for college graduates who have specialized in physics and mathematics; good opportunity for advancement; $15 to start. Address, stating age,
A. H. C.,
463 WEST ST., NEW YORK CITY.

COMPTOMETER OPERATORS,
CLERKS
with bookkeeping experience, large chain grocery concern; state age, experience, and salary expected; wonderful chance for advancement. F. A. K., P. O. Box 200, New York City.

ERRAND GIRLS WANTED.
ROHN & RIENZO, 74 EAST 57TH.

GIRLS, (2,) experienced key-punch operators, for large downtown insurance corporation; moderate salary; state age. K. T., 89 Times.

HAIRDRESSER.
High-class department store in Middle West wishes competent hairdresser who can do marcelling and give a permanent wave; good opportunity for bright woman. Call Room 826, at 225 5th Av., New York, and ask for Mr. Clough.

LACE MENDERS. — Several experienced menders of real lace, also fine sewers, wanted; steady employment; pleasant surroundings. Sara Hadley, 9 East 35th St.

MILLINERS WANTED.
Yearly Positions.
Highest Salaries.
Ideal Working Conditions.
Apply Superintendent's Office,
Fifth Floor,
GIMBEL BROTHERS,
33d St. and Broadway.

MILLINERY.—Wanted, first-class designer; long seasons; highest salary; answer, giving reference. Madame Lisette, 1426 Walnut St., Philadelphia.

MODEL, size 18; attractive and active girl to accompany dress salesman around the city; in reply state salary, references, and phone number. R 100 Times.

MOTHER'S HELPER.—Middle-aged woman to help light housework and the care of two children. Mrs. J. C. Brown, 48 Post Av., New York City.

NURSE for boy 3 years old; English or Scotch preferred; immediate and permanent position for qualified person; reply, stating experience and references. R. K.," 143 Times.

NURSE.—Graduated clinic, 9 to 5; write stating age and phone; $65 monthly. B. A., 2,525 Broadway.

PARCEL WRAPPERS,
16 YEARS OR OVER,
Barnett Bros., Columbus Av. and 74th St.

REPRESENTATIVE.—New France magazine requires refined representative to secure subscriptions; good commission. Reply by letter, 220 West 42d St.

SALESWOMEN.
We require thoroughly experienced saleswomen for the following departments:
NOTIONS.
GROCERIES.
PATTERN.
Congenial surroundings; permanent positions; no Saturday night work. Apply to Superintendent.
Barnett Bros., 74th St. and Columbus Av.

SALESWOMAN.—Young lady for high-class establishment to sell toilet preparations; good salary; advancement. Box W 123 Times.

STENOGRAPHER. — Intelligent, refined young lady wanted by banking house; must have initiative and thorough business experience; must be able to do own correspondence; one with some banking experience preferred; good salary and opportunity for advancement. Apply by letter. Bank, 154 West 14th St.

STENOGRAPHER.—By Gentile cotton goods commission house; must operate operator, Underwood, to assist busy executive; state age, experience, salary; permanent. Z 373 Times Annex.

STENOGRAPHER.—Spanish-English; young lady familiar with both languages; good opportunity for beginner. Please apply from 10 to 12, Room 1916, 2 Rector St.

STENOGRAPHER AND TYPEWRITER.—Experienced; steady position to right party; salary $15. Levett, Frank & Co., 40 West 23d St.

STENOGRAPHER.—One who resides in the Bronx preferred; salary to start $10. Chapman Import Company, 830 Westchester Av.

STENOGRAPHER and typist to assist in jewelry office work; state age, salary, and experience. Z 325 Times Annex.

STENOGRAPHER, competent, for law office; salary to start $15; give experience and references. Z 371 Times Annex.

STENOGRAPHER wanted in law office. Apply 160 West 34th St., Thirteenth Downtown.

STENOGRAPHER and Office Assistant wanted. Call 45 West 25th St., 8th floor.

STENOGRAPHER. — French - English, $25; come for test Saturday. Lynch, 305 5th Av.

SWITCHBOARD OPERATOR with knowledge stenography; high school graduate; salary $12-$15. Call, morning, E. B. Leaf Co., 50 Church St.

TRIMMERS WANTED
ON MEN'S STRAW HATS
BALCH-PRICE & CO.
[redacted]
220 EAST 29TH ST.

TRIMMING GIRL wanted, experienced in cloak and suit house; must be well recommended. R 95 Times.

TYPIST and assistant bookkeeper, in interior Decorating office; high school education; some experience; must be neat and accurate; $12 to start; answer in own handwriting; references required. Z 202 Times Annex.

TYPIST; office worker, neat and intelligent; superior surroundings; bright beginner considered; salary $8. K 89 Times.

TYPIST, for circulars and office work; wages $8. Box C 217 Times Downtown.

YOUNG LADY wanted by large lithographic concern; one who is familiar with cost accounting work; good opportunity for right party. Write, stating particulars, experience, B. W. 256 Times Downtown.

Employment Agencies.

DICTAPHONE OPERATORS, $15-$20 weekly, immediately. Miss Kelly, 309 Broadway, Room 209.

Instruction.

GOOD ENGLISH PAYS.—America now demands trained women. One of the essentials is good English. Can you qualify? Free booklet, "Your English," will enable you to determine. It also suggests the method for overcoming defects. Write for Booklet 70, Pace & Pace, 30 Church St., New York.

WOMEN trained in accounting procedures can command high salaries. Send for Bulletin 19, giving outline of evening instruction. Pace & Pace, 30 Church St., N. Y. C.

PRIVATE SECRETARIAL TRAINING.
PRATTS SCHOOL, 64 WEST 45TH ST.
INDIVIDUAL INSTRUCTION.

HELP WANTED—Male.

ACCOUNTANTS—PUBLIC.
A special opportunity for two first-class bookkeepers wishing to enter the public accounting profession; must have made study of accounting; salary $2,500. Reply, stating fully particulars of experience and references. C 260 Times Downtown.

ACCOUNTANTS.—Several competent seniors required by firm of public accountants; state experience, references, and salary. C 247 Times Downtown.

ADVERTISING.—Man about 26 years old, (draft exempt,) preferably one who has been successful in solicitation of want advertising and has the tact, personality, and ability to instruct a group of younger men; excellent opportunity for advancement. Address, stating qualifications, age, references, salary expected, and telephone number, Z 330 Times Annex.

HELP WANTED—Male.

AIRBRAKE REPAIR MEN WANTED.—Airbrake repair men's helpers, machinists, machinist's helpers, pipefitters and pipefitter's helpers, boilermakers, boilermaker's helpers, blacksmiths, blacksmith's helpers, front-end inspectors, oilers, babbitter, electric repair man, electric repair men's helpers, pumpers, truck men, tool checkers, hose couplers; carpenters, carpenter's helpers, and laborers. New York, New Haven & Hartford Railroad, 152d St., Willis Av., Bronx. Apply employment car.

AMERICAN SUGAR REFINING COMPANY
HAVE WORK FOR A NUMBER OF GOOD, HUSKY LABORERS, ALSO FOR EXPERIENCED SUGAR REFINERY HELP FOR THE VARIOUS DEPARTMENTS; BOYS OVER 16 ALSO WANTED. APPLY IN PERSON. EMPLOYMENT OFFICE, KENT AV. AND SOUTH 4TH ST., BROOKLYN, N. Y.

ASSISTANT BOOKKEEPER, age 16-18; knowledge English, French; state salary and references. Write to Z 355 Times Annex.

ASSISTANT CLERK wanted in office of manufacturing concern. R 72 Times.

BANK CLERKS.
Young men to start with an uptown bank; rapid advancement assured; dinners furnished; replies must state fully as to religion, experience if any, and salary expected. O 356 Times Downtown.

BILLER WANTED.
Biller, speedy, on Borroughs automatic machine; fair salary; opportunity for advancement. Answer by letter, H 155 Times.

BLACKSMITHS,
TOOL HARDENERS.
APPLICANTS SHOULD BE FAMILIAR WITH THE FUNCTIONS OF HIGH SPEED TOOL STEEL, EXPERIENCED ON OIL FURNACES, AND ACCUSTOMED TO USE OF PYROMETERS.
APPLY OFFICE, BUILDING,
BABCOX & WILCOX CO.,
3D ST. AND LEXINGTON AV.,
BAYONNE, N. J.

BOOKKEEPER to take charge of entire set of books with large number of active accounts, with controlling account and monthly trial balance; must be competent and accurate; permanent position, with opportunities for advancement; state references and salary. K 100 Times.

BOOKKEEPER'S ASSISTANT.—Young man in the office of Brooklyn manufacturing concern; must be familiar with double entry; salary to begin $12 to $15; chance for advancement; state references. O 364 Times Downtown.

BOOKKEEPER'S ASSISTANT.—Man of experience, thoroughly familiar with double entry bookkeeping; reply, stating salary desired and references. P 204 Times Downtown.

BOOKKEEPER.—Experience in large publishing organization preferable but not essential; state in detail age, experience, and salary expected. Z 341 Times Annex.

BOOKKEEPER.—The People's Trust Co. desires to employ an experienced bookkeeper for individual ledger. Apply 181 Montague St., Brooklyn, N. Y.

BOOKKEEPER, expert, wanted, with knowledge of export steel and metal line preferred; give full particulars. O 355 Times Downtown.

BOOKKEEPER.—Experienced; one acquainted with fur trade preferred. B. Harris, 25 West 26th St.

BOY wanted in office of large corporation; must write well, have grammar school education at least, no previous office experience necessary; unusual opportunity for bright boy; salary to start $8. Apply in own handwriting. K 271 Times Downtown.

BOY, strong active, wanted to assist in packing and shipping department; experience not necessary; salary, $9, with immediate advancement to satisfactory applicant. O 398 Times Downtown.

BOY, (16 OR 17,) WANTED, WITH AMBITION TO ADVANCE, FOR GENERAL OFFICE WORK. O 387 TIMES DOWNTOWN.

BOY with good education for downtown insurance office; in reply state age, education, and salary desired. K 281 Times Downtown.

BOY.—Office work; good salary; chance for advancement. 61 Wall Street Financial Bureau, 15 William St.

BOY in office of large wholesale house; write giving age, salary expected, &c. Z 356 Times Annex.

BOY, 16, for office work; wages $6. Apply, own handwriting. C 216 Times Downtown.

BOY wanted, in office of manufacturing concern. R 74 Times.

COLLECTOR and office assistant for a responsible Brooklyn real estate office; exempt from draft; state age, experience, salary, and references. Apply in own handwriting, Box 35, Station A, Brooklyn.

COLLECTOR for large furniture installment firm to cover suburban routes; must have own motor cycle; give full particulars. Box R 101 Times.

COLLECTOR.—Wanted, experienced middle-aged rent collector; wages $15. Call Saturday morning only. B. J. Foss, 495 9th Av.

CORRESPONDENT.—Wholesale house has opening for first-class correspondent; must be able to write convincing and forceful letters, adjust complaints, &c.; permanent position; salaried; salary unnecessary, giving in detail age, experience, references, and salary to begin, Correspondent, 280 Times Downtown.

COST CLERK in Connecticut hardware factory; want a man over 31 years of age, who has had factory experience, understands bookkeeping, and estimating costs on small hardware; 10 hour day; 50 miles New York City; interview; state age, experience, nationality, references, and present salary. Z 346 Times Annex.

COST CLERKS wanted. Call, after 5:30 P. M., or write, Arthur Wolff & Co., 50 East 42d, Room 404.

DENTAL LABORATORY MAN wanted; experienced; must be expert in plate work; steady employment; good chance for advancement; Richmond Dental Laboratory, P. O. Box 1598, Richmond, Va.

DESIGNERS.
First class tool designers; good pay, time and half for overtime; 30 minutes from New York City. Apply at Duesenberg Motors Corp., North and Newark Avs., Elizabeth, N. J.

DESIGNER FOR PRINTS WANTED BY LARGE SILK HOUSE; PERMANENT POSITION. ADDRESS BOX R 91 TIMES.

DOCTOR WANTED.

LALANCE & GROSJEAN MFG. CO., LOCATED AT WOODHAVEN, (NEW YORK CITY,) QUEENS COUNTY, HAVING ITS OWN FIRST AID HOSPITAL ON PREMISES, HAS SITUATION OPEN FOR A DOCTOR; SERVICES REQUIRED ONLY DURING WORKING HOURS; NIGHTS, SATURDAY AFTERNOONS, SUNDAYS, AND HOLIDAYS FREE. ADDRESS, STATING EXPERIENCE, SALARY EXPECTED, LALANCE & GROSJEAN MFG. CO., P. O. BOX 301, N. Y. CITY.

DRAFTSMEN.—A nationally known industrial concern desires to engage the services of a number of draftsmen, young, American born, and draft exempt, to work at Wilmington, Del.
Experience:
Thorough training in map work, topographical drawing, industrial plant layout, mechanical layout in industrial buildings and power plants.
Mental Qualifications:
Must have initiative, tact, enthusiasm, and resourcefulness.
An initial salary of $180 to $250 per month will be paid for 49.5 hours per week, with additional for overtime.
In your letter give full particulars concerning your qualifications, stating age, education, experience, (Give in detail, stating positions held and length of service.)
For our convenience please type the information on a full-size letter sheet. Z 331 Times Annex.

DRAFTSMAN,
3 or 4 years' experience, plan layout piping, shafting, &c.; chemical draftsman preferred.
UNITED OIL & CHEMICAL CORP.,
AV. R AND LINCOLN'S HIGHWAY,
NEWARK, N. J.

DRAFTSMAN.
Detailer and tracer, with several years' experience on light machinery; state age, nationality, and salary desired. B. S., 174 Times.

DRAFTSMEN AND TOOLMAKERS.
High-grade mechanical draftsmen on jigs and fixtures; also tool and gauge makers; most modern plant in New England, 50 miles from New York. Apply at once. 299 Broadway, New York, Room 1011.

DRAFTSMAN WANTED.—A FIRST-CLASS DRAFTSMAN, EXPERIENCED IN DESIGN OF INDUSTRIAL BUILDINGS; MUST BE ACTIVE AND ACCURATE. LOCKWOOD, GREEN & CO., ENGINEERS, 101 PARK AV.

DRAFTSMAN wanted with experience on locomotive boilers; state age, education, experience, and salary desired. Z-366 Times Annex.

DRAFTSMEN.—Mechanical draftsmen wanted immediately. Apply Standard Aero Corporation, Elizabeth, N. J.

HELP WANTED—Male.

DRAFTSMAN, TOOL DESIGNER.
—NEW YORK CITY FIRM ENGAGED IN THE MANUFACTURE OF LIGHT AND MEDIUM WEIGHT MACHINERY HAS AN OPENING FOR A FIRST-CLASS TOOL DESIGNER; STATE AGE, EXPERIENCE, NATIONALITY, AND SALARY DESIRED. T. W., 176 TIMES.

DRAFTSMEN, TOOL DESIGNERS;
MEN EXPERIENCED IN THE DESIGN OF JIGS AND FIXTURES FOR HIGH-GRADE SMALL AND MEDIUM-WEIGHT MACHINERY; EXCELLENT OPPORTUNITY FOR CAPABLE MEN TO ASSOCIATE WITH A GROWING CONCERN; STATE AGE, NATIONALITY, EXPERIENCE, AND SALARY DESIRED; LOCATION NEW YORK CITY. M. P., 196 TIMES.

ELDERLY MEN
TO ACT AS CARRIERS
IN ALL DEPARTMENTS.
NO EXPERIENCE NECESSARY. APPLY SUPERINTENDENT'S OFFICE, 5TH FLOOR, 10:30 A. M. SATURDAY AND MONDAY MORNING.
JAMES McCREERY & CO.,
35TH ST. ENTRANCE.

EMPLOYMENT SUPERVISOR.
State qualifications, references, salary desired, and when available. T. W., 125 Times.

FLOOR MANAGER.
Qualifications required: Alertness, initiative, knowledge of advertising; state age, last employment, and salary. Apply by letter only, Goldsmith Bros., 77 Nassau St.

FOREMEN.—We want five young men who have had high school education to train for position of foreman in our factory; salary to start, $15; ability is quickly recognized by us and advancement rapid for the man who can produce the goods. Address Z 365 Times Annex.

HOTEL CLERK.—Ambitious young man, experienced high-class permanent and transient city hotel; $75 month to start; best references required; state positions held. H 141 Times.

JUNIOR CLERK.—Young man as junior clerk; high school graduate preferred. K 299 Times Downtown.

MACHINE SHOP FOREMAN
for new, up-to-date 25-man shop on Lafayette St., New York, making special automatic machinery; no job work; $150 per month to start; capable man will have excellent opportunity for advancement; applications stating age and experience, with references, must be strictly confidential. Address Snyder Hollow Ware Works, 239 Centre St.

MACHINISTS.
FIFTEEN FIRST-CLASS, ALL-AROUND MEN, ESPECIALLY GOOD ON FINE LATHE WORK; AMMUNITION PLUG WORK. OUT OF TOWN. APPLY 244 WEST 23D ST.

MACHINIST.
ALL-AROUND MACHINIST AND EXPERIMENTAL MAN.
WESTINGHOUSE LAMP CO.,
512 WEST 23D STREET.

MACHINIST.—All-around, capable men, able to describe and inventory factory equipment; permanent traveling position; answer in own handwriting, giving all details, salary, &c. M 242 Times Downtown.

MACHINIST
first-class Jones & Lamson Turret Lathe and Bullard Turret Lathe operators.
THOS. G. FARR & CO.,
2 SHERIFF ST., CORNER GRAND ST.

MACHINIST.
One practical machinist, with knowledge of plant and machine layout, and some drafting experience. Apply Duesenberg Motors Corp., North and Newark Avs., Elizabeth, N. J.

MAN, strong, as porter in wholesale woolen house; state age, references, and salary expected. K 253 Times Downtown.

MESSENGER BOY in large publishing house; bright and willing; hours, 11 A. M. to 7 P. M.; salary, $7. Call Buhre, 229 West 43d St., third floor.

MILLINERY.—ASSISTANT BUYER FOR OUT-OF-TOWN DEPARTMENT; SPLENDID OPPORTUNITY, WITH GOOD PROSPECTS. APPLY, STATING AGE AND EXPERIENCE, JULES WEIL, 598 BROADWAY.

MILLINERY BUYER FOR OUT-OF-TOWN POSITION; EXCEPTIONAL OPPORTUNITY FOR LIVE WIRE. APPLY, STATING AGE, PAST EXPERIENCE, AND SALARY DESIRED, JULES WEIL, 598 BROADWAY.

MILLWRIGHT.—Capable men, able to describe and inventory factory equipment; permanent traveling position; answer in own handwriting, giving all details, salary, &c. M 241 Times Downtown.

NIGHT CLERK.—Bachelor apartments; good penman and understand switchboard; hours 7:30 P. M. to 7:30 A. M.; $60 a month and meals. Call or write, Manager, 44 West 44th.

OFFICE ASSISTANT.—Young man for position in statistical department of manufacturing company; give full particulars, experience, age, references, and salary. All applications treated in strict confidence. Z 305 Times Annex.

OFFICE ASSISTANT with knowledge of typewriting; excellent opportunity for conscientious young man; best references required. K 282 Times Downtown.

OFFICE BOY, well educated, neat appearance, for theatre office. Apply own handwriting, stating salary, references, H 102 Times.

OFFICE BOY Wanted.—Bright; one familiar bank errands preferred. 1504 Astor Trust Building.

OFFICE MAN.—Young man, exempt, by progressive manufacturer, take charge of office; must be capable handling correspondence, credits and other details; salary moderate to start; good opportunity for advancement to willing worker; only those qualified need apply, giving references from former employers, salary expected and other particulars; application confidential. B. X., 294 Times Downtown.

OPERATOR — Locomotive crane operator, Brown machine. Apply 244 West 23d St.

OUTSIDE MAN for transportation company; familiar with all classes of lighters and boats, capable of measuring cargoes; state experience, salary, &c. O 401 Times Downtown.

PACKER.
Wanted immediately, young man for packing; ambitious, lots of "pep"; fair salary; advancement. Reply by letter, H 154 Times.

PORTER in mercantile house. J. K. Krieg Co., 39 Warren St., city.

PRINTING PRESS HAND.
MUST BE FIRST CLASS ON MAKE READY.
POWERS ACCOUNTING MACHINE CO.,
160 JOHN ST., BROOKLYN.

PRIVATE SECRETARY TO BUSY EXECUTIVE, PREFERABLY ONE FAMILIAR WITH FOREIGN TRADE; HIGHEST REFERENCES REQUIRED. C 215 TIMES DOWNTOWN.

REPRESENTATIVE. — New France Magazine requires refined representative to secure subscriptions; good commission. Reply by letter, 220 West 42d.

SALESMEN WANTED.
We have opening for experienced motor truck salesmen to cover Greater New York. Attractive commission basis. Address Box R 89 Times.

SALESMAN.—Wanted one that has acquaintance with sporting goods stores; experience necessary; commission or salary; to sell clothing for sporting use. Apply Greenfield & Cohen, 44 West 28th, 6th floor.

SALESMEN, acquainted with local banks, to specialize on well-known and advertised line of banking equipment; salary basis. Box R 84 Times.

SALESMEN, to carry a side line of laces on strictly commission basis for an old established house; samples very light; all territories open; established trade. R 19 Times.

SALESMAN wanted for automobile accessory; unlimited field; liberal commission. H 129 Times.

SALESMAN acquainted with high-grade phonograph trade; good opportunity; commission. Kadisch, 557 West 35th.

SALESMAN wanted to handle line of knit goods; excellent opportunity for the right party; commission. R 80 Times.

PUBLIC NOTICES.

THE HEIRS AT LAW OF THE LATE Miss Mary Ann McAdams, who died at Quebec City, Canada, on the fifth of September last, (1917,) daughter of the late James McAdams and Jane Robinson, are duly requested to file as soon as possible with the undersigned the legal proof of their quality as heirs at law in said estate. According to information already received, the first cousins or nearer relatives might possibly have rights in said estate.
LABREQUE, BELANGER & LABREQUE,
Notaries, 18 Buade, Quebec City, Canada.

The Board of Directors of the Volunteer Hospital Garment Workroom of the American Red Cross, 4th floor, Bloomingdale Brothers, 59th Street and Lexington Avenue, seek additional volunteer garment workers. The Red Cross is calling urgently for more hospital clothing and it is necessary that the supply be continuous. The room in which the work is done is a model of cleanliness and sanitation. Blanche F. Ittleson, Chairman.

I FORBID ALL PERSONS TRUSTING any one for my account, as I will after this date be liable for no contracts and pay no debts except those contracted by me in person. GEORGE W. RECTOR.
March 1, 1918.

HELP WANTED—Male.

SALESMEN, experienced with office systems, to sell and intelligently represent a well-known and advertised apparatus for visualizing card records; necessary to have education, appearance, and ability to meet and convince executives of large companies; wonderful opportunities for salesmen to become branch managers in other cities; salary basis. Write R 88 Times.

SHIPPING CLERK head, thoroughly experienced, with one of the largest hat and cap manufacturers; only those with experience with a hat and cap manufacturer will be considered; must be married and not over 35 years of age; state age, references, and salary expected. S. A., 288 Times Downtown.

SHIPPING CLERK.—Thoroughly experienced; good position for reliable man; state age, experience, and salary expected. G. P., 226 Times.

SHIPPING CLERK.—Experienced in handling piece goods; good salary; must furnish bond. L. Finkelstein & Son, 696 B'way.

SHIPPING CLERK.—Young man as assistant in shipping department. J. K. Krieg, 39 Warren St., City.

STENOGRAPHER.

YOUNG MAN AS STENOGRAPHER AND FILE CLERK IN TRAFFIC DEPARTMENT OF LARGE ORGANIZATION; UNLIMITED OPPORTUNITY FOR BRIGHT YOUNG MAN WITH INITIATIVE AND INTELLIGENCE; ONE WHO IS NOT AFRAID TO ASK QUESTIONS, THEREBY AVOIDING ERRORS; REPLIES MUST STATE AGE, EXPERIENCE, AND SALARY EXPECTED. B. S., 157 TIMES.

STENOGRAPHER - SECRETARY wanted, competent, in up-to-date firm; opportunity to learn business management. Apply in first instance by letter. Z 354 Times Annex.

TAR ROOFERS WANTED. APPLY RARITAN RIVER ORDNANCE DEPOT, BONHAMTOWN, N. J. MEN MAKING $50 TO $60 WEEKLY.

THE
WESTERN ELECTRIC CO., INC.,
HAS THE FOLLOWING OPENINGS IN ITS VARIOUS DEPARTMENTS:
ARMATURE WINDERS.
EXPERIENCED IN HAND WINDING AND REPAIRING OF SMALL AND LARGE MOTORS.
BOYS.
Must be 16, for mail and messenger service; $7 to start; excellent opportunity for advancement.
DRAFTSMEN.
High-class men, experienced in the designing and drafting of small machines and gear trains; steady position.
GLASSWORKERS.
Men who have had experience at making surgical glass apparatus or similar work; good pay for good men; overtime if you want it at time and a half; double time if you work Sunday.
INSTRUMENT MAKERS.
High-class men on small electrical and mechanical apparatus; must be accustomed to using blueprints and micrometers; steady positions; high pay.
TOOL DRAFTSMEN.
on punches and dies, jigs, and fixtures for small, interchangeable work; only men with experience need apply.
TOOLMAKERS.
First-class men only need apply.
WIREMEN.
Must be experienced on conduit work and hooking up of A. C. and D. C. motors.
YOUNG MEN
for telephone inspection work; draft exempt and knowledge of electrical parts.
YOUNG MEN
with high school education; $8-$9 start; raise April 1, if satisfactory; excellent opportunity to advance along engineering lines.
CALL
57 BETHUNE ST.,
NEAR WEST ST.,
6 BLOCKS SOUTH OF 14TH.

TOOL DRAFTSMEN,
ON PUNCHES AND DIES, JIGS AND FIXTURES, FOR SMALL INTERCHANGEABLE WORK; ONLY MEN WITH EXPERIENCE NEED APPLY; CALL OR WRITE, GIVING AGE, EXPERIENCE, AND SALARY, CALL WESTERN ELECTRIC CO., INC.,
57 BETHUNE ST., NEAR WEST ST., 6 BLOCKS SOUTH OF 14TH.

TOOLMAKERS.
STEADY WORK; MUST BE A1 MEN; GOOD PAY.
W. BLISS & CO.,
76 54TH ST., BROOKLYN.

TOOLMAKERS.—Several first class men wanted on jig, fixture and gauge work; none but the highest grade men need apply. H. W. Cotton, Inc., 34 35th St., Brooklyn; Bush Terminal.

WANTED.
EXPORT TRAFFIC MANAGER.
A LARGE FIRM OF STEEL EXPORTERS REQUIRES THE SERVICES OF A THOROUGHLY TRAINED MAN CAPABLE OF TAKING ENTIRE CHARGE OF SHIPPING DEPARTMENT. MUST BE FAMILIAR WITH HANDLING BOTH INLAND AND OCEAN FREIGHT SHIPMENTS. EXCELLENT OPPORTUNITY FOR THE MAN WHO CAN QUALIFY FOR THIS POSITION. SEND FULL DETAILS IN FIRST LETTER. ADDRESS K 218 TIMES DOWNTOWN.

WATCHMAKER wanted who is thoroughly experienced in repairing highest grade small lever movements; no others need apply; man preferred who has had a foreign factory experience; steady work for competent man; state fully past experience. Henry Blank & Co., Liberty and Lafayette Sts., Newark, N. J.

WATER HEATING, range and furnace business, young man, who has had experience, to take charge of orders and correspondence. Box R 76 Times.

YOUNG MAN Wanted.—One who has had office experience and is able to assist with bookkeeping, charging, making out bills, &c. Address in own handwriting, giving experience, &c.; salary $8-$12. F. & T., 21 Washington Place, New York.

YOUNG MAN, clerical work; experienced preferred; night work; salary commensurate with ability. Write, stating experience. M. B., 162 Times.

YOUNG MAN wanted to learn silk glove business, from between 12 and 1 o'clock. Crown Mfg. Co., 353 4th Av.

YOUNG MAN to make himself generally useful in resident buyer's office. Call Saturday morning, B. F. Levis, 37 West 26th St.

Employment Agencies.

AMERICAN
EMPLOYMENT
EXCHANGE,
115 BROADWAY.
C. P. HASSON. J. J. McLAUGHLIN.
CALL 9-2.

TYPIST, experienced figures and statements, Connecticut, leave short notice, $42 week; Stenographers, (3,) Virginia, $110 month, board, and expenses; Clerks, experienced figures, $18 to $22. Alliance, 29 Liberty.

Instruction.

ACCOUNTANTS are needed by business and by the Government; responsible positions seek men who can devise records and procedures, supervise accounting detail, audit expenditures, determine cost-plus prices, prepare tax returns, systematize, organize, control; write for Bulletin 40, giving details of training necessary and of evening classes forming. Address E. P. Lamphear, 215 W. 23d St., N. Y.; C. W. Stowell, 35 Hanson Pl., Bklyn., or Pace & Pace, 30 Church St., N. Y.

SALESMEN.—Experienced or inexperienced, city or traveling; write or call for our free book, "A Knight of the Grip," and list of openings; intelligent employment service rendered members. National Salesmen's Training Association, Suite 1803D Candler Building, New York.

COMPLETE secretarial course; also stenography, bookkeeping, penmanship, &c.; individual instruction by specialists, day or night; begin any time; graduates assisted to investigated situations; see catalogue. Walworth Institute, (founded 1883,) Broadway at 724 St.

ARMY ORDERS AND ASSIGNMENTS

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, March 1.—The War Department published the following army orders today:

Medical Reserve Corps.

Following to Camp Upton as Orthopedic Surgeons:

FIRST LIEUTENANTS.
Link, M. P. | Collins, W. F.
Harding, J. C. | Sutherland, F. P.
Cunningham, R. A. | Thomas, J. D.

Following to Camp Shelby:

McIntosh, Capt. D. M.
FIRST LIEUTENANTS.
Farrior, J. W. | Gibson, C. V.
Mailetta, C. | Broughton, W. B.
Gallaher, R. L. | Nettles, R.
Skinner, F. B. | Tatum, S. C.
Thompson, W.

Following to Camp Pike:

FIRST LIEUTENANTS.
Darrow, F. I. | McCullough, J. D., Jr.
Di Mento, V. J. | Boughnou, H. P.
Cody, M. M.

Palmer, 1st Lt. N. McC., and Horne, 1st Lt. H. F., hon. discharged.

Following to Camp Greenleaf for inst.:

CAPTAINS.
Woodworth, J. D. R. | Constien, R. A.
FIRST LIEUTENANTS.
Stephan, J. E. | Nocilla, B.
Stevens, S. L.

Following promoted to be Capts.:

FIRST LIEUTENANTS.
Beall, H. | Chilton, L. W.
Cleaves, P. B. | Grayson, T. W.
Hall, J. H. | Kimball, J. C.
Land, H. W. | Lile, M. C.
Logan, G. M. | Lyon, M. W., Jr.
Nicholson, R. M. | Rogers, E. B.
Snider, R. | Sullivan, R. Y.
Walsh, R. E. | Weintz, C. H.
Whitehouse, W. J. | Willis, E. A.
Wilson, C. P., Jr. | Wright, E. P.
Zimmerman, R. F.

Ganow, 1st Lt. G. J., and O'Rourke, 1st Lt. R. E., to Camp Grant.
Bliss, 1st Lt. R. V., to Camp Hancock.
Reed, 1st Lt. T., to Camp Taylor.
Parsons, Capt. A. R.; Alexander, 1st Lt. W. S.; Frye, 1st Lt. B. A., and Reid, 1st Lt. W. E., to Camp Sherman.

Following to Rockefeller Inst. for inst., then to Army Med. School:

FIRST LIEUTENANTS.
Backsman, E. D. | Simonis, A. E.
Bluestone, E. M. | Slusher, W. C.
Cathey, A. D. | Steele, R. W.
Choquette, H. | Stevens, H. E. E.
Gick, H. | Tannenbaum, F.
Pincus, J. | Griest, O. E.
Robinson, J. S.

Following to Portland, Ore., with Spruce Production Div. of Sig. C.:

CAPTAINS.
Findley, H. P. | Howe, S. S.
Gerhart, C. A. | McIntyre, D.
FIRST LIEUTENANTS.
Rickford, F. J. | Hehir, J.
Bryant, F. A. | Hiett, J.
Couche, J. B. | Lanter, E. C.
Cox, E. W. | Lapidewsky, C. J.
Farley, R. | Louis, J. D.
Goodnow, L. L.

Vanamee, Capt. T. O., to Phila. for inst.
Dougherty, 1st Lt. J. F., to Boston City Hosp. for inst., then to Camp Devens.
Darmer, Capt. G. A., to Army and Navy Hosp., Hot. Springs, Ark.

Following to Base Hosp. 38, at Phila.:

CAPTAINS.
Forst, J. R. | James, M. C.
FIRST LIEUTENANTS.
Frantz, W. R. | Owen, H. R.
Hays, C. E. | Park, J. F.
Lull, C. B. | Englerth, L. D.
Mauney, S. McA. | Williamson, E. G.
Menge, W. L. | Hoyt, M. D.
Meyer, J. E.

Harvey, 1st Lt. T. W., Jr., to Camp Logan.
King, 1st Lt. E., to Army Med. School.
Abshier, 1st Lt. D. C., to Camp Greene, as asst. to Camp Surg.
Herrick, Capt. F. C., to Rockefeller Inst. for inst., then to Camp Grant.
Cartwright, 1st Lt. E. L., to Wash. Univ., St. Louis, for inst.
McGraw, Capt. T., promoted to be a Maj.
Woolsey, 1st Lt. R. T., to Rich Field Av. Sec. of Sig.C.
Hooper, 1st Lt. J. W., to Camp Grant.
Clark, 1st Lt. C. M., orders of Feb. 5, revoked.
Bovne, 1st Lt. W. W., to Camp Bowie.
Peters, Maj. W. C., will report to Surg. Gen., then to Camp Devens.
Bove, 1st Lt. C. F., to Pittsburgh for inst., then to Camp Devens.
Karibe, 1st Lt. R. B., to home.
Mattes, 1st Lt. A., will report to attending Surg. at Wash.
Garr, 1st Lt. C. C., to Charity Hosp., New Orleans for inst., then to Camp Shelby.

Ordnance Reserve Corps.

Following will report to Chief of Ord.:

Reeder, Maj. W. C.
CAPTAINS.
Van Harlingen, J. M. | Worcester, C. I.
Trask, W. S. | Dowell, F. E.
Lowrie, S. G. | North, W. C.
Foulks, J. A. | Blankenhorn, D. F.
Lathers, C. T.
Runyan, 1st Lt. W. W.
SECOND LIEUTENANTS.
Doleman, R. B. | Thwaitt, C. F.
Adams, F. L. | Branson, E. H.

Brent, 1st Lt. R. C., appointed to same grade in Qm.R.C.
Phillips, 1st Lt. W. G., to Camp Upton as asst. to Cmdg. Off. of 14th Prov. Grd. Depot Co.
Finley, 1st Lt. C. A., Bloomfield, N. J., as Insp. of Ord. at plant of the International Arms and Fuse Co.

Signal Reserve Corps.

Following will report to Chief Sig.Off.:

CAPTAINS.
Sieg, L. P. | Evans, G. C.
Reed, W. O. | Proctor, C. A.

HELP WANTED—Male.

Instruction.

GOOD ENGLISH PAYS.—America now demands trained men; one of the essentials is good English. Can you qualify? Free booklet, "Your English," will enable you to determine. It also suggests the method for overcoming defects. Write for Booklet 72, Pace & Pace, 30 Church St., N. Y.

LEARN TO BE A CHAUFFEUR.—Pleasant and profitable work; day and evening classes. Send for free booklet and visitor's pass. West Side Y. M. C. A., 302 West 57th.

BUSINESS OPPORTUNITIES.

FOR SALE: A GOING PROPOSITION.—One Filer Stowell sawmill, sixty to seventy-five thousand daily capacity; 300 horse power Corliss engine; all machinery in excellent condition; two new K. Moore dry kilns accepted January 1st, 1918; large planing mill. American woodworking machines, practically new; three locomotives; six miles of 36 lb. rail, ten miles 16 and 55 lb. relayers; one hundred million cupped timber; forty million round; all Long Leaf Yellow Pine; and one hundred million Red Cypress on adjacent navigable stream. Plant located forty miles from the largest export timber market in the South. No encumbrances. Principals only will be considered. Z 367 Times Annex.

Engraving house desires men to take charge of offices in principal cities; will show you large contracts, which mean a volume of business that should prove profitable; small amount of capital required; if you are not in a position to handle this please don't take our time. Call W. M. Murphy, sales department, 34 Barclay St., New York.

PEOPLE MUST EAT.
We have for lease in Carnegie Hall section residence readily convertible into restaurant; basement 25x185; first floor 20x100; near new subway entrance, new apartment houses, and hotel; buses pass door; rent exceptionally reasonable. Goodwin & Goodwin, 147 West 67th.

Wanted—Loan of $1,000 for three months; will give an equity in merchandise worth $2,000 or notes indorsed by responsible exporters. Business, 854 Broadway.

Additional capital needed complete airplane contracts, machine parts; money amply secured; chance for employment; no agents. R 75 Times.

For Sale.—Attractive rooming house; electric lights; $240 per cent. 318 West 51st St.

Business Notices.

THE NEW YORK WINDOW CLEANING Co., 525 East 12th St., telephone Forsyth 9183, c

PROFESSORS DEFINE ACADEMIC FREEDOM

American Association Favors Dismissal of Disloyal College Teachers.

PRESENTS FOUR GROUNDS

Includes Those Whose Acts Might Hamper Our Prosecution of the War.

There is published in the current issue of the Bulletin of the American Association of University Professors a report of the Subcommittee on Academic Freedom in Wartime, which was presented at the recent meeting of the association. The committee reported that, in its opinion, college teachers could legitimately be dismissed during the war for refusal to obey laws relating to the war; for propaganda designed to persuade others to disobey the law; for propaganda against activities auxiliary to the military and naval operations, such as war loans and regulations of the Food Administration; and, in the case of teachers of enemy nationality or parentage, for acts tending to hamper our prosecution of the war or outspoken expressions of opposition to the Government. The conclusions of the committee, which consisted of Professors A. O. Lovejoy of Johns Hopkins, Edward Capps of Princeton, and Allyn A. Young of Cornell, were approved by the General Committee on Academic Freedom and Academic Tenure.

"There are two sides to the duty of a citizen in time of war," says the report. "One side—the more urgent, and also the more obvious—consists in loyally rendering the services and making the sacrifices which the national emergency requires. But it is an essential and insistent, though secondary, aim of public policy at such a time to take care that in the adjustments necessitated by the crisis and the abnormal conditions which are inseparable from war no avoidable injury is done to the permanent interests of society, and especially to those interests for the sake of which the war itself is being fought."

Based on Four Grounds.

The committee believes that there are four grounds on which the dismissal of a member of a Faculty because of his attitude or conduct in relation to the war may be legitimate. First, those who are convicted of disobedience to any statute or lawful executive order relating to the war may legitimately suffer deprivation of academic office, and teachers under indictment for such offenses, but not yet convicted, may properly be suspended from their duties until their cause is legally determined.

"Difficulty arises in the application of this rule to conscientious objectors, not members of the religious bodies, whose doctrines forbid participation in war and who are exempted from combatant service but equally conscientious and disinterested. The members of the subcommittee charged with the drafting of this report are, indeed, strongly of the opinion that the attitude of citizens who resist the law of military service is both ethically indefensible and, if it is widely prevalent, gravely dangerous to the public safety in time of war, and in such a time the public safety is the supreme law. Men who have enjoyed and who continue to enjoy the protection of the laws and the privileges of citizenship in a free State, yet refuse to do their part in defending the State when it is in danger and when other citizens are dying in defense of it and of them—such men, whatever their motives, are in a very practical sense enemies of the State.

"Members of faculties should be required by their institutions to refrain from propaganda designed or unmistakably tending to cause others to resist or evade the compulsory service law or the regulations of military authorities, and those who refuse to conform to this requirement may be and should be dismissed even before any action has been taken against them by the law officers of the State.

"No community having any intelligent sense of what its own safety requires can for a moment permit any of its members, in a time so critical, to engage in deliberate efforts to undermine its power. Before war is declared it is any citizen's right to oppose such a declaration; but it is not his right between the declaration of war and the conclusion of peace to obstruct or impede the execution of any measure lawfully determined upon as requisite for the safety of the country.

Case of Teutonic Teachers Here.

"It is probable that there are to be found in our educational institutions a few men of German or Austro-Hungarian birth or parentage who have been so blinded to the moral aspect of the present conflict by their affection for the land of their origin that they desire the victory, or at least the partial success, of the Central Empires. The situation requires that these men abstain from any act tending to promote the military advantage of the enemy or hamper the efforts of the United States; that they take care not to give reasonable ground for the belief that they are conspiring with disloyal persons; that they refrain from public discussion of the war and in their private intercourse with neighbors, colleagues or students avoid all hostile or offensive expressions concerning the United States or its Government. Teachers of enemy alien nationality should be put on their parole to observe these restrictions, and if they or others of pro-German sympathies fail to observe them they should be promptly removed from their posts. So long, on the other hand, as the restrictions are scrupulously observed, it is not necessary that persons known or believed to have such sympathies should be dismissed, and as a rule their dismissal would be neither generous nor expedient.

"When charges are brought against a member of a college or university Faculty upon any ground, the proceedings should, as a matter of course, be strictly judicial in character, and should be in accord with the principle of Faculty responsibility. In other words, the person accused should be entitled to have the charges against him stated in writing in specific terms, and to have a fair trial on those charges before either the Judicial Committee of the Faculty, or a joint committee composed of an equal number of professors and Trustees, which should render definite findings, stating, in case of a decision adverse to the accused, the precise acts on which the decision is based.

"In concluding, the committee would address itself especially to that large majority of the members of our profession who see in the unmistakable defeat of the Central Empires, so long as they are under their present leadership, the only means of discrediting and destroying the sinister forces which have involved humanity in the present unspeakable catastrophe, and the only assurance of a just and lasting peace. For us, at least—for men of our calling who share this conviction—the weapon to be relied on in combating error or apathy concerning the moral issues of the war is the patient and persistent and straightforward appeal to the intelligence and the conscience of our fellow-citizens. Here is a distinctively educational task, resting especially though not exclusively upon us, in which our loyalty and our desire to serve the country in its emergency may find fitting expression—the task of helping to interpret to our countrymen the larger significance of the war, of bringing to them a broader vision of the vocation of the Republic, of arousing among them an enlightened and generous, as well as ardent, patriotism which, because enlightened and generous, is also a sane internationalism. It is a task which, because it contains far less of sacrifice, contains also less of honor than the task of those who serve the nation in the field; but it is not less needful, and therefore not less worthy of the devotion of those upon whom it peculiarly devolves, and to whom other modes of service are not open."

NOVEL FASHION FETE.

Entertainment at the Plaza to Aid Blind Allied Soldiers.

What is promised to be the most elaborate all-American fashion fête ever organized here will be held on Monday next, afternoon and evening, in the white ballroom of the Hotel Plaza, and on Tuesday at 9 East Fifty-seventh Street for the benefit of the American-British-French-Belgian Permanent Blind Relief War Fund. The patronesses are Mrs. Edmund L. Baylies, Mrs. Howard Gardiner Cushing, Mrs. Charles H. Ditson, Mrs. F. Gray Griswold, Mrs. Otto H. Kahn, Mrs. S. Vernon Mann, Mrs. Charles H. Marshall, Mrs. John T. Pratt, Mrs. Douglas Robinson, Mrs. Charles H. Sabin, and Mrs. William Douglas Sloane.

In addition to a promenade display of toilettes of exclusively American design, the following, assisted by a string orchestra selected from the Metropolitan Opera House, will give music and dances: Miss Cecil Arden, contralto, Metropolitan Opera House; Miss Edith Day of the "Going Up" company; the Dolly Sisters; Miss Daphne Hilmers, pianist; Miss Grace La Rue of the Palace Theatre; Miss Lucile Orrell, 'cellist; Miss Clare Lillian Peteler, soprano; Mme. Ganna Walska, soprano; Lester Bingley, baritone, and George Harris, Jr., tenor.

All these have contributed their services, and the entire proceeds of the fête, which is being held without any expense whatever to the A. B. F. B., will be turned over to the fund.

LOST AND FOUND.

Fifty cents an agate line.

LOST—Friday evening, Feb. 22, on 5th Av., an undulating bar-shaped brooch, diamonds in flowerlike pattern set in platinum; liberal reward; no questions asked. Louis A. Newcome, 2 Rector St., Room 802.

LOST—Black caracul muff trimmed with light fitch, containing corset memorandum; left in taxicab taken at 50th St. and 6th Av. to Greenwich Theatre, Thursday evening. Finder please return to R. & G. Corset Co., 880 Broadway. Reward.

LOST—Between 6 and 7 o'clock Thursday evening on 5th Av. bus or street coming from Pennsylvania Station, a paper-covered roll containing large leather-bound typewritten report. Reward on return to owner, 115 Broadway.

LOST—Liberty Loan installment card No. 413 of the East River Savings Institution; payment stopped; finder leave at the bank, 291 Broadway, New York. All persons are cautioned not to purchase or negotiate the same.

LOST—Broadway, near 70th St., dark blue silk beaded bag containing vanity case and purse and other articles. Suitable reward if returned to Sherman Square Hotel, 70th St. and Broadway.

LOST—Silver fox scarf, either on 44th St., in front of Claridge Hotel or on 115th St. and Broadway, on Friday, Feb. 22; reward. Hay Granis, care William Fischman, 15 East 26th.

LOST—Lady's diamond-set wrist watch, octagonal shape, Monday afternoon or evening; belonged to deceased mother; liberal reward. Return M. Roberts, 306 West 51st St.

LOST—On Broadway surface cars, on Friday evening, silk handbag containing money, keys, and important papers; reward. Return to Wright, 515 West 187th St.

LOST—Valuable sapphire and diamond bar-pin in Shubert Theatre or vicinity, Feb. 20; reward $50. Telephone Plaza 2403, Mrs. de Guigne.

LOST—Saturday evening, black satchel, containing wearing apparel. Liberal reward paid on returning same to Room 611, San Remo Hotel.

LOST—Tuesday, 12:45, at Schraft's, on 34th St., bead hand bag, containing powder box and change; reward, no questions asked. Z 309 Times Annex.

LOST—Large brown fur muff, 5th Av. stage, afternoon, Feb. 22, 31st St., near 5th Av. Willard, 52 West 39th St.

LOST—Blue change purse containing bills and key, 5th Av. bus, Thursday. Notify Laskey, Bronxville, New York. Reward.

LOST—Silver watch in leather wrist strap; initials C. V. S. on back; reward. Return 51 East 55th.

LOST—Platinum bar pin, 11 diamonds; liberal reward. Phone 1369 Columbus. Summers.

LOST—Topaz watchfob. Return to W. E. Porter, 346 Broadway. Reward.

REWARD will be paid for gold-mounted elk's tooth watch charm lost on street or in subway or elevated train; description, "Detroit, 34, W. I. Cherry." Return office Friars Club, 110 West 48th St.

FIFTY DOLLARS REWARD.
Return white enamel and gold striped matchbox; initials "M. B. R."; lost in New York City, Feb. 20, 1918. Black, Starr & Frost, 5th Av. and 48th St.

$100 REWARD
for large diamond circle brooch, lost Feb. 27, between 66th and 77th Sts., on Park or Lexington Avs.
TIFFANY & CO., 5th Av. and 37th St.

$75.00 REWARD
return platinum circular brooch containing 24 diamonds, lost in New York City about Feb. 10. No questions asked. Dreicer & Co., 560 5th Av., New York City.

$75 REWARD—Lost, last Thursday, between East 53d and Astor Theatre, or in taxi, an onyx and diamond flexible bracelet. Return Cartier, 653 5th Av.

$1,000 REWARD for return solitaire 3-stone horseshoe pin; no questions asked. M. Short, 11 East 49th St.

Lost and Found—Cats and Dogs.

LOST—Female fox terrier, white with brown spots, uncut tail, Wednesday morning, from 575 Riverside Drive; reward. Morningside 5788.

CHURCH SERVICES TOMORROW

BROOKLYN

Congregational.

CENTRAL CONGREGATIONAL CHURCH, Hancock St. and Franklin Av. (Take Fulton St. "L" or surface cars to Franklin Av.) Pastor, Rev. S. PARKES CADMAN, D. D., will preach at 11 A. M. and 7:45 P. M.

CHURCH OF THE PILGRIMS—Remsen and Henry Sts., (near Borough Hall Subway.)—Rev. RICHARD ROBERTS will preach at 11 A. M.; 7:45 P. M., Religious Forum. Prof. DICKINSON MILLER will discuss "The Reunion of Christians in One Body."

PLYMOUTH CHURCH, Orange Street. Rev. NEWELL DWIGHT HILLIS, Pastor. 11 A. M.—" The Birth-Pains of a New Order." Sermon by the Rev. Wm. F. Kettle, Associate Pastor.
7:45 P. M.—Address, "Food and the War," by Dean Talcott Williams of Columbia College.
Services in the Church.

Ethical Culture.

SOCIETY FOR ETHICAL CULTURE. B'klyn Academy of Music.—11 A. M., Prof. Earl Barnes, "Making Public Opinion." Evening, 8:15, at 176 So. Oxford St., Dr. Henry Neumann, "A German Deserter's War Experiences" and Liebknecht's "Militarism."

Presbyterian

LAFAYETTE AVENUE PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH,
Corner of South Oxford St.
Ministers {Charles Carroll Albertson / James Forsyth Riggs
Services at 10:30 and 7:30.
10:30—Mr. Riggs.
7:30—Dr. Allan MacRossie on "The Red Cross and the War."
The second in a series of Lenten Sunday evening addresses on "The Country and the War." The Clinton Avenue Congregational Church uniting in the evening. Organ recital by Dr. John Hyatt Brewer, 7:30 to 7:45. Special music by the choirs of the two churches.

Universalist

ALL SOULS, THE CHEERFUL CHURCH, Ocean and Ditmas Avs.
Dr. Bartlett, morning and evening.
10:30 A. M.—" An Affirmation of Jesus."
7:45 P. M.—" Children and Flowers of Many Lands." Illustrated.

Y. M. C. A.

DR. S. PARKES CADMAN,
The Passion Season of the World.
Bedford Br. Y. M. C. A., 1,121 Bedford Av., Sunday, March 3d, 3:30 P. M., Edna White Trumpet Quartet. Greatest Men's Meeting in Greater N. Y.

Y. W. C. A.

"In the WORLD and for the WORLD." Rev. Maurice A. Levy, Sunday, March 3, 4:15 P. M. Special Music.
Y. W. C. A., 376 Schermerhorn St.

Baptist.

CALVARY BAPTIST CHURCH, West 57th St., between 6th and 7th Avs. 11 A. M.—SERVICES IN RECOGNITION OF THE CONSOLIDATION. Speakers: Hon. Edward S. Clinch and Rev. John B. Calvert, D. D. Sermon by Rev. OSCAR HAYWOOD, D. D., " A THEOLOGICAL AUTOBIOGRAPHY." 8 P. M.—Rev. GYPSY SMITH, Jr., " THE DEEPENING OF THE SPIRITUAL LIFE."
Mr. Smith will continue his evangelistic services every night next week, except Mon. and Sat.

CENTRAL BAPTIST CHURCH, S. E. corner 92d and Amsterdam Av. FRANK M. GOODCHILD, D. D., Pastor. 11 A. M.—" Loss of Faith." 8 P. M.—" Loss of Paradise."

FIFTH AVENUE BAPTIST CHURCH, 4 to 8 West 46th Street.
Rev. Cornelius Woelfkin, D. D., } Ministers.
Rev. E. Herbert Dutton,
Dr. Woelfkin will preach at 11 and 8.
Sunday School, 9:30. Bible Classes, 9:40.
Gilbert H. Montague addresses Young Men's Bible Class at 9:40.

FIRST BAPTIST CHURCH, Broadway and 79th Street. PASTOR, I. M. HALDEMAN, D. D.,
11 A. M.—" GOING ALONG BY THE KING'S HIGHWAY; OR, HOW TO LIVE THE TRIUMPHANT LIFE IN THIS WORLD."
8 P. M.—" IS OUR LORD JESUS CHRIST COMING SECRETLY FOR HIS CHURCH BEFORE HE APPEARS WITH HER IN GLORY? IS HE LIABLE TO COME ANY MOMENT?"
(IN THIS SERMON DR. HALDEMAN WILL TESTIFY AGAINST THE SCHOOL OF HISTORICAL INTERPRETERS WHOSE THEORIES OF TIMES AND SEASONS DISHONOR THE DOCTRINE OF THE SECOND COMING.)
Friday night, March 8, 8 o'clock, " The Man Who Came to Curse and Stayed to Bless."

JUDSON MEMORIAL CHURCH, Washington Square South.
Rev. Ray Petty
Rev. F. W. Lawson, } Ministers.
11 A. M.—Mr. BRUCE preaches.
8 P. M.—Dr. THOMAS J. PRESTON, Jr., will speak on the topic, " My Experience in a German Prison."

MADISON AVENUE BAPTIST CHURCH, MADISON AV., COR. 31ST ST. C. A. EATON, D. D., PASTOR. (In Service.) PREACHES SUNDAY MORNING.
11 A. M.—" When Will the War End?"
8 P. M.—Rev. David Ross, "Fourfold Demand."
10 A. M.—Eaton Class for Men, led by Dr. Eaton, 30 E. 31st St., " Are We Downhearted?"
Women's Bible Class, 9:45. Rev. C. F. Hall, Ldr

MOUNT MORRIS BAPTIST CHURCH, 5th Av., between 126th and 127th Sts. JOHN HERMAN RANDALL.
11 A. M.—" What Is It to be Spiritual?"
8 P. M.—" The Coming Religion."

WASHINGTON HEIGHTS BAPTIST CHURCH, 145th St. and Convent Av. Rev. Harold Pattison, D. D.
11:00 A. M.—Communion Meditation.
8 P. M.—" Food and War," Houston Goudiss.

Christadelphian.

BERGEN LYCEUM, 651 Bergen Avenue, Jersey City. Sunday Memorial Services, 10:30 A. M. Bible Classes and Sunday School, 9:45 A. M. FREE LECTURE Sunday, 7:45 P. M., "Universal Rulership of the World—Who Will Obtain It?"
Public invited. Seats free. No collection.

Christian Science.

Services are held in the following CHRISTIAN SCIENCE CHURCHES Sundays, 11 A. M. and 8 P. M. Wednesdays, 8 P. M.
First Church, Central Park West & 96th St.
Second Church, Central Park West & 68th St.
Third Church, 125th St. and Madison Av.
Fourth Church, 178th St. & Ft. Washington Av.
Fifth Church, Aeolian Concert Hall, 34 W. 43d St.
Sixth Church, 1,935 Anthony Av., Bronx.

Congregational

BROADWAY TABERNACLE, BROADWAY AND 56TH ST.
Rev. CHAS. E. JEFFERSON, D. D., pastor. Dr. Jefferson preaches 11 A. M. and 8 P. M. 11 A. M., Twentieth Anniversary Sermon.

MANHATTAN, Broadway and 76th St.
Rev. Dr. William Thomas McElveen. 11 A. M.

Disciples of Christ—Christian.

CENTRAL CHRISTIAN CHURCH. Dr. Finis S. Idleman, Pastor. Services 11 & 8. S. S., 10 A. M. 142 West 81st St.

BRONX CHRISTIAN CHURCH, 595 E. 169. Rev. O. L. HULL, Pastor.—Services, 11, 8.

Divine Science

FIRST CHURCH OF DIVINE SCIENCE. Services 11, North Ballroom, Hotel Astor. Speaker, Rev. W. John Murray, Pastor. Subject: " Absent Treatment."
Bible Study and Talks on Truth, Wednesday eve'g, 8:15, Myrtle Room of the Waldorf.

Ethical Culture

THE SOCIETY FOR ETHICAL CULTURE of New York. Founded 1876.
Meeting House Cent. Park West and 64th St.
11—MR. HORACE J. BRIDGES, Speaker. Subject: " Recent Changes in the Idea of God."
8—DR. A. S. CRAPSEY, Speaker. Subject: " International Republicanism: The Way to Permanent Peace."

Interdenominational

THE METROPOLITAN TABERNACLE, N. E. Cor. 128th St. and 7th Av.
11 & 8, Rev. JOSEPH W. KEMP will preach. Evening Topic: Evangelical War Problems. XI. " THE PERILS THREATENING THE LORD'S DAY." 3:30 P. M. THIRD MONTHLY PROPHETIC CONFERENCE. Rev. Thomas M. Chalmers will preach on " ZIONISM AND THE WAR."
Thurs., 8 P. M., MIDWEEK BIBLE STUDY. Mr. Kemp will begin series of talks on OUR LORD'S SECOND COMING. I. " The Place and Importance of Prophetic Study."

DR. ISAAC WARD, Billy Sunday's Assistant and Pinch Hitter, and Jimmie Cannon, Dr. Holla's Assistant Pinch Hitter, will speak Wednesday, March 6th, at 8 P. M., Old Jane Street Methodist Church, near 8th Av. Billy Sunday Choir will sing. Prof. John E. Weiss, Cornet Soloist.
ALL WELCOME.

BIBLE HOUR—NATIONAL BIBLE INSTITUTE, 214 West 35th St.
DON O. SHELTON, President of Institute, Tomorrow, 4:15 P. M.
"Judgment Following After Judgment."

THE UNION THEOLOGICAL SEMINARY. Services in the Chapel, Claremont Avenue, between 120th and 122d Streets, at 11 o'clock. Preacher—Professor ROBERT WILLIAM ROGERS, D. D., of Drew Theological Seminary.
The attendance of all not regularly worshipping elsewhere is cordially invited.

Jewish

FREE SYNAGOGUE.
CARNEGIE HALL: SUNDAY AT 10:45. DR. WISE: "AMERICAN BOLSHEVIKISTS—A REPLY TO THEM."
ALL ARE WELCOME.

INSTITUTIONAL SYNAGOGUE, Mount Morris Theatre. Sunday, 10:45, HONORABLE JACOB E. MEEKER of MISSOURI, " UNITED STATES CONSOLIDATED."

TEMPLE EMANU-EL, 5th Av. and 43d St.
Saturday, March 2—Dr. Silverman on " Revival of Sabbath Observances."
Sunday, March 3—Dr. Alexander Lyons of Brooklyn on "The American Jewess."
Tuesday, March 5, at 11 A. M. Sharp—Dr. Enelow on "Heroes of War in the Bible."

Lutheran.

CHURCH OF THE ADVENT, 93d St. and Broadway.
Pastor, REV. A. STEIMLE, D. D.
Pastor's Adult Bible Class, 10 A. M.—" How We Got Our Bible."
11 A. M.—" The Issue of the Conflict."
8 P. M.—Forgiveness—" Forgive Us."
Wed., 8 P. M.—" We Have No King but Caesar."

ST. JAMES LUTHERAN CHURCH, Madison Av., 73d.—Dr. REMENSNYDER, 11 A. M.

Methodist Episcopal.

S. D. GORDON, at 11, " The Unseen Comrade." 7:45, Flier from front, Harry Bruns, and Dr. Reisner, " Angles and Aeroplanes." Also Pageant. 50 young ladies. Grace, W. 104.

JANE STREET CHURCH, near 8th Av., Rev. Dr. C. A. HOLLA, Pastor.
Rev. JAMES H. CANNON, Ass't.
10:45, preaching by Pastor; 3:45, Layman's Mass Meeting; 7, Street Preaching; 8, Special evangelistic service, " Jimmy Cannon."

OLD JOHN STREET CHURCH, (Mother Church of American Methodism.) Services at 11 A. M. and 8 P. M.

MADISON AVE. CHURCH, 60TH ST.
Rev. RALPH W. SOCKMAN, Ph.D., Pastor.
11 A. M., 8 P. M., Dr. SOCKMAN.
8 P. M.—Mendelssohn's " Elijah," Part II.
6-8 P. M.—Social Hour. Soldiers and Sailors invited.
10 A. M.—Men's Class. Dr. Thompson.

ST. ANDREW'S, 76th St., near Columbus Av.
11—DR. ALLAN MacROSSIE.
8—Sergt. RUTH FARNAM, Serbia, the only American Woman Soldier.

ST. PAUL'S METHODIST CHURCH, 86th St. and West End Av.
Rev. CHARLES L. GOODELL, D. D., Pastor.
11—" The Table Talk of Jesus"; Holy Com.
8—" Who Knows?"

Moravian.

FIRST CHURCH, Lex. Av. and 30th St.—Rt. Rev. MORRIS W. LEIBERT, D. D., Pastor.
11 A. M. Cordial Welcome to All.

New Church (Swedenborgian.)

NEW CHURCH, 35th St., bet. Park and Lexington Avs.
Sunday School 10 A. M. Holy Communion, 10:15 A. M. Service 11 A. M.
The Pastor will preach. Subject: "Think Victoriously"

New Thought.

SCHOOL OF THE BUILDERS, INC.
FREE LECTURE
AT
CORT THEATRE,
48TH ST., EAST OF BROADWAY,
SUNDAY AFTERNOON AT 4 O'CLOCK.
(DOORS OPEN AT 3:30.)
Mrs. Behrend, the only personal pupil of the late Judge Troward of England and India, the acknowledged Master-Thinker in New Thought and Mental Science, will give his interpretation of the Bible meaning of
INSTANTANEOUS HEALING
as taught and practised by Jesus. "He that believeth in Me, the works that I do shall he do also; and greater things than these shall he do; because I go unto my Father."
Free Classes will be held every morning at 11, except Saturday and Sunday, in the ballroom of the Hotel Bretton Hall, 86th St. and Broadway, entrance on 86th St. The Wednesday evening class will be held there also.
ALL INSTRUCTION BY MRS. BEHREND.

LEAGUE FOR THE LARGER LIFE, 222 West 72d Street.
Sunday, 11 A. M.,
Miss EDITH A. MARTIN.
4 P. M.,
Mrs. M. C. STOIBER.
8:15 P. M.,
Mrs. M. EDITH KARICK.
Wednesday, 8:15 P. M., " Color."
Miss MARY ALLEN.
Thursday, 3 P. M., " Healing Service."
Miss HELEN CRANE.

MISS VILLA FAULKNER PAGE, Fellowship of the LIFE MORE ABUNDANT, is speaking every Sunday, 11 A. M., Brooklyn Masonic Temple, cor. Clermont and Lafayette Avs., Brooklyn, N. Y. Subject, March 3, " DAILY NEEDS AND THEIR SUPPLY." Music. All welcome.

DR. SEARS SUCCESS LECTURES cheer people up and make life worth living. Criterion Theatre, Broadway, at 44th St. Sunday, 11:15 a. m., P. W. Sears, Orator. " POWER OF CONCENTRATION." A most wonderful lecture by a still more wonderful man.

Mrs. CHAPIN—THE BILTMORE, Sunday, 11:15 A. M. Subject, " The Splendor of Life." Interviews and Classes Sat., Mon., and Tuesdays. Free Prosperity Class Mon. Eve., 8:15. Room 114. All welcome.

SOCIETY OF THE INNER LIFE, Service, 40 West 58th St., 11 A. M. Speaker, Mr. WALTER NEWELL WESTON. Subject, " Interpretation of the Times."
Public Invited.

M. EDITH RARICK, Park Av. Hotel, 33d St., Wednesdays, 8:15 P. M., " A New Philosophy of Life."

UNITY SOCIETY, 28 West 72d. Rev. Van Marter, 11.—Subject: " Mind's Wonder World."
8 P. M.—Dr. Orison Swett Marden.

SWAMI ABHEDANANDA, lecturing in Los Angeles. He returns in May to the Ashrama in Conn.

Presbyterian.

BRICK CHURCH, Fifth Avenue and Thirty-seventh Street. Minister—William Pierson Merrill.
DR. MERRILL preaches at 11 o'clock and THE REV. GRAHAM C. HUNTER at 4. Communion at the close of the morning service.
Bible School at 9:45 A. M.
Men's Bible Class at 10:15 A. M.

BROADWAY PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH, Broadway and 114th St.
Rev. WALTER DUNCAN BUCHANAN, D. D., Minister, preaches at 11 A. M.
No evening service.

CENTRAL PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH, Madison Av. and 57th St.
Rev. WILTON MERLE-SMITH, Pastor.
Preaching 11 A. M. by the PASTOR.
4:30 P. M., Communion Service.

FIFTH AVENUE PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH, 5th Av. and 55th St.
Rev. J. H. JOWETT, D. D., Pastor.
Rev. JAMES PALMER, Ph.D., Associate Pastor. Services at 11 A. M. and 4:30 P. M.
Dr. Jowett will preach at the morning service, and in the afternoon the Sacrament of the Lord's Supper will be observed.
Men's Bible Class at 10 A. M.
The mid-week service in the Chapel on Wednesday at 8:15 P. M. will be conducted by Dr. Jowett.

OLD FIRST PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH, Fifth Avenue and Eleventh St.
HOWARD DUFFIELD, 11 A. M., 8 P. M.

FOURTH PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH, West End Av. and 91st St.
EDGAR WHITAKER-WORK, D. D., Pastor.
Dr. Work preaches 11 and 8.

HARLEM-NEW YORK, 122d St. and Mount Morris Park West. 11 and 8.
Rev. GEORGE WELLS ARMS, Pastor.

MADISON AV. PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH, Northeast Corner of 73d St.
Rev. HENRY SLOANE COFFIN, D. D., Pastor, preaches at 11 A. M. and 8 P. M.
4:30 P. M.—Rev. STANLEY WHITE, D. D.

MADISON SQ. PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH, Madison Av. and 24th St.
REV. C. H. PARKHURST, D. D., PASTOR, preaches 11 A. M.
Communion Service, 4 P. M.

ST. NICHOLAS AV., corner 141st St. Minister, Rev. ELLIOTT W. BROWN, D. D. Preaching at 11 A. M. and 8 P. M.

NORTH PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH, 525 West 155th St.
11 A. M.—Rev. J. C. Bruce, D. D.
8 P. M.—Major Geo. Haven Putnam.

PARK AV. PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH, Park Av. at 86th St.
Rev. TERTIUS VAN DYKE, Pastor, will preach at 11 and 8.

RUTGERS PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH, Broadway and 73d Street.
REV. DANIEL RUSSELL, D. D., Pastor. 11 A. M.—Rev. Warren H. Wilson, Ph. D. 8 P. M.—Rev. George F. Dewey.

UNIVERSITY PLACE PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH, Corner 10th St.
Ministers: {George Alexander, 11 A. M. / Thomas Guthrie Speers, 8 P. M.

Presbyterian

WEST END PRESBYTERIAN, Amsterdam, corner 105th.
11—Dr. A. EDWIN KEIGWIN preaches, "The Unshaken Power of Christ."
8—Bishop LUTHER B. WILSON, " America at the Front."

WEST-PARK PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH, 86th St. and Amsterdam Av.
Rev. Anson P. Atterbury, D. D., } Pastors.
Rev. Anthony H. Evans, D. D., }
Dr. ATTERBURY preaches at 11 A. M.
Dr. EVANS preaches at 8 P. M.

Protestant Episcopal.

CATHEDRAL OF ST. JOHN THE DIVINE, Amsterdam Avenue and 111th Street.
8 A. M.—The Holy Communion.
9 A. M.—Morning Prayer.
11 A. M.—Preacher, Most Rev. Cosmo Gordon Lang, Lord Archbishop of York.
4 P. M.—Preacher, Rev. W. H. Owen, Jr.
Daily Services, 7:30 A. M.; 5 P. M., (Choral except Saturday.)
Lecture at 4 P. M. on Wednesday by Rev. Dr. Bevan.

ALL ANGELS' CHURCH, West End Av. and 81st St.
Rev. S. De Lancey Townsend, D. D., Rector.
Holy Communion ..... 8 A. M.
Morning Prayer & Sermon (Rector) .11 A. M.
Evensong (Rev. W. J. D. Thomas) ... 4 P. M.
Strangers Welcome.

ASCENSION, 5th Av. and 10th St.
Rev. Dr. PERCY STICKNEY GRANT, Rector, 11—" Is War an Atonement?" (Rector.) 4—Music: Manzoni Requiem, Verdi. 8—Forum: John Willis Slaughter, Ph. D., " The Public "—" The Russian Republic."

CHURCH OF THE BELOVED DISCIPLE, 89th St., near Madison Av.
REV. HENRY M. BARBOUR, D. D., Rector.
Services at 7:30, 10, 11 A. M. (Rev. Dr. Tinker), 4, 8 P. M. (Rev. John Acworth).
POPULAR VESPERS, including instrumental quartette, " Priere," by Franck; quartette, " Silent and Alone," by Henrich; anthem, " How Lovely Is Thy Dwelling Place," by Brahms.
VIOLIN, 'CELLO, HARP, ORGAN at 11 and 4.

CALVARY CHURCH, 4th Ave. and 21st St. Rev. Theodore Sedgwick, Rector.
Services—8, 11 and 8, (Rector.)
7:30 P. M.—Organ Recital.

CHRIST CHURCH, Broadway, at 71st St.
Rev. JOHN R. ATKINSON, Rector.
Sunday Services: 8 and 11 A. M. and 9:45 A. M., Sunday School.
8 and 9 P. M.
Morning subject: " A Pastor's Program."
Evening subject: " What Is Goodness?"

CHURCH OF THE EPIPHANY, Lexington Avenue and 35th Street.
The Rev. Arthur Ketcham, Acting Rector.
SUNDAY SERVICES: 8 A. M., Holy Communion; 11 A. M., Confirmation, Holy Communion, and Sermon, (Bishop Burch;) 4 P. M., Evening Prayer; 8 P. M., Evensong and Address.

GRACE CHURCH, Broadway and 10th Street.
Rev. Charles Lewis Slattery, D. D., Rector.
Holy Communion ..... 8 A. M.
Service & Sermon (The Rector) ... 11 A. M.
Later Evensong (Bishop Courtney) .. 8 P. M.
Daily Noonday Service and Address, 12:30.

CHURCH OF THE HEAVENLY REST, 5th Av., above 45th St.
Rev. HERBERT SHIPMAN, B. D., Rector.
8 A. M.—Holy Communion.
11—Rev. A. C. MANSFIELD, D. D.
8—Rev. E. E. MATTHEWS, Asst. Min.

CHURCH OF THE HOLY COMMUNION, 20th St. and 6th Av.
8:00 A. M.—Holy Communion.
11:00 A. M.—Speaker, Wm. E. Sturgis, Ph. D.
12:00 M.—Holy Communion.
8:00 P. M.—Preacher, Rev. Professor Ross.
9:00 P. M.—Social Service Meeting.

12:30 P. M.—Daily Noonday Service.
8:00 P. M. Thursday—Organ Recital.

CHURCH OF THE INCARNATION, Madison Av. and 35th St.
8 A. M.—Holy Communion.
10 A. M.—Holy Communion.
11—Morning Prayer, Litany, Holy Communion. SERMON, REV. STUART L. TYSON, D. D.
4 P. M.—CHORAL EVENSONG. Address by Dr. Bridges.
SPECIAL MUSIC. VIOLIN, ORGAN.

A Course of Bible Lectures by the Rev. STUART L. TYSON, D. D., Mondays and Thursdays at 5 P. M.

CHAPEL OF THE INCARNATION, 240 East 31st St.
Rev. Ed. M. H. KNAPP, Vicar.
Services 8 and 11 A. M., 8 P. M.

CHAPEL OF THE INTERCESSION, (Trinity Parish,) Broadway and 155th St.—Rev. M. H. Gates, D. D., Vicar. 8; 8:45; 9:45; 10:30; 11; 4; 8. Popular Vespers, 4. Leo Rigo plays " War March," (Athalie,) Mendelssohn; " Festival March in C minor," Hollins; " Land of the Sky Blue Water," Cadman. Hans Kronold, 'Cellist, plays " Largehetto," Mozart; " Dreams," Wagner; " Elegy," Massenet. Dr. Gates will lecture on the " Poetry of the Apocrypha," being the second in the series on " The Lost Books of the Bible." 8 P. M., Confirmation Service. Rt. Rev. Charles Sumner Burch, D. D., will officiate.

ST. ANDREW'S EPISCOPAL, 5th Av. and 127th St.
Rev. GEO. R. VAN DE WATER, D. D., RECTOR.
Will preach at 11 A. M. on " THE WAY TO CRY" and 4 P. M., SPECIAL MUSIC.
Also every Wednesday night at 8:15.

ST. BARTHOLOMEW'S CHURCH, Madison Avenue at 44th Street.
The Rev. Leighton Parks, D. D., Rector.
8:30 A. M.—Holy Communion.
10:00 A. M.—Confirmation Class.
11:00 A. M.—Holy Communion and Sermon.
2:45 P. M.—Sunday School.
4:00 P. M.—Evensong and Address. Dr. Leighton Parks will preach at 11 and 4 o'clock.
5:15 P. M.—Organ Recital.

ST. GEORGE'S CHURCH is on 16th St., east of 3d Av.
ALL SEATS FREE.
KARL REILAND, Rector.
SUNDAY SERVICES
8, 11, (Rector preaches,) and 8.

ST. JAMES' CHURCH, Madison Avenue and 71st Street.
Rev. FRANK WARFIELD CROWDER, Rector. 8 A. M.; 11 A. M. (RECTOR); 8 P. M. (Rev. J. M. NEIFERT).

ST. LUKE'S CHURCH, Convent Av. and West 141st St.
Rev. WM. T. WALSH, Rector.
11 A. M.—" The Challenge Accepted."
8 P. M.—" How Christian Democracy Became Roman Autocracy in Religion."

ST. MARK'S IN-THE-BOUWERIE, 10th St., west of 2d Av.
WILLIAM NORMAN GUTHRIE, Rector.
11 A. M.—Service and Sermon by the Rector. "Uriel: The Light of God."
4 P. M.—" The Spiritual Message of Dante," by Henry Dwight Sedgwick.

CHURCH OF ST. MARY THE VIRGIN, 139 West 46th St.—Rev. J. G. H. BARRY, D. D., Rector. Low Masses, 7:30, 8:15, 9. Solemn Mass and Sermon, (Rector,) 10:45. Evensong, 4; Vespers of the Dead, 5.

ST. MATTHEW'S CHURCH, 28 W. 84th St. Rev. ARTHUR H. JUDGE, D. D., Rector. Services 8, 11, and 8.

ST. STEPHEN'S CHURCH, 122 West 69th.—Rev. NATHAN A. SEAGLE, D. D., Rector. Rev. Dr. HARDING preaches at 11 and Dr. CYRUS BRADY at 4. Annual service Manhattan Chapter, D. A. R. Subject: " The Christian and This Present War."

ST. THOMAS'S CHURCH, FIFTH AV. AND 53D ST.
Rev. ERNEST M. STIRES, D. D., Rector.
8 A. M.—Holy Communion.
11—Morning Service and Sermon, (Rector.)
4 P. M.—Evensong and Address, (Rev. F. A. Iremonger.)
8 P. M.—Hour of Organ Music. Daily Lenten Services, 10: 5, (Rector.)

CHURCH OF THE TRANSFIGURATION, 1 East 29th St. DR. HOUGHTON, Rector.
COMMUNIONS: 7, 8, and 9 o'clock.
10:30